The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 26. FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

REALTY MEN FEAST.

Brilliant Annual Banquet Held at the Auditorium.

MR. BRYAN TOASTMASTER

President Fishburn Gives Assurance of Better Times.

JUDGES ARE THE GUESTS.

John S. Runnells' Ideas Upon "The Greater Chicago."

SENTIMENTS OF PROMINENT MEN.

They had the earth with a fence around it last night. True, the earth in this instance was only a little papier mache and aluminum souvenir containing the menu card placed before the plate of each guest at the eleventh



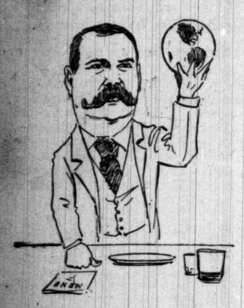
PRESIDENT E. H. FISHBURN.

annual banquet of the Chicago Real Estate Board, but it was a symbol that, under the circumstances, expressed a great deal.

As the guests of the evening the real estate men entertained the Judges of the Circuit, District, Superior, and County Courts. Soon after 6 o'clock the company began assembling in the parlors of the Auditorium and an hour later President Fishburn, offering his arm to Toastmaster Bryan, led the way to the great dining-room on the tenth floor. This room has been the chosen place for the banquets of the Real Estate Board since the Auditorium was built. It had been adorned for the occasion with flags of all nations, alternating with the Stars and Stripes. A huge centerpiece of American Beauty roses graced the middle of the Speaker's table. At either end was a large vase of lilies and a pastry piece, one representing a church and labeled "L'Eglise du Père Marquette," the other "Rose Villa."

Those at the Speaker's Table.

President Fishburn took his place at the center of the long table. On his right was

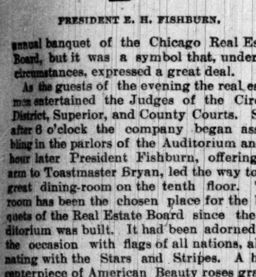


VICE-PRESIDENT R. C. GIVINS.

Toastmaster Bryan, next Swami Vive Kananda, then Dr. Henson. On the President's left was W. F. Gurley, next J. S. Runnells, then W. A. Bond. Others at the Speaker's table were:

Washington Porter,	A. B. Mead,
W. H. Wilson,	Dr. D. E. Miller,
R. A. Knott,	A. F. McKnight,
E. A. Batchelor,	J. H. Gilbert,
R. C. Givins,	Ferd W. Peck,
The Rev. J. L. Withrow,	W. R. Harper,
H. L. Turner,	Judge Grosscup,
Mayor Hopkins,	W. G. Jackson,
J. B. Knight,	S. M. Moore,
Justice Magruder,	F. R. Chandler,
Judge H. M. Shepard,	Nelson Thomasson,
Percy Palmer,	A. L. Coe.

The guests of the evening, the Judges, were



TOASTMASTER T. B. BRYAN.

seated at three square tables next to the speakers' table. They were:

Judge Adams,	Judge Freeman,
Judge Stein,	Judge Hutchinson,
Judge Sears,	Judge Haney,
Judge Waterman,	Judge Ewing,
Judge Horton,	Judge Smith,
Judge Brentano,	Judge Burke,
Judge Gary,	Judge Tuthill,
Judge Scales,	Judge Dunne,
Judge Brown,	Judge Baker,
Judge Payne.	

After the Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow had invoked the divine blessing the menu was discussed. Then President Fishburn called the meeting to order and made a brief address.

List of the Toasts.

The ivory gavel presented to Thomas B. Bryan by the Real Estate Congress last September was used for the first time by him in discharging the office of toastmaster. President Fishburn put it in his hands as he finished his opening address. Then followed speeches and music in this order:

President's address.....Eugene M. Fishburn
Music—Song.....H. Winfield Potter
"A Greater Chicago".....
The Hon. John S. Runnells.
Music—Cornet solo.....Miss Jessie Millar
"The Greater Republic".....William F. Gurley
Music—Whistling imitations.....
Mrs. William A. McCormick.
"Does the Press Tend to a Superficial Education".....President William R. Harper
Music—Song.....H. Winfield Potter
"The Standard of Values".....
The Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D.
Music—Cornet solo.....Miss Jessie Millar
"A Voice from the Far East".....
Swami Vive Kananda.

BRYAN CRITICISES THE RUSSIAN.

He Says the Prince Couldn't Be Convinced of Chicago's Unselfishness.

Toastmaster Thomas B. Bryan began by saying that none of the speeches had a direct bearing on real estate, because that subject



JOHN S. RUNNELLS.

was handled extensively at the monthly dinners of the board, and it was desired to give the speakers a wider scope on this occasion. Then he took a whack at New York and its attitude towards Chicago and the World's Fair—a topic suggested by a letter handed him at the banquet. He then said:

At this time a Russian Prince, lately our guest, is pouring into eager Eastern ears tales of Chicago's quenchless thirst for money. The man, too, as I have reason to believe, is honest in his convictions that the almighty dollar is the only god of our true worship. From his lecture his hearers might reasonably conclude that to Chicagoans no music is half so sweet as the chink of money, no quotations from books, holy and profane, half so welcome as market quotations. He doubtless would apply approvingly to every citizen present the couplet:

"There's no propitious deity but gold;
Safe in thy house this splendid god enshrine."

I tried to correct his erroneous impressions by citing the many munificent deeds of our Fields, Armours, Crerars, Newberrys, and many others. He professed willingness to heed, but like the old disputant was "open to conviction, but where is the man who can convince me?" Let us, however, not be unduly sensitive, but rather make our own history and refute unjust criticism by the most forceful of all argument, that of good deeds. And now that we have safely crossed the threshold of the new year, may we all be



DR. W. R. HARPER.

of good cheer and hopeful for the best. Lately I discarded a motto of former service, having found and adopted one that impresses me as pregnant with philosophy in this life of trial and of struggle. With a light modification of its original form it stands now in these words, which perhaps may commend themselves to some of my hearers as freighted with like comfort as that to me:

"For every evil under the sun,
There is a remedy or there is none;
If one there be, try and find it;
If none there be, never mind it."

PRESIDENT FISHBURN'S WELCOME.

He Reviews the Work of the Year and Predicts Better Times.

President Fishburn, in welcoming the guests, took occasion, after assuring them that the board was pleased to see them, to call attention to some of the work done dur-



THE REV. P. S. HENSON.

ing last year by the members. He paid high tribute to the men who preceded him as President, and said in substance:

You will doubtless already have observed that the list of those who are about to provide us with a feast surpassing even that which our excellent Banquet committee has provided is composed of the names of men who by their eminence in varied vocations are more worthy your time and attention than I. Still despite your eagerness to hear them, let me hope that what we consider the importance of the organization to whose head I have the honor to have been called may justify me in briefly mentioning some of the features of our work during the twelve months just closed. The board has steadily increased its membership, it now numbering 202. Death has called away two of its members, Horace A. Hurlbut and J. Whitney Farlin. Their loss is felt not only by the board but by the entire community. During the year the board has continued its interest in reforms connected with real estate and municipal affairs. Its attention was first called to the Torrens system of transfers by President Jackson in his annual report, and President Lombard at once, after his election, took an active interest in the reform



COL. H. L. TURNER.

and, with a committee, went to Springfield and secured the passage of a bill for the appointment of a commission of five members to investigate and report to the Governor. In December the board passed a resolution favoring and indorsing the movement for securing from the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition company the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building and placing the same on the Lake Front, south of Randolph street, as a donation to Chicago as a permanent structure

[Continued on eighth page.]

FUN AND FELLOWSHIP.

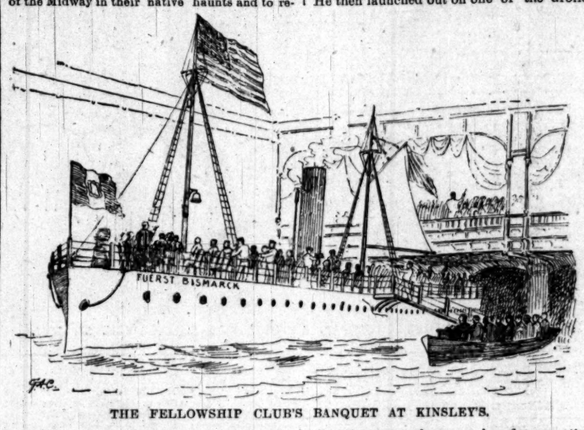
JOLLY FAREWELL TO MESSRS. GAGE, SCOTT, AND WINSTON.

They Are Going on a Voyage Up the Mediterranean and the Fellowship Club Gives Them a "Glorious Send-Off" at Kinsley's—Seated at Tables on the Deck of a Miniature Ship a Genial Crowd Spends the Evening in Feasting, Singing, and Making Humorous Speeches.

THE Fellowship club last night, at a banquet at Kinsley's, took a humorous and delightful farewell of Lyman J. Gage, Frederick S. Winston, and James W. Scott, three of its members who take their departure tomorrow for a three months' tour in the countries of the Mediterranean. The event was announced to each of the invited guests as follows:

Dear Sir: There being some doubt in the minds of the members of the Fellowship club as to the genuineness of the "exhibits" in the Midway Plaisance at the World's Columbian Exposition, the officers of the club have decided to appoint a committee of three to visit the late inhabitants of the Midway in their native haunts and to report the result of their investigation to the club upon their return. This special committee will consist of President Scott, Mr. Gage, and Mr. Winston, who will sail from New York on the Fuerst Bismarck Feb. 1, visiting those countries which border on the Mediterranean and spending about three months in executing their commission. Owing to the important nature of this commission it is deemed proper that the club, as a body, give it recognition and support. Accordingly the next regular dinner of the club will be held at Kinsley's Thursday, Jan. 25, at 6:30 p. m., and it will take the form of a farewell to the gentlemen comprising this special committee.

The arrangement and decorations of the banquet hall were of the most original and appropriate description and represented the steamer Fuerst Bismarck, on which the tourists are to sail, riding in New York harbor. The vessel extended diagonally across the hall and consisted of staging three feet above the floor, fitted out like an ocean steamer. At the bow were the foremast, duly rigged, the American colors, the ship's bell, and the capstan. Amidships were the smokestack, with real steam pouring from it, and the steam whistle; and aft were the mainmast, the crow's nest, the German colors, the binnacle, and the wheel.



THE FELLOWSHIP CLUB'S BANQUET AT KINSLEY'S.

Feast on the Main Deck.

The feast was spread on the main deck, the gunwales well hung with life-preservers. On the black sides of the ship were seen the bull's-eye lights and the ship's name. The floor of the hall was covered with wrinkled dark-green cloth, which served well for water; and from the deck of the ship to the entrance which stood for the pier stretched the regulation gangway. Out in the water, a little to the port of the ship, was its small-boat, in which the press table was set.

On the deck of this craft were set the tables; one across the bow for the toastmaster and his associates, and one across the stern, one at each side, and one in the center, presided over respectively by F. Willis Rice, Milward Adams, R. A. Waller, and M. W. Kirk, constituting the committee of arrangements. As James W. Scott, the President of the club, was in this case its guest, the place of presiding officer and toastmaster was occupied by Melville E. Stone. The tables were resplendent in their appointments, and well punctuated with floral pieces. The invited guests present were.

Messrs.—	
John P. Hopkins,	Edward E. Ayer,
John Mitchell,	J. L. Yale,
J. C. Peasley,	John W. Taylor,
J. F. Meagher,	G. M. Chamberlain,
C. F. Kimball,	J. P. Wilson,
C. Y. Perkins,	H. G. Carleton,
E. D. Kenna,	George W. Montgomery,
William Angel,	Augustus Jacobson,
A. H. Dainty,	John R. Walsh,
Sisson Thompson,	T. O. Adams,
R. W. Cox,	Otto Young,
State's-Attorney,	J. J. Kern,
John G. Shedd,	W. L. Peck,
P. F. Pettibone,	C. I. Peck,
N. A. Wheeler,	J. J. Vickers,
C. A. Stevenson,	F. H. Roy,
C. M. Davies,	A. J. Lester,
W. W. Finey,	H. D. Edmonds,
H. D. Higinbotham,	W. V. Booth,
E. W. Cramer,	Joseph Deering,
F. H. Watriss,	Arthur Caton,
C. A. Dew,	James Swift,
M. M. Kuhman,	William Holabird,
C. H. Remy.	

Passing the Loving Cup.

The company was summoned to the banquet-room by Mr. Kinsley ringing the handbell of the club violently along the hall. Mr. Stone escorted Mr. Scott, Mr. Handy escorted Mr. Gage, Mr. Rice escorted Mr. Winston, and the rest followed in double file. When seated the feast began by Mr. Rice passing the great silver loving cup to each of the guests, calling the names in a familiar way. The banquet then proceeded, but consisted to the end less of eating than bell-ringing, whistle-blowing, and music.

The most enjoyable part of the banquet was the music. An orchestra, consisting of eleven pieces from Thomas' orchestra, played the entire opera of "Pinafore," and several of the songs sung by Mr. Dew and Mr. Swift of the Imperial Quartet were mirth-provoking parodies, reflecting severely on the voyageurs. The funniest part of all was the choruses, which the entire company sang with an effect that was convulsing in its humor. The following are a few extracts from these revised songs:

Good fellows, here's a merry situation
Sing hey! The Jolly Banker on a tear!
He's going to visit every blessed nation
That came to do us honor at the Fair.

DUET—The Jolly, Jolly Banker, The Jolly, Jolly Banker,
The Jolly, Jolly Banker on a tear!

He says he's going on a short vacation,
A quiet rest and relief from care,
And he resents the smallest imputation
That he is really going on a tear.

DUET—The Jolly, Jolly Banker, The Jolly, Jolly Banker,
The Jolly, Jolly Banker on a tear.

I'm the President of this club,
This great big Fellowship Club,
And I think the office is well bestowed.

CHORUS:

So do we all, or we'll be blowed,
The members and the waiters,
And even the spectators—'ll be blowed.

I'm going to sail the sea
With Freddy W. and Lyman G.
To view the Midway in its native haunts.

CHORUS:

You bet that they will view it if they get but half a chance;
All they want for the viewing
And the seeing and the doing—is the chance.

Droll Speeches After Dinner.

The after-dinner speeches were filled with drollery and fun that kept the hall ringing with laughter. The company thought nothing of breaking in with a stanza of "Pinafore" in the middle of a speech. Toastmaster Stone in opening discussed the proba ble motives of three tourists in going abroad and the probable results. In closing he endea v-ored to drop the humorous vein by saying: "But now soberly——" But his voice was drowned with cries of "Sober? Half-sober," to which he replied: "I speak for myself."

Mr. Stone in closing introduced Mr. Scott, who repudiated Mr. Stone's explanations, and gave his own ideas of the reasons that took the three abroad. Some one cried out: "Now, Scott, say something!" and Mr. Scott abruptly sat down.

Mr. Stone then called upon Mr. Burnham, who, in a strain of lofty eulogy, gave Mr. Gage the credit of being the real author of the World's Fair. Mr. Gage replied, eulogizing Mr. Burnham for unselfishly giving to another the great credit which was really due to himself. He then launched out on one of the drollest after-dinner speeches ever heard, correcting Mr. Stone and telling what he knew of the real objects of the tourists.

Mr. Hardy made an address by way of calling out Mr. Winston, whose speech was completely lost in the babel of merriment which had by that time been set going. Several other speeches followed, and then the club banquet closed by the club singing, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," the following original song:

Now here's a cup to Lyman Gage, and here's to Jimmy Scott,
And here is one to Freddy, boy, good-by—forget us not.
We wish you all a world of joy, wherever you may roam,
And soon again we trust we may give you a welcome home.

The ship that bears you on your course is freighted with our love,
We pray that tranquil seas attend, with cloudless skies above;
So here's a cup to Lyman Gage, and here's to Jimmy Scott,
And here is one to Freddy, boy, good-by—forget us not.

BURNS' COUNTRYMEN CELEBRATE.

Historical Drama Is Given at the Auditorium—Songs and a Reading.

Three thousand descendents of Scottish ancestry celebrated the Robert Burns anniversary last night at the Auditorium. A historical drama entitled "Wallace, the Hero of Scotland, or the Scottish Chiefs," was performed.

Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet scout, recited an original poem. He was introduced by D. R. Goudie, who said Sir William Wallace, the hero of Scotland, has left a page in history as the embodiment of Scottish heroism and patriotism.

Then followed the performance of the drama. The principal characters were taken as follows:

SCOTTISH.

Wallace	J. A. Walker
Kirkpatrick	E. R. Baker
Allan Ramsay	Philip H. Crocker
Earl of Monteith	Peter Gardiner
Earl of Athlyn	C. E. Wright
Earl of Marr	J. McDonald Wallace, Ceylon
Earl of Fife	J. D. McKennie
Lord Dunrae	A. Michio
Donald	Le Roy Wilcox
Lady Marian	Miss E. Powers
Helen Mar,	Miss Clara Mae McDonald, Milwaukee
Isabel	Miss Minnie Driscoll
Maddeline,	Mrs. J. H. Harvey
Maud	Miss Josie Ross

ENGLISH.

Lord Cressingham	F. M. Jackson
Gilbert	Carrol Christopher
Lord Soulis	M. Clarkson
Robert Mortimer	James Harling
Gerald	Philip Crocker

The soloists were Miss Carrie Benzeinger and Miss Mabel Murry. Miss Benzeinger sang "Robin Adair" with such success that the audience insisted on her returning and singing "Coming Through the Rye." A. Gordon Murray had charge of the stage forces and everything passed off smoothly.

RECEPTION FOLLOWED BY A DINNER.

Mrs. and Miss Gillett Entertain—Mrs. Hubbard's Reading—Other Society Events.

Mrs. E. W. Gillett and Miss Gillett, No. 3334 Michigan avenue, gave a large reception yesterday afternoon, her hours being from 4 until 7 o'clock. Mrs. Frederick C. Austin and Mrs. George A. McKinlock assisted in receiving. After the reception Mrs. Gillett gave a dinner, at which twenty-four guests were present.

Mrs. Sara A. Hubbard gave the fourth of her series of readings yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. O. S. A. Sprague, No. 2700 Prairie avenue. The subject of the lecture was the "Gospel of John Ruskin."

Mrs. James Viles, Mrs. P. L. Underwood, and Mrs. Edward F. Robbins, No. 2932 Indiana avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Mrs. A. B. Adam and Miss Adam, No. 2249 Calumet avenue, gave a dinner last evening for Miss Pauline Greene and Graham Jones. Twelve guests were present.

Mrs. Seymour Coleman, No. 2023 Michigan avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday to twelve guests.

Cleveland to Pennsylvania Democrats.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—President Cleveland has informed the Pennsylvania Democrats that unless the Harrity and anti-administration wings of the party settle their differences he will select men for the Federal offices in this city of his own choosing. William M. Singerly has been selected to harmonize the party, and a meeting has been called for Saturday. President Cleveland does not relish 135,000 majority against Democratic candidates and a possible loss of five Congressmen next fall.

Killed by a Train.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 25.—The outgoing Michigan Central train this evening struck a cutter containing Mrs. Martha Pellow and a boy, killing the woman instantly. The boy is missing, supposed to have been carried along on the cowcatcher.

ALD. MULVIHILL SHOT

MIKE FEWER GIVES HIM A FATAL WOUND IN A WEST SIDE SALOON.

The Drunken Assailant Is Caught by the Police and Quickly Lodged in a Station House—Crime Takes Place in Hussey's Barroom, No. 140 North Sangamon Street—The Victim Is Removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, Where Physicians Pronounce the Injuries Mortal.

Ald. Jeremiah M. Mulvihill of the Seventeenth Ward was shot and probably fatally wounded last night in Ed Hussey's saloon, No. 140 North Sangamon street. Mike Fewer fired the shot. He is locked up now at the West Chicago Avenue Station.

At 11:25 o'clock last night Ald. Mulvihill, accompanied by a party of friends, entered Hussey's saloon. They were talking with the bartender and among themselves, when Mike Fewer, who was under the influence of liquor, came from the rear of the saloon toward the Alderman and his friends. Fewer drew a revolver from his pocket and waving it above his head fired a shot into the ceiling. He then replaced the weapon in his overcoat pocket, and to Ald. Mulvihill's remonstrances at his conduct replied with oaths.

Fearful that the drunken man would injure some one with his weapon Mulvihill approached him and attempted to take the revolver from his hand, when Fewer fired through his overcoat pocket, the bullet striking Mulvihill in the right cheek, glancing on the cheek bone, and passing out through the temple. Ald. Mulvihill fell unconscious to the floor, and was removed quickly by his friends to the Presbyterian Hospital. There Dr. Brinkerhoff made an examination of the wound and expressed the opinion that there was little chance for the injured man's recovery.

Fewer Arrested at Once.

Immediately after the removal of the wounded man the police of the West Chicago Avenue Station arrested Fewer and took him to the bedside of his victim, who made a statement positively identifying Fewer as his assailant.

The prisoner, still in a drunken condition, was returned to the police station and locked up.

At an early hour this morning Ald. Mulvihill was reported as sinking rapidly and in an exceedingly precarious condition. It is not expected he can live until daylight.

The shooting appears to have been purely the work of a man crazed with liquor and to have had no deeper motive than the insane freak of an inebriate. Ald. Mulvihill was but slightly acquainted with his assailant. He knew Fewer only through political work in the ward, and as far as is known there was no trouble whatever between the two men.

May Not Live Until Morning.

Dr. Fenger made an examination of the wounded man at the hospital. He said he did not believe he could live through the night, and at his suggestion Mrs. Mulvihill was sent for. She arrived at the hospital within three-quarters of an hour.

Saloonkeeper Hussey spoke of the shooting as follows:

"Ald. Mulvihill and I were seated in my saloon playing cards when Fewer and a friend entered. The latter I know by sight and I have heard him called 'Steve.' They invited us to have a drink and we accepted. Neither Fewer nor 'Steve' appeared to be much under the influence of liquor. Suddenly the former drew his revolver and fired into the ceiling. 'Why, man,' said I, 'don't do that. There are people living up-stairs.' Fewer placed the revolver in his pocket again, and at the same time 'Steve,' as he started to walk out of the saloon, turned to Ald. Mulvihill and myself and said, 'You'd better take that away from him, for he's apt to shoot again.'

"The Alderman and I approached Fewer, when he fired another shot. His hand was in his overcoat pocket and it was this shot that struck Ald. Mulvihill. He fell to the floor as I sprang behind the bar to get my revolver from the cash drawer. I heard the Alderman groan and returned to him, for Fewer and "Steve" had left the saloon. As I placed my hand under the wounded man's head I noticed blood on my wrist and then I realized what had happened. 'Are you hurt?' I asked. Ald. Mulvihill was still conscious and he replied, 'I don't know, but I think the shot struck me.' A moment later two officers entered the saloon and I told them who had done the shooting."

Find Fewer in His Saloon.

The officers were George and Loftus of the West Chicago Avenue Station. They were not far from the saloon at the time of the shooting, and as soon as they were told that Fewer had done it they drove in a cab to his saloon at No. 125 West Washington street. They arrived there just as he was entering the front door. They placed him under arrest.

Ald. Mulvihill lives at No. 118 Austin avenue. He has two saloons, one at Austin avenue and Indiana street and one at Halsted and Indiana streets. He has a wife and two children.

Ald. Mulvihill succeeded "Steve" Revere in 1888 as Alderman from the Seventeenth Ward and served until 1890. In 1892 he was again elected, and his term expires the coming spring. Ald. Kent said last night that Mulvihill was a good man in municipal work, stood well in his ward, and was always in favor of public improvements. Mulvihill was a strong Harrisonian Democrat.

SUCCESSFUL TEST OF NIAGARA POWER.

The Paper Mill Begins Operations Under the New System.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The first practical test of the hydraulic tunnel which has been under construction in this city for the last three years was made this morning. When the gates were raised the waters of the upper river poured through the new channel to the wheel house, where they poured down the penstock of the pit, thirteen feet in diameter, for 155 feet, striking in an upward direction three of the largest turbine wheels ever built, and passing into the big tunnel and out under the city to the river, two miles distant from the point of the fall. The scheme for harnessing the power of the Niagara has already cost nearly $4,000,000. The Niagara Falls paper mill's contract calls for 6,600 horse-power, one-half of which is being used now, and the cost, including the lease of the land occupied by the mill, is $8 a horse-power a year. The test proved satisfactory. The hydraulic tunnel, with a capacity of 120,000 horse-power, is a success and there remains only the opening of the general power house, where 5,000 horse power turbines will operate electric generators. This opening will take place June 1. The test today was made in the presence only of the officials of the mill and of the R. D. Wood company, who built and placed the machinery in position, and Prof. Geyelieu, the designer of the turbines used. Everything ran as smoothly as could be desired.

Second Part of Stockton's Story.

The second and concluding part of Frank R. Stockton's curious story, "The Comet-Hunter and the Gemini," will be printed in Sunday's TRIBUNE. Be sure to read of the further adventures of the passengers and crew of the unfortunate ship Boncastle. Last week the entire edition was exhausted by noon and many thousands went away disappointed. If you wish to be sure of receiving THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE leave an advance order with your newsdealer and he will look out for you.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, warmer, east to south winds.

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BALLOTING ON WALTHALL'S SUCCESSOR

Campbell Leads at First, but Allen Shows Great Strength.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Balloting for Senator Walthall's successor in the Senate was begun by the legislative caucus today. On the first ballot 143 votes were cast, 72 being necessary to a choice. The result was:

Campbell	31	Miller	9
McLaurin	30	Stone	3
Allen	27	Catchings	1
Taylor	26	Calhoun	1
Lowry	15		

Adjournment was had after the third ballot, on which there were no material changes except that Speaker Vardaman came in with 7 votes. At 7:30 o'clock balloting was resumed, 6 votes being taken, the ninth resulting:

Allen	40	Taylor	22
McLaurin	32	Lowry	8
Campbell	30	Miller	7

FIGHTING HARD FOR THE BEST OFFICES.

Convention of the American Protective Association a Lengthy Affair.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The vast volume of business which is yet before the State A. P. A. convention threatens to postpone its adjournment until Saturday noon. The election of officers which was to have been held today has not been reached. There has been a great deal of scheming and wire pulling in connection with the election. The leading candidates for President are J. W. Ellwood of Peoria, Gen. Hawley of Chicago, and L. C. Goodrich, the present State Lecturer. S. W. Moore, the Secretary, wants to be reelected. A reception was tendered to the Ladies' Auxiliary tonight at Turner Hall.

OLD DOMINION REFUSES TO PAY THE BILL

West Virginia Claims $31.10 for Burying a Fugitive from Justice.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Gov. O'Ferrall today received from the State of West Virginia a bill that has a history. Pat Balcom of Portsmouth, Va., fled from justice and was arrested at Bramwell, W. Va. Rather than go back to Portsmouth Pat committed suicide in jail. An inquest was held and he was buried at the public expense, for all of which West Virginia asks Virginia to pay $31.10. Gov. O'Ferrall declined to pay the bill on the ground that Pat claimed citizenship in West Virginia and that State should bury its own dead.

STRIKERS OVERTURN A STREET CAR.

Bridgeport Traction Company Will Seek Protection from the Authorities.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 25.—An immense crowd gathered at the Traction company's stables tonight. On East Main street a car was seized by the crowd and dragged two blocks, where it was overturned and left lying in the road. President Heft says he will call on the Mayor and Sheriff to furnish protection tomorrow, when an attempt will be made to run cars by non-union men. Serious trouble is feared. The situation is more critical than it was Wednesday. The strikers claim the President of the company has repudiated the promises made yesterday.

MEETING OF MUNICIPAL REFORMERS.

Prominent Citizens of Important Cities Identified with the Movement.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 25.—Two hundred men and women who are prominent in the movement of municipal reform assembled at the Art club this morning, when a two-days' session of the national conference for good city government began. A series of addresses outlining the municipal conditions of leading cities were delivered. The speakers this morning were Moorfield Storey of Boston, William G. Low of Brooklyn, Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago, Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, G. G. Mercer of Philadelphia, and Edmond Kelly of New York.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Theodore Arcutt, a farmer near Belleville, Ill., was frozen to death.

B. B. Campsen and Fred Miller and four others were drowned by a boat capsizing near Sullivan Island, S. C.

Elizabeth Thompson, aged 81, and for sixty-five years a resident of Cass County, died Wednesday night in Virginia, Ill.

G. G. Goodale, a farmer, was found near Afton, Ia., with his skull crushed in. He was evidently murdered, but there is no clew.

A movement is on foot to consolidate the Philadelphia and New York committees of the Chicago and Northern Pacific railroad bondholders.

It is reported at Tacoma that the Canadian Pacific has arranged to run trains over the Great Northern road to Seattle and over the Northern Pacific from Seattle to Portland.

Mrs. Emil Kellar while insane shot her husband, her 9-months-old child, and herself, yesterday in Auburn, N. Y. The husband was killed instantly; the mother and child will die before morning.

Outlaw Jim Morrison, who made his escape from the Pratt mines in Alabama by using dynamite on the guards, has killed Sheriff Dexter and Deputy Sheriff Monroe Kellum in a fight in the mountains.

J. J. Malone, late of Wisconsin, Register of the Perry, Ok., Land Office, who is charged with being responsible for the majority of the frauds perpetrated on the Cherokee Strip settlers, has forwarded his resignation to Washington.

Three grandchildren of Frank Miggins were burned to death in his house at Crawford's Crossroads, Russell County, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Squires, parents of the children, saw the house burn, but were unable to save them.

Trainmen found a girl in male attire at Tiffin, O., with a companion whom she charged with abducting her. She proved to be Mattie Weeks, 16 years old, of Rede Farm, Ill., who disappeared five weeks ago. Her companion was arrested.

Social circles in the American colony in the City of Mexico are aroused over the prospective divorce suit to be filed by Edward G. Butler, chief secretary of the American Legation there, against his wife, Mrs. Linnie Butler, now visiting in Kansas City, Mo.

LAST EDITION.

CORBETT IS VICTOR.

Charlie Mitchell Whipped in Three Rounds.

NO MATCH FOR BIG JIM.

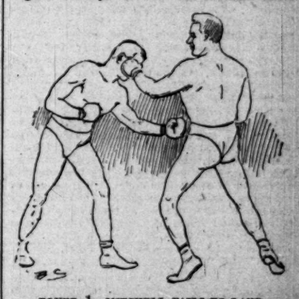
Repeatedly Knocked Down, He Gamely Responds.

AMERICAN LOSES HIS HEAD.

Fights Like a Madman and Narrowly Misses Fouling.

BOTH THE PRINCIPALS ARRESTED.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Jim Corbett remains the champion of America, and has taken a step forward toward being champion of the world. This afternoon in the arena of the Duval Athletic club he knocked out Charlie Mitchell in the third round, and only Peter Jackson now stands between him and the coveted title of World's champion. It was not a brutal fight in the general acceptation of the word, but it will go down to history linked with those rough and tumble affairs which have disgraced pugilistic lore in the past. Corbett won by cleanly knocking Mitchell out after he had knocked him down three times in the round. The fight, while a victory for Corbett, will serve to lessen his reputation as a great ring general, because he demonstrated today that when it is necessary he can fight with foul means as well as fair. Insulted in the ring and with old rancor in his breast, he became frenzied and raged furiously. It was one of those exci-



ROUND 1—MITCHELL FAILS TO LAND.

ting scenes which are seen only at the ringside at a prize fight when the friends in multitudes with faces blanched with excitement are crying like maniacs.

The Eventful Second Round.

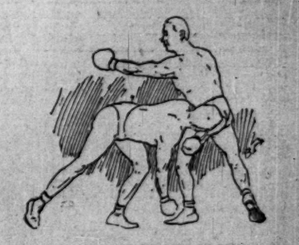
The first round had not been eventful. It had shown Mitchell as the aggressor and had found him securing first blood by a left-hand jab on the champion's mouth. It was in the second round when the trouble came. Mitchell came to the scratch strong and aggressive, although his right eye showed some discoloration and his body showed the mark of the champion's fist. He rushed at Corbett and landed heavily with his left hand on the chest. Corbett cross-countered him with the right hand and, steadying, swung the left with awful force on the Britisher's mouth. Mitchell was back for more in a moment and rushed in and there was some fast fighting at close range, the honors being even. Mitchell rushed again and a clinch followed. Both refused to break at the referee's orders and Corbett showed clearly his superior strength by rushing Mitchell to the ropes. There they separated as if by mutual consent, and Mitchell crossing to the side endeavored to get out of the corner into which Corbett had carried him. The champion was on him like a tiger; he seemed oblivious to his surroundings and bent only on reaching the eel-like form of the wily alien. He reached

ROUND 1—MITCHELL AIMS FOR CORBETT'S MOUTH.

Mitchell, who straightened up, and as he did so Corbett swung his right hand and landed cleanly on the point of the jaw; the Britisher fell like a log and the shouting which had been deafening before now became indescribable. Mitchell struggled to his feet. The blow had jarred him on a vital spot and he was clearly weak and groggy.

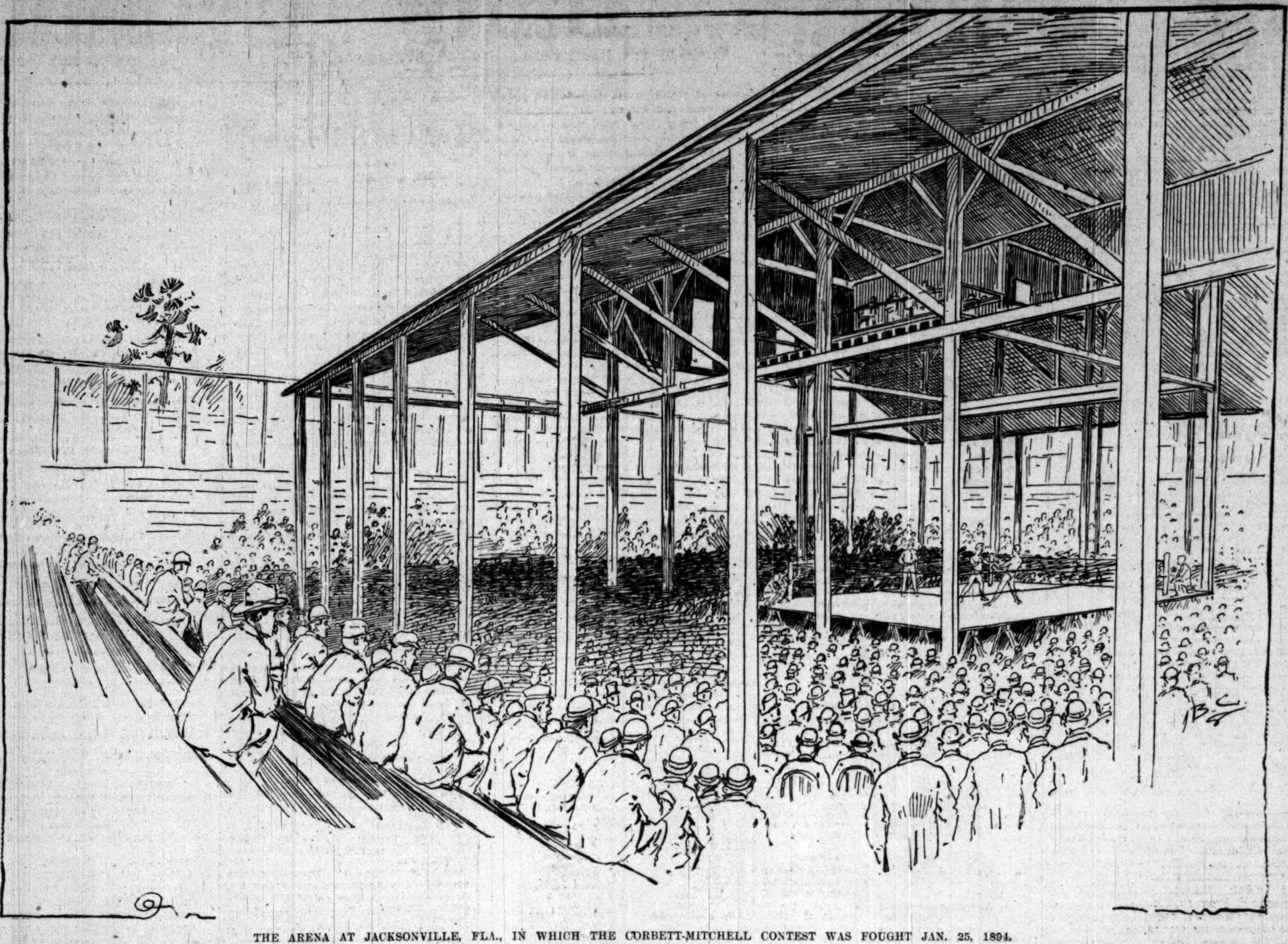
Corbett Loses His Head.

As he rose to his feet Corbett rushed at him and bore him to the floor. Then came a scene of wild confusion. Despite the orders of the referee and contrary to the Marquis of Queensberry rules Corbett insisted on standing over Mitchell, waiting for him to rise. As he got to his knees Corbett rushed at him and swung viciously, but missed. The crowd was on its feet in a moment; only the barbed wire fence kept it out of the ring itself. There was no such obstruction between the



ROUND 1—CORBETT DUCKS A FIERCE LEFT-HANDER.

principals and the seconds. Delaney, McVey and Dempsey were through the ropes in a moment, while from the other side came Jim Hall and O'Donnell; they were claiming foul with all the strength of their lungs, but no human voice could penetrate the huge volume of sound which now fairly reached the hea-



THE ARENA AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA., IN WHICH THE CORBETT-MITCHELL CONTEST WAS FOUGHT JAN. 25, 1894.

ens. Mitchell gradually got to his feet and as Corbett rushed at him again the gong sounded and the Englishman was given a temporary respite.

Once in his corner his seconds quickly refreshed him, while Dempsey and Delaney prayed Corbett to be more careful in his methods. Mitchell came to the center in the third round apparently strong enough, but the first move he made showed that he knew in his heart that he was doomed. There are times in life—even in the life of a fighter—when chances must be taken, and Mitchell had reached that point. He seemed to realize that only a miracle could save him. He rushed at Corbett like a mad bull, cornered him, and landed right and left in rapid succession, only to be countered and cross-countered with right and left with deadly effect. As the right landed on his mouth he settled, his legs quivered for a moment, and he sank helpless on the ropes. Those who doubted the Englishman's gameness had their doubts removed. He was gone absolutely, but edging to the ropes he raised himself to his feet as though courting a final quietus. Before Corbett could get to him he once more sank to the floor, still clinging to the ropes, while the blood flowed from his battered mouth down over his body and stained the resined floor. Corbett was on him once more like a fiend. There was nothing human in the face that scowled at the British champion. It was another Jekyll transformed into a Hyde. Corbett once more struck at the Britisher while he was on the floor, and once more was the crowd on its feet, while shouts of foul were heard above the continuous roar of sound. McVey rushed to the ropes outside and, leaning across them and the prostrate athlete clinging to them, pushed Corbett away from the fallen alien. Dempsey and Delaney and Hall and O'Donnell were once more inside the ropes, and the affair had deteriorated into a rough and tumble fight more than a boxing contest under Marquis of Queensberry rules.

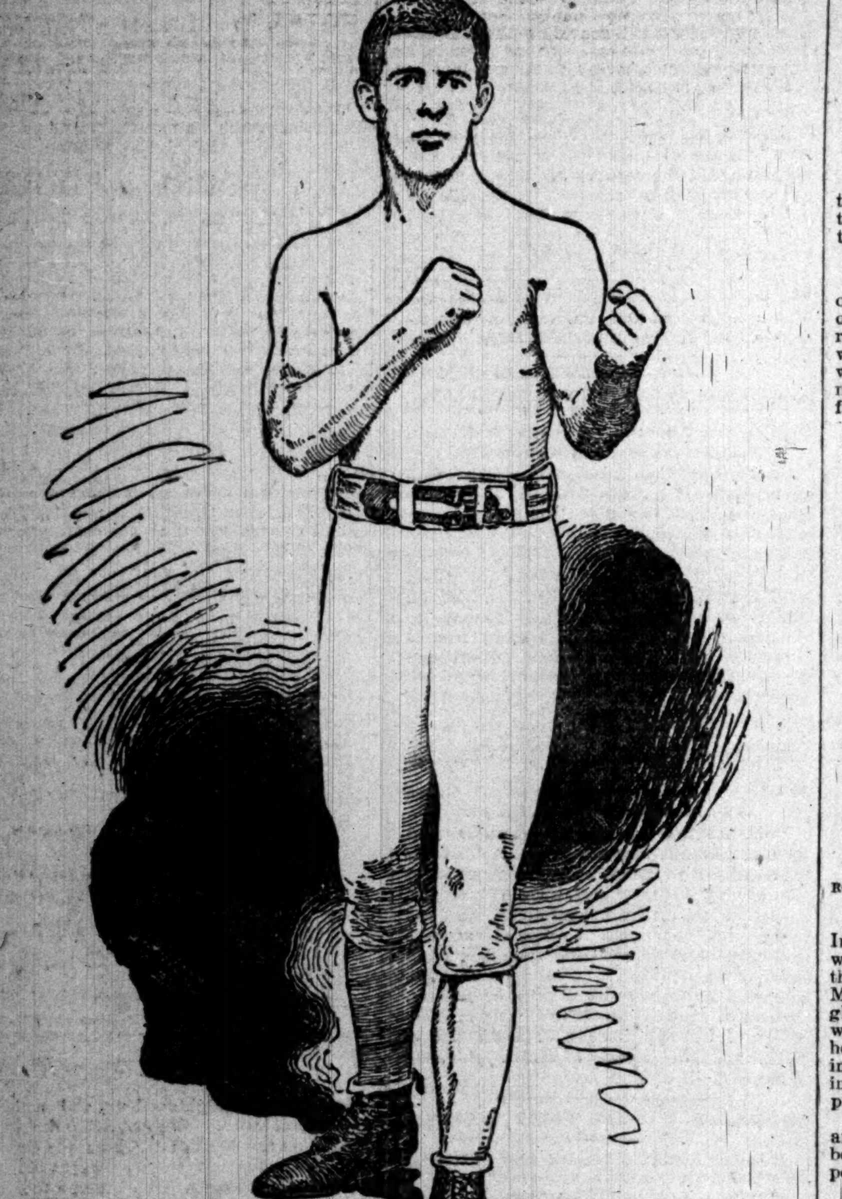
The Deadly Knock-Out Blow.

In the midst of the confusion Mitchell finally got to his feet, but so hemmed in was he by the crazed seconds in the ring that Corbett did not see him until he was well up. Then he rushed at him with a viciousness which even hushed the mad yelling of the frenzied crowd. Mitchell was helpless as he saw Corbett coming. He raised his hands so feebly that it looked more like an appeal for clemency than an attempt at defense. There was no pity in the champion's eyes. For months he had suffered the abuse heaped on him by Mitchell and his backers and in that awful moment it all came back to him and his eyes glittered and the corners of his mouth were set hard, without one softening line. He reached Mitchell, swung his right, landed on the jaw, and the fight had gone down into history. Like an ox fell the British champion. The blood was flowing in a stream from his damaged mouth and formed a pool on the snow white floor, on to which he sank, beaten and unconscious.

It was a strange knockout, not such a knockout as Corbett landed on Sullivan at New Orleans, but a gradual failing, apparently, of all of Mitchell's physical faculties. When Sullivan fell his body became rigid and he fell back, landing flat on his back. Not so Mitchell. He was coming towards the champion as he fell and the blow that settled his pugilistic aspirations was not heavy enough to check his advance. He literally fell into Corbett's arms, covering his conqueror with his own blood. Corbett shook him off as he would a snake and the British boxer sank to the floor face downward, where he lay at length a lifeless mass. The powerful athlete of ten minutes before was helpless as a new-born babe, and when his seconds reached him and picked him up he was as limp as a bundle of rags. Hall and O'Donnell reached him before the expiration of the ten seconds necessary to count him out. It was patent to the experienced eye that when he fell no power on earth could save him, and had he attempted to rise to his feet the sponge would have been thrown up from his corner anyway.

Corbett Escapes Unmarked.

O'Donnell took Mitchell in his arms and carried him bodily to his corner. Through the opening into the ring came the crowd like a flock of sheep, and before Corbett could get to his corner there was a howling, cheering, frenzied mob around him.



JAMES J. CORBETT, NOW CHAMPION OF AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

It took some minutes to bring Mitchell to consciousness. He was weak and exhausted when he fell and his head striking the hard floor had served to take from him the little strength he had. The blood was washed from his face and body and restoratives applied. He soon rallied. With the exception of a bad left eye he showed no marks of the encounter. Corbett did not have a mark on him. His lip had been cut on the inside, but it was not puffed or swollen, and he was apparently as good as when he stepped into the ring.

The principals were hurried into their clothes, hustled out of the arena and into carriages, and taken to their down-town quarters.

Mitchell Never in the Fight.

It was 2:25 when time was called for the first round. As the men walked to the center Mitchell shouted to the referee: "Is that time, or shall we shake hands?" Corbett ignored the remark, and as he settled on guard Mitchell withdrew his right hand and threw out his left in a position of defense. It was evident that there was no love lost between the men, and Corbett seemed to think the shaking of hands an entirely unnecessary proceeding. As the men straightened up the marked difference in their sizes became at once apparent. Corbett fairly towered over his short opponent. It was another case of Fitzsimmons and Dempsey, and before the first round was over it was apparent that the Englishman could not win.

The men circled around each other for a full minute before a blow was struck. Corbett was careful, and while Mitchell broke ground with him the champion seemed rather anxious that his opponent should commence the proceedings. Failing in this Corbett himself aimed the first blow. It was a left-hand swing which passed clear over Mitchell's head, the Englishman ducking cleverly. Corbett drew back surprised and had started after Mitchell again when the latter led for the body, landed, and received a left and right hand drive in the face in rapid succession. Corbett's right hand left its mark, the Englishman's left eye puffing and showing some discoloration. Mitchell was again the aggressor. He swung his right viciously but missed. He drew back, led with his left, landed, and a clinch followed. Breaking away, Mitchell led again with the left. It was neatly countered, but landed with the right on Corbett's mouth, drawing first blood. A clinch followed and Corbett rushed his opponent to the ropes. Mitchell led again and a clinch followed. As they broke away time was called and the men went to their corners. The champion's face wore a troubled expression. Then came the exciting second round and the more exciting one which followed it and marked the climax of an exciting if not satisfactory battle.

Never Attacked Corbett's Weak Point.

Looking back over the fight Mitchell's showing was rather a disappointment—even to his friends. It was thought that he would make a waiting battle and that he would endeavor to tire the champion out and then move in and whip him. These were the Mitchell tactics of old, but it was not the heavy, ill-conditioned Sullivan, or the decrepit Jem Mace, or that venerable has-been, Billy Edwards, that was before him. It was the champion of America and the fastest big man that has been before the public in years, if not for all time. Corbett is faster than the average featherweight and Mitchell seemed to realize it early in the fight.

When, in the first round, he led for the champion and was received with that hot rally near the ropes, he seemed to realize that he had met his master. From that time forward he seemed ready and willing to take any chance, although be it said to his credit that he did not strike a foul blow during the fight. His method of attack was widely at variance with what had been expected. Corbett's stomach is notoriously weak and it was supposed that Mitchell, who is a great body fighter, would make that his object of attack. Not so, however. Whether he found that, short-coupled as he is, he could not find an opening through the champion's guard to his body, or whether he had planned to fight for the face from the start, is not known, but certain it is that he never landed once with any force on Corbett's body. He reached his face a number of times without much force, however, and demonstrated what has always been known to those who have seen much of his work, that he cannot punish. When in the first round he saw that Corbett was vastly his superior in strength and agility he aimed all his efforts towards securing a knock-out blow, seeming to feel that his only chance lay in that direction.



ROUND 2—IN-FIGHTING.

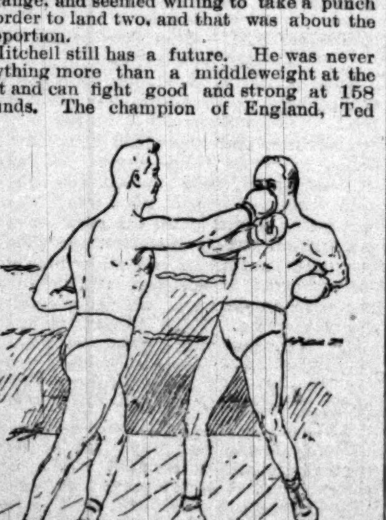
Corbett Departs from Old Methods.

When a fighter attempts to land a knock-out blow he must of necessity lay himself open and Mitchell was no exception to the rule. He gave Corbett the opening that he was looking for in the second round and there was nothing more to the fight. Corbett's methods on the other hand were different from any that he has ever employed before. In the fight with Jackson, and the later one with Sullivan, he was desperately afraid of the right hands of his opponents. Not so with Mitchell. He did not seem to fear the Englishman's blows and was ready to mix it up with him all the time. After the first round he was on Mitchell all the time; was always in range, and seemed willing to take a punch in order to land two, and that was about the proportion.



ROUND 2—MITCHELL CLINCHES TO AVOID PUNISHMENT.

Mitchell still has a future. He was never anything more than a middleweight at the best and can fight good and strong at 158 pounds. The champion of England, Ted Pritchard, is a middleweight, and Mitchell should have no trouble in disposing of him. Mitchell can yet retire the technical champion of England, and that at least is something. He is a financial winner on today's fight even though a loser. He has received already $5,000 of the original $10,000 stake put up by Squire Abingdon Baird, and the $5,000 stake money which Corbett wins on the fight is therefore not Mitchell's loss. He won $1,000 from Manager Brady by appearing in the ring to fight Corbett, and his theatrical enterprises before the fight were financially successful. There is still a prosperous season before him in American theaters, and while he will go back to England defeated for the first time in his career he will carry back with him not only a small fortune in American money but the good will of the American people, since he has shown that he fights fairly and gamely.



ROUND 2—CORBETT RUSHES MITCHELL TO THE ROPES.

PRINCIPALS ENTER THE RING.

How They Were Received and What Costumes They Wore.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—It was 2:05 when Corbett entered the arena. His reception amounted to an ovation. Corbett was heavily clad, his trousers and a heavy sweater covering him up and a long bath-robe being thrown across his shoulders. Billy Delaney carried his gloves, which were made of dark brown leather and weighed full five ounces. He was accompanied by Donaldson, McVey, Delaney, and Manager Brady. Corbett walked to the center of the ring, shook hands with Billy Madden, who was trying to secure order to make an announcement, and then walked about the ring, stamping the resined floor to test its strength.

It was five minutes later when Mitchell appeared. He was well cared for. Jim Hall was his second, while Steve O'Donnell, "Pony" Moore, Billy Thompson, Tom Allen, and Darin followed him. While Mitchell was entering the arena Jack Dempsey, Corbett's second, stepped lightly through the ropes and walked across the ring. Only a few people recognized the peerless Nonpareil of former years. Mitchell stepped to the center of the ring and lifted a light slouch hat jauntily, smiling his thanks for the reception accorded him. He also had a heavy bath robe thrown over him, but only his fighting costume was under it.

Teddy Foley was Corbett's timekeeper, while Bat Masterson kept the time for Mitchell. "Snapper" Garrison was official timekeeper and John Kelly referee. Mitchell's gloves were a light tan color. He wore plasters across his knuckles, while Corbett's hands were clean and free. Corbett wore only fighting shoes and stockings, a breech-cloth, and gloves. Mitchell was saved from equal nudity by black trunks, which covered his legs half way to the knees. On entering the ring Corbett displayed the American colors.

FIGHT TECHNICALLY DESCRIBED.

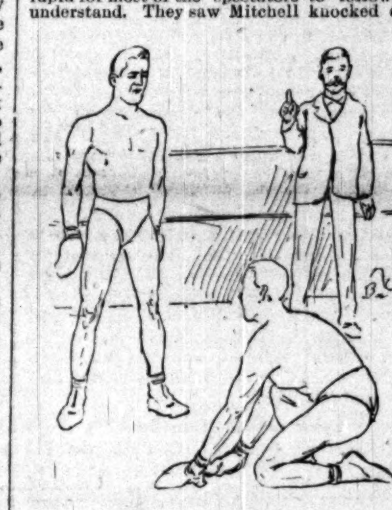
Movements of the Men During the Three Rounds Given in Detail.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 25.—Following is a description of the fight by rounds:

Round 1—Corbett sprang from his corner as if he had suddenly been released from restraint, and Mitchell in a more leisurely manner walked to the center to meet him. They began fiddling, with Corbett advancing and Mitchell giving ground. Both men were cautiously feeling their way, but all the disposition to get together was displayed by Corbett. With easy, light action, without so much as a feint, Corbett worked his opponent to the ropes and along each side of the square, Mitchell cleverly escaping from each corner. After a complete tour of the stage Mitchell feinted with his left and then led with it for Corbett's ribs, but Corbett was elsewhere in a flash. Corbett led his left, and landed a glancing blow on Mitchell's jaw. The Englishman clinched. After the breakaway Mitchell landed on Corbett's wind, and got Jim's left on his nose in return. Mitchell then led twice in quick succession, but failed each time to reach the shifty Californian. On the third attempt he landed lightly on Corbett's wind, but took in pay a bang on the nose which reddened that organ. Charlie's next lead reached Jim's jaw, but only lightly, and again, for a mere touch, the Englishman took another hard one flush in the face that jolted his head. In this round Corbett did enough to make Charley take a more serious view of the situation, and before the round was over Corbett was laughing at his opponent. Jim was readier and rather nicer in obeying the referee's instructions to break away.

Round 2—Corbett's eyes, while he was in his corner, were on the bell rope, and the instant he saw it pulled he jumped up and was in the middle of the ring when the gong sounded. Work was resumed by Mitchell leading with his left and catching Jim squarely on the mouth. Then for the first and only time he tried forcing the fight, but his blows fell short and a little aggressive work seemed to discourage him. Corbett again resumed the offensive and soon had Mitchell in a corner, where he landed his left heavily on the mouth. There was a brisk rally in which Mitchell received some stiff punches in the neck, and cleverly dodged a right swing. Toward the close of the round Corbett had worked Charlie over to the ropes, where, after a mix up, he landed a straight left drive on Charlie's left temple and dropped him. At this point Corbett utterly lost his head. If it had not been for Referee Kelly's heavy restraining hand he would then and there have lost the fight on a foul. He was frantic to get at his man and finish him, actually struggling with the big referee to dash at Mitchell every time the Englishman got up on one knee. The gong sounded and the end of the fight was delayed by the call of time.

Round 3—During the minute's rest the referee very seriously warned Corbett about fouling, and his seconds implored him to keep his head and not lose the prize that was plainly his if he did not foul. When the gong sounded Mitchell came up slowly and Corbett sprang at him. There was only one fighter in the ring, and that was Corbett. He rushed Charley into a corner, where, after punching him in the nose with his left and drawing blood, he swung on his jaw and knocked him down. Again he lost his head, and Kelly alone could not keep him away from Mitchell, who, half dazed, was waiting his ten seconds. The attendants from Corbett's corner jumped in the ring and pushed Corbett away from his victim. Their arguments fell on dead ears. The man was mad. The instant Mitchell was up Corbett plunged at him, smashing him in the mouth. Mitchell fell heavily, and the blood gushed from his mouth and nose. Again Corbett's seconds broke into the ring and wound their arms around him, for only in that way could they restrain him as the referee's hand marked the passing ten seconds. Every word the referee said, the counting of the timekeepers, the appeal of Corbett's seconds, and the angry protests of Mitchell's friends, all these sounds were lost in the din of wild cheers as the beaten, bleeding Mitchell turned slowly on the floor and at last staggered to his feet. Instinct prompted him to put up his hands, but he stood a plain mark, defenseless and dazed. Corbett rushed at him, swinging his right and smashed a terrific blow square on Mitchell's jaw. The Englishman fell heavily on his side, rolled over on his face, senseless and knocked out. Corbett did not look at him again. Any man who could have struck that blow would know that the man who received it would have to be carried out of the ring. Even before the formality of counting out the defeated man had been gone through with Corbett was being hugged by his delighted friends and attendants. The spectators were nearly as crazy with excitement as the men on the platform and no one left the arena until after Mitchell's seconds had lifted him up and carried him to his corner. The lightning-like work of Corbett in the round had been too rapid for most of the spectators to follow and understand. They saw Mitchell knocked down three times in rapid succession, saw him stretched out senseless and bleeding, but how it was done was a question which was asked by hundreds of men who had been staring at the deed they asked to have explained.

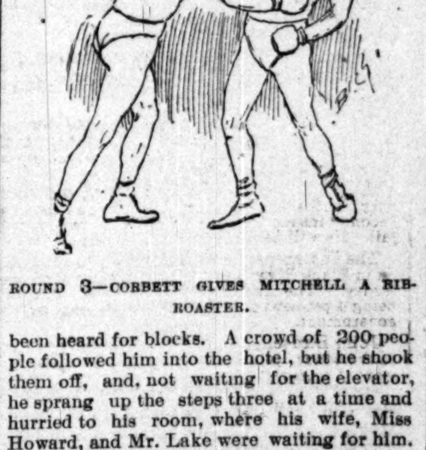


ROUND 2—MITCHELL WAITING FOR HIS FULL TEN SECONDS.

CORBETT AFTER THE HOT FIGHT.

He Denies the Stories of a Foul and Escaped Without a Scratch.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—When Jim Corbett reached the St. James Hotel after the fight he was given an ovation. He jumped from his carriage and as he walked up the steps the cheering could have been heard for blocks. A crowd of 200 people followed him into the hotel, but he shook them off, and, not waiting for the elevator, he sprang up the steps three at a time and hurried to his room, where his wife, Miss Howard, and Mr. Lake were waiting for him. The news had preceded him, and when the champion reached the second floor his wife was waiting for him. He rushed up and kissed her and then gave Miss Howard a smack that resounded through the hall.



ROUND 3—CORBETT GIVES MITCHELL A RIB-ROASTER.



ROUND 3—CORBETT COUNTERS WITH HIS LEFT

"You girls thought I could not fight, eh? I told you I would show you."

Then turning to the bell boy he said, "bring up half a dozen large bottles." The sounds of rejoicing were quickly hushed, however. Across from Corbett's room the 3-year-old son of Elmer Woodberry of Portland, Me., way lying at the point of death from concussion of the brain, having fallen from the porch of the St. James Hotel this morning. A request was sent to Corbett's room asking that no noise be made and the request was complied with to the letter. Corbett was seen by a TRIBUNE correspondent and he did not have a mark on him.

"I did not get a punch in the fight that hurt me," he said. "I knew that I would win all the time. I told my wife that I would whip him in four rounds and I kept my word. When Kelly came to shake hands before the mill I told him that I did not want to shake hands with Mitchell. He reported the matter to the Englishman and he changed a shade whiter. I knew I had him then. When we started to work I soon solved his methods. He fooled me in the first round with a duck, but I mastered that readily enough.

"As to the claim that I fouled Mitchell, there is nothing to it. He had his knee off the floor both times when I led at him, and a man in that position is up under Queensberry rules. No, I did not hit Brady and Delaney in the ring. They were trying to push me back from Mitchell when he was up and I pushed them away rather forcibly, that was all. I was rather hot at Mitchell, as he called me the vilest kind of names when we stepped to the center of the ring."

At this juncture a Deputy Sheriff stepped up to Corbett and served a warrant on him. He accompanied the officer to his carriage, sprang into it, and was driven to the court-house.

MITCHELL PRAISES CORBETT.

Says He Was Fairly Whipped and Will Henceforth Back the Champion.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—It was but the work of a very few moments to bring Mitchell to his senses after he had been carried from the ring by his seconds.

"Well, he's a dandy, isn't he?" were the first words he uttered after some breath had been fanned into him. He was rapidly assisted into his clothes and to the carriage that was waiting for him. Fogarty, Moore, Darin, and Hall occupied seats in the side of the hack, while Billy Thompson took his old place on the box. No time was lost in making the trip to the hotel. An immense crowd had gathered in front of the hotel to witness the Englishman's return. When his carriage hove in sight a block away a loud cheer went up. The applause was prolonged until the hack stopped at the hotel entrance. Mitchell was the first to alight. He sprang lightly and apparently as cheerfully as he had entered it a couple of hours before. In response to the greeting of the crowd he stopped on the veranda steps and tipped his hat.

Entering the hotel he walked up the stairs and went directly to his rooms on the second floor. His trainers, "Pony" Moore, and Senator Genevar of St. Augustine, with whom Mitchell became friendly, accompanied him. The first thing he did after entering the room was to order two quart bottles of champagne, a pint of brandy, and two bottles of apollinaris water.

When the boy had left the room to get the order filled Mitchell turned around rather suddenly and exclaimed: "Well, he's a better man."

"O, he's a darling fighter," said Trainer Darin. "He fouled you twice in the second round."

"If you had been fighting in England today you would not have been beaten," put in "Pony" Moore.

"Why?" said Mitchell.

"Why, simply because a referee there wouldn't stand any fouling."

Mitchell thought a minute and said: "He may have fouled me. I don't know whether he did or not; but let me tell you right here, boys, that he is a bigger and a better man. I have been in the ring seventeen years now, and I know a good man when I see one. Corbett is a dandy. The only thing for me to do to get even is to back Corbett in his next fight. Why, I was like a boy beside him. He had every advantage. He is taller, has a longer reach, and I venture to say he is fully thirty pounds heavier. I'll tell you something now that nobody knows save the few people who have been working with me. My actual weight stripped is just 164 pounds. What do you think of that? We have kept this fact quietly to ourselves simply for the reason that we did not want Corbett to know what a very small man he was to meet. He weighed at least 190 pounds. Then again he stood way up over me all the time and let me have it when he pleased."

"If he hadn't fouled you when you were going down in the second round you would have recovered," said Darin.

"Do you think so?" said Mitchell. "It might be so, but I doubt if I have met more gentlemanly fighters in the ring, but—well, I've got no kick coming."

"Say, that was a funny blow he gave me in the last round," continued the Englishman. "Where did he land? I don't remember anything about it. O, it was a beauty."

"Right in the jaw," said Hall.

"Well," said the Englishman, merrily, "that is a magnificent place to strike. It was a stunning blow he gave me."

About this time the boy returned with the liquor. Mitchell poured out a glass of wine for each of his friends. Then he took a big water tumbler, put a little ice in the bottom of it, filled it half full of brandy, and then poured on a little champagne and apollinaris.

"Well, Charley," said Senator Genevar, "you have lost your first battle."

"And my last," said the Englishman.

"Here's hoping," continued the Senator, "that you will live long and happy and that you will prosper."

"Thank you," said Mitchell, and then everybody drained his glass.

His Fighting Days Over.

"My fighting days are over," said Mitchell. "I've got quite enough of it now. I have a little money—enough to last me for a time at least. This nest egg, together with what I can make by running my concert hall in London, will keep the wolf from the door."

Asked as to his plans for the immediate future, he said that he should probably go back to St. Augustine and spend a couple of weeks with his wife. He would return to London inside of a month. Had he won, he said, he would have gone on the stage and made a tour of this country.

About this time the Sheriff made his appearance and announced that he had a warrant for Mitchell's arrest. "Come in, Mr. Sheriff, come right in," said Mitchell, "how are you?" at the same time extending his hand, but requesting the officer not to press it too hard.

"Won't you join us?" he continued. "I will go with you in just a minute," said Mitchell. "You are not in any hurry, are you? Has Corbett been arrested, too?"

The officer said he had and Mitchell seemed satisfied. He put on his overcoat and, accompanied by "Pony" Moore, Billy Thompson, "Bat" Masterson, and Senator Genevar, went down-stairs, entered a hack, and was driven to the court-house, where he was released on a $500 bond. He then returned to the hotel.

Mitchell does not bear much evidence of the terrific thumping that he received. There was a big red spot on his left forehead and the left side of his jaw was slightly swollen. There were no marks upon his body. One of the gloves which he used in the battle he presented to Senator Genevar.

Hall, Masterson, Moore, Darin, and Fogarty were not inclined to view the fight as Mitchell did. They all claim that their man was repeatedly fouled and are bitter in their denunciation of Referee Kelly.

"In the second round," said Darin, "Corbett fouled him twice, striking him when he was down. I don't see how this could have escaped the notice of Kelly, for the fouls were plain to every one who was anywhere near the ring."

"Corbett is a dirty fighter," said Masterson. "I think that he would have won, finally, for he is a bigger man in every respect, but I don't think he gave Charley a fair deal. There is no doubt that he fouled him at least twice in the second round."

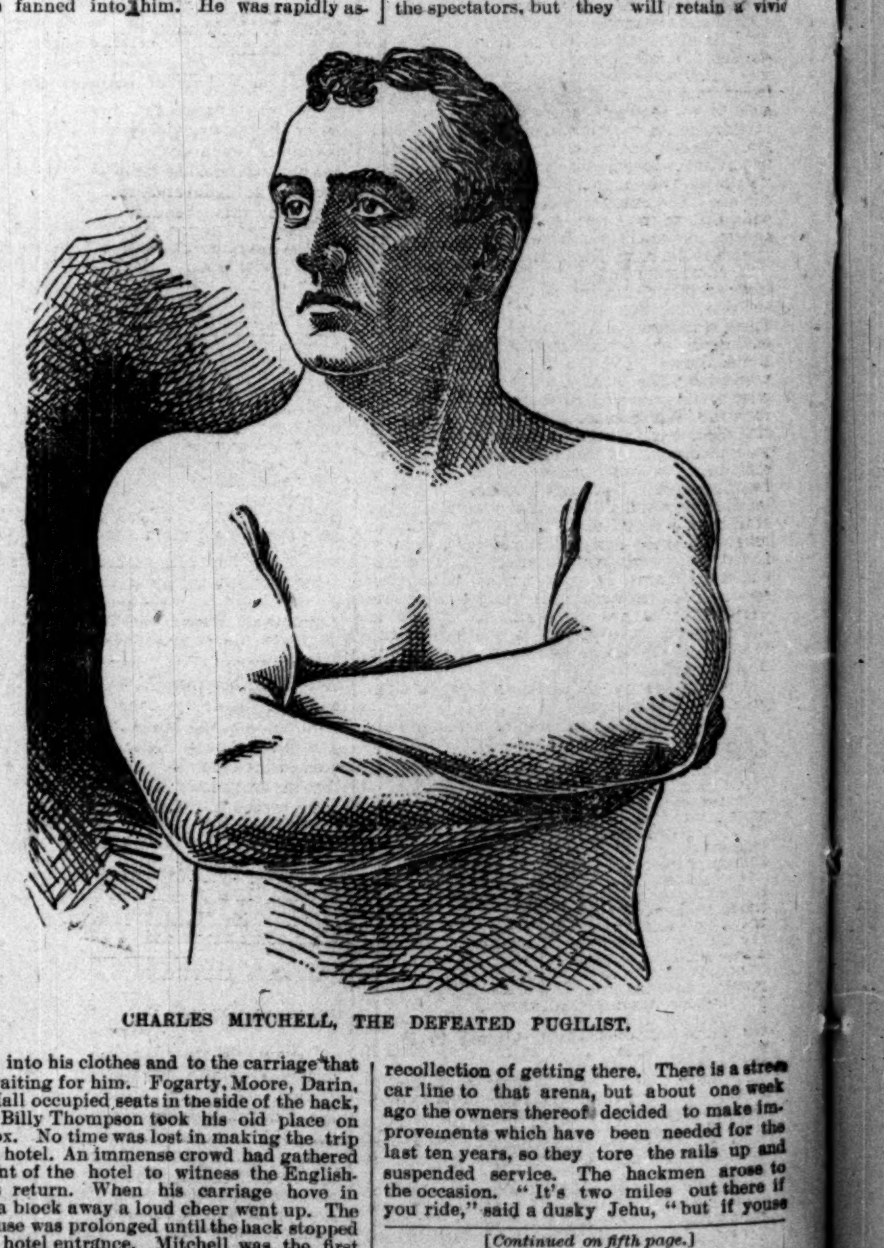
Hall and O'Donnell viewed the matter in about the same light. They were all willing to concede that Corbett was the better man, but they deplored the tactics he pursued in the ring. They were feeling pretty blue, the defeated man himself being the most cheerful in the lot.

SCENES IN THE BIG ARENA.

Crowd Proves Disorderly and the Barnlike Structure Uncomfortable.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The sports who witnessed today's battle will never forget the arena in which it was fought and the memory of the sticky, wet pine boards on which they sat will cling to them just as closely as they did to the seats. Not only will the memory of resined trousers cling to the spectators, but they will retain a vivid recollection of getting there. There is a street car line to that arena, but about one week ago the owners thereof decided to make improvements which have been needed for the last ten years, so they tore the rails up and suspended service. The hackmen arose to the occasion. "It's two miles out there if you ride," said a dusky Jehu, "but if youse

[Continued on fifth page.]



CHARLES MITCHELL, THE DEFEATED PUGILIST.

The Chicago Tribune.

COMBINATION COUPON.

This coupon is received for any Pictures or Books issued by "The Tribune" in accordance with the terms printed from time to time with the different offers. Dates are changed daily and coupons must be different, but need not be consecutive.

Friday, Jan. 26.

EXPOUNDKNOTTYLAW

CLOSE OF THE ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Ex-Judge Elliott Anthony of Chicago Chosen President at the Session at Peoria, Ill.—Judge Callahan Discusses the Revision of the Statutes—Other Papers Read During the Day—Further Postponement of the Trial of the Ex-Priest at Kansas City.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Ex-Judge Elliott Anthony of Chicago was elected President of the Illinois State Bar Association at today's meeting. The other officers elected were:

Vice-Presidents—First District, Oliver A. Harker, Carbondale; Second District, John J. Brown, Vandalia; Third District, Charles Raymond, Watseka; Fourth District, Lyman Lacy, Havana; Fifth District, James H. Sedgwick, Peoria; Sixth District, J. H. Cartwright, Oregon; Seventh District, Thomas Cratty, Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer—William L. Gross, Springfield; Executive committee—The President and Secretary ex-officio and John H. Hamlin, Chicago; Emory Andrews, Mattoon; Winslow Evans, Peoria; Stuart Brown, Springfield; and Merritt Starr, Chicago.

The association completed its seventeenth session today, listening to a number of papers, hearing ex-Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, and electing officers for the ensuing year. Tonight the members enjoyed a banquet and reception at the National Hotel. Many members left tonight and the others will leave tomorrow morning.

When the association met this morning Secretary and Treasurer William L. Gross was complimented by the committee having the task of examining into his accounts, and a resolution thanking him was passed unanimously. Judge Anthony's resolution allowing Judges on the bench to return to the practice of common law, including the giving of charges orally and the examination of talesmen to juries, had been turned over to a special committee Wednesday afternoon. The committee consisted of Judge Anthony, James M. Riggs, and Ethel Bert Callahan. These members took the principal part in the discussion which followed the introduction of the resolution. Judge Anthony had spoken in defense of the resolution and in his position he was upheld by Mr. Riggs. Judge Callahan on the other hand had fought it and the appointment of the three men, but the President caused considerable amusement among those who knew the decided views of the three men and the little probability of their reaching an amicable conclusion. When the report of the committee was called for this morning Judge Anthony and Mr. Riggs united in a majority report favoring a law such as proposed by the resolution, while Judge Callahan brought in a minority report opposing it. Judson Starr spoke against the proposed bill, objecting particularly to the allowing of Judges examining talesmen to ascertain their fitness for jurors. The resolution was recommitted for separate reports on examining talesmen by Judges and the allowing of oral charges to juries.

Judge Callahan's Paper on Revision.

Judge E. Callahan of Robinson, a member of the Joint Legislative Committee on the Revision of the Statutes, read a comprehensive paper on this subject. In conclusion he said:

The Legislature has never ceased to recognize the necessity of constant attention to the form of the statutes. It has never ceased to recognize the fact that omissions and defects in the laws are the inevitable offspring of our method of legislation. It has never ceased to recognize the fact that some revising hand should be engaged constantly in pruning off dead matter, striking out contradictions, supplying defects, and securing harmony of expression. It has sought in vain to reach this end by imposing the performance of arduous and responsible duties upon officers elected to discharge other duties, without any increase of their compensation. Three-quarters of a century of failure ought to be sufficient to convince any people that some other method should be resorted to. What shall it be? It must be something that is part and parcel of the law-making power. It must be within the legislative department of the State government. It should be a small body, consisting of but few persons. Both branches of the General Assembly should be represented in it. It should be created and its duties defined by law and have perpetuity of existence. Its work should not be conclusive until approved by the General Assembly. It might consist of one Senator and two members of the House. I submit this as a suggestion only. Others may show a better way. If they should I will gladly enter upon it. What I insist upon is the necessity of constant instead of periodical revisions. I insist upon it as the only method of building a code of statute law that shall be harmonious, consistent, and intelligible to the people, as the only way to obtain a code of law that will command the respect and obedience of the citizen.

John H. Hamline of Chicago favored a permanent committee of the Bar Association to report on revision of the statutes of the State and that these needed revisions should go to the Legislature backed with all the force that the association could give it.

Paper on National Bankrupt Act.

"The National Bankrupt Act" was the title of a paper prepared by Robert E. Jenkins.

Mr. Jenkins among other things said:

"It is often urged that on account of local statutes a Federal bankruptcy law is unnecessary. Doubtless they do make our case different from that of England. But the argument to be deduced from the existence of bankruptcy laws there, and insolvent laws everywhere in our own country, proves the imperative necessity in civilized human society of statutes of some kind for the relief of debtors. The question left open is the single one, Shall we in America have one uniform system, or shall we have as many, and as diverse as we have States and Territories?

"A number of bills have been drawn and introduced into Congress at different sessions, and several at this time are on the calendars. There is no doubt that our fourth system of bankruptcy will soon be inaugurated in the United States. This would necessarily be expected from the teachings of history as applied to the present disturbed condition of the country. The commercial agencies tell us that 1893 was financially the most disastrous year, measured by the number of failures, that we have ever known. This means a bankrupt law. The only question to be determined is whether the law to be enacted shall be one which aims simply or chiefly to relieve the great army of ruined debtors now in the land or whether its object shall be this and vastly more. If a permanent bankruptcy system is desired now is the time to give the subject most earnest attention, and to see to it that the act to be passed is well drawn and is suited to the wants of both debtors and creditors alike."

After reviewing the bills pending in Congress Mr. Jenkins said:

The following may be suggested as some essential principles of any bankruptcy law to be enacted:

The entire proceedings to be in the Federal jurisdiction.

Procedure to have the utmost simplicity compatible with efficient administration.

Discharges, without condition as to assets, to be granted from all debts contracted before the passage of the act.

Indebtedness incurred after that date not to be discharged unless the assets equal in value one-third thereof, or a payment of that percentage of all debts is made, or the written consent of a majority in number and amount of all creditors scheduled or proved is filed.

Compositions to be authorized upon consent of proper proportion of creditors, the amount thereof to be paid either in cash, or on time, without discharge until full payment; but no composition to be confirmed unless it shall provide for payment of a percentage of at least one-third of the debts.

Provide for involuntary bankruptcy in cases of actual fraud, on petition of only one, or at most of a very small number of creditors.

If involuntary bankruptcy is allowed when there is no fraud, require that at least a majority in number and amount of creditors unite in the petition.

Dissolve all preferences obtained in court by attachments, confessions of judgment, or other suits withing a specified period before the bankruptcy. But the prohibition of preferences to be so guarded as not to prevent a trader from using his credit in financial emergencies.

Thomas Cratty on "Error Coram Nobis."

Thomas Cratty, who had postponed the reading of his paper from Wednesday, was in the program at the afternoon session today. His paper was entitled "Quæ Coram Nobis Resident," or, as lawyers usually refer to it, "Error Coram Nobis," and dealt with those errors which allowed a trial Judge to bring before him for rehearing a case which had been tried and a verdict secured at a previous term of court. The greatest delays in litigation and the most expensive to the State grew from questions of fact and the mode of procedure to settle questions of dispute other than simple questions of law. There were always contests about facts and there always would be questions of surprises, mistake, fraud, deception, false returns, misrepresentation of officers, treachery of attorneys, deaths of defendants where there were more than one in the list of defendants, infancy, insanity, and sundry irregularities out of which arose contentions of foul play, misapprehension on the part of the State Judge, or improper practice which required to be settled before the final question of law could be finally determined.

After a term of court had closed the power of the same court was ended to decide upon questions of law which had passed into judgment. It was one of the ancient and conclusive presumptions, he said, that such a judgment involved the final decisions of that court in that case, and it could only be reheard or reviewed by a higher court on appeal or on writ of error. It was held that when the trial Judge had passed upon the law nothing more could be done by him and that it was not necessary to require him to review his own decision. Such presumption did not go to the extent of preventing him from vacating the same judgment after the term because of some error of fact. At common law the same court in which judgment was rendered might at any time thereafter vacate, recall, or set aside the judgment if it had been procured irregularly, contrary to the practice of the court, by fraud or misconduct of party, attorney, or officer. It could be set aside because of mistake, because a defendant was dead at the time of judgment or was a minor or an insane person and not properly in court, or for any error of fact, if it could be made to appear to the court that such judgment ought not to have been entered and would not have been if the court had been made aware of the situation at the time.

Tribute to Milton Hay.

Ex-Gov. Richard J. Oglesby was present at the meeting to pay a tribute to the memory of Milton Hay. He referred to the life-long friendship he had borne toward Milton Hay and said that to this fact was probably due his having been called upon to speak of him rather than to his being a lawyer, for he had not practiced at the bar for thirty years. Mr. Hay had come to Illinois more than sixty years ago and had begun to study law in 1830 in the office of Stewart & Lincoln, in Springfield. For forty years he had given up his whole life to the study and the practice of law and had never left the broad road for the by-paths which led to political preferment. The ex-Governor spoke half an hour, telling of Mr. Hay's friendship for such men as Lincoln, Douglas, and Logan and speaking of his sterling worth of character.

J. M. Hamilton read a lengthly paper on "Monstrosities of the Law." A report of Historian James B. Bradwell was to have been read, but in the absence of Judge Bradwell the report was ordered printed in the minutes. The illness of Mrs Mary Bradwell, the first woman ever elected an honorary member of the association, was announced, and resolutions of sympathy were passed and ordered sent to her. C. F. Raymond offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five, with President Wheeler as Chairman, to prepare a bill for the consolidation of the Supreme Court, and it was passed.

TO WIND UP ITS BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

Suit Brought Against the Children's Endowment Association of Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The Children's Endowment Association through its receiver, H. P. Lane, will tomorrow file the total amount of liabilities. The amount is $253,842. The total assets are $153,488. Orlando H. Freeman, Joseph H. Morton, and John Hedman today began suit, asking that the business of the association be wound up and that the assets be paid out to shareholders. The endowment fund was invested at the time of the assignment as follows:

Northwestern Guaranty Loan gold debenture bonds, $25,000; St. Paul and Minneapolis Trust company bonds, $16,904; bills receivable, $904; Minnesota Fund and Investment company stock, $54,455; mortgages, $71,010; cash in banks, $8,363; interest due, $1,901.

In a decision handed down today the Supreme Court holds that the interest acquired by lumbermen on permits from the St. Paul and Duluth railroad company to cut timber on the company's land grants are taxable.

The flour ground last week was 105,225 barrels, against 96,775 barrels the week before, 196,590 barrels for the corresponding time in 1893, and 137,690 barrels in 1892. The disposition is to grind only enough to keep what orders come in cleaned up.

Mrs. Blaisdell will remain outside the Fergus Falls Insane Asylum and Frank Hoskins will go free. This is one result of a decision handed down by the Supreme Court this morning. Holding that the law passed last winter regulating the commitment of insane persons to the asylum is invalid, because in violation of Sec. 10 of the United States Constitution and also of that section of the State Constitution which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

Two important suits were dismissed in the District Court this morning, having been settled out of court. They are the action of the Minneapolis Trust company as receiver of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan company against L. F. Menage and others, and the action of the Farmers' and Merchants' Savings Bank against L. F. Menage and others.

FEARS TRIAL IN KANSAS CITY, MO.

Ex-Priest McNamara Gets a Change of Venue to Independence.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—James V. McNamara, who is in jail charged with scandalizing Mother Rose Vincent, Father Dalton, and Father Lillis in his anti-Catholic lecture, was taken to Justice Latshaw's court-room for trial this morning. There his attorneys filed a motion for a change of venue out of the township, which was granted, and the cases were sent to Justice Nichols at Independence. The transcripts were sent this evening, and as soon as they are received Justice Nichols will set a date for the hearing, order a new bond, and subpœna witnesses. McNamara wants an early trial, and will make no effort to give bail if there is a probability of his being tried within a week. A crowd gathered at the jail when it came time to take the "ex-priest" from his cell. McNamara was allowed to have half an hour's talk with his wife in the Marshal's private office and then was escorted to a hack, carefully guarded, and was driven to the court-room. There was no sign of disorder in the crowd and McNamara was not jeered.

Judge Wofford in the Criminal Court this afternoon declared invalid the city ordinance against keeping dramshops and saloons open Sunday on the ground that it conflicts with the State law.

SUMMING UP IN ASHTON'S TRIAL.

Arguments Heard and Case Will Probably Go to the Jury Today.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Defendant Matthew R. Ashton had his family with him inside the court-room rail when the arguments in the Stone murder case were begun this morning. Attorney B. F. Dunwiddie opened the case for the State. He insisted that the testimony of the State remained in great measure uncontradicted. He referred to the attempt to bribe District-Attorney Wheeler as an "attempted crime for which there can be no excuse and for which there is no explanation." Attorney Dunwiddie was followed by the Hon. John Winans for the defense. Mr. Winans' speech was unfinished when court adjourned.

DENIES RETURNS WERE ALTERED.

Attorney-General Ellis Offers No Proof of His Statement.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Attorney-General Ellis returned from Gogebic County today and although he offers no proof to substantiate his claim insists that the 1891 returns from that county which were altered so as to increase the vote cast for the amendment trebling his salary were not tampered with by the State Board. He says proof will be furnished in due time. He also maintains that it is now too late to order the counting of the Gratiot County vote which was thrown out, and if tested the courts will decide that the amendment was carried.

NEW TELEPHONES FOR MILWAUKEE.

Plan Being Perfected to Start a Rival to the Present Monopoly.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—A number of Milwaukee business-men who are interested in securing cheaper telephone rates have sought legal advice regarding the extent to which they will be able to compete with the American Bell Telephone company and its associated companies after Jan. 30. If the legal opinions are favorable a new telephone company will immediately be organized to operate in Wisconsin.

A. W. Bell has returned from Kaukauna, where he went to defend Walter Sims, the A. P. A. lecturer who was arrested for defacing a pole belonging to the Kaukauna Electric Light company by posting a handbill on it. Mr. Sims was discharged and Mr. Bell immediately served summons in a damage suit against John Earl, Superintendent of the electric light company, who caused the lecturer's arrest.

The marriage of Miss Mildred Landauer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Landauer, to Frank Thauhmser of Atlanta, Ga., took place this evening at the Hotel Pfister, the Rev. Dr. Hecht officiating. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the hotel.

SAFE-BLOWERS' WORK AT DECATUR.

Two Stores Robbed, but the Thieves Frightened Away from a Third.

PORTLAND, Ind., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—A gang of safe-blowers made a raid on Decatur last night and blowed two safes successfully, but failed on the third. The first to be cracked was in James Luckey's store, and the thieves obtained $125 in cash. J. W. Place's wholesale store was next visited and $75 secured. The same thing was tried at another store, but the perpetrators of the job were frightened away. The officers have no clew, but think it was professional talent.

BOONE, Ia., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Burglars cracked the safe of the Nevada, Ia., postoffice last night and got about $1,000 in money and stamps.

SALARY LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

Supreme Court Decides Against the County Officials of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the law constitutional which abolished the fee system for county officials and substituted salaries. The law was contested by the Sheriff of Vigo County. The bill that passed the Legislature had a clerical error in that the officials of Shelby County were not included, and on this error its enemies attempted to have it killed on the plea of class legislation.

Fined for Selling Liquor without License.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—In the United States District Court today Albert Hinkle of Shawneetown pleaded guilty to the charge of retailing liquor without a government license and was fined $100 and costs. In default of payment he went to jail. D. M. Isham, Frank Bauden, and William McCormick of Harrisburg entered pleas of guilty to the same charge and were given the same fine, with the understanding that it would be suspended on payment of $5 and costs, and the defendants secured their release on these terms.

House Robbed and Set on Fire.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The residence of Simon Jacobs, a wealthy property owner of No. 2104 St. Mary's avenue, was entered last night by burglars and everything of value of a portable nature, consisting of silver, jewelry, and clothing, was taken and the house set on fire to destroy evidence of the crime. The flames did not spread, however, in the direction intended, as the work was done bunglingly. The family are out of the city. A suspicious character was arrested this morning, who made a confession that led to the arrest of the entire gang.

To Protect Kansas Cattle-Men.

EMPORIA, Kas., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—A meeting of the Central Kansas Live Stock Association was held here today to take action looking to the establishment of permanent quarantine lines in the South for the better protection of cattle-men in Kansas against Texas fever. It was decided to ask the Sanitary Board of Kansas to grant no permits to cattle from various counties in Texas without a personal inspection by a competent inspector recommended or appointed by the Sanitary Board of the State of Kansas.

Bank Sued by a Former President.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Gen. John McNulty began a suit today for $5,000 against the Corn Belt Bank of this city. Gen. McNulty organized the bank about two years ago and was elected President. At the end of the first year he was succeeded by Senator Vinton E. Howell. McNulty claims he was to receive a commission of 2½ per cent on all of the bank stock sold, and sues for what he claims is yet due him as commissions. The bank claims to have settled with him in full.

Christian County Farmers' Institute.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The Christian County Farmers' Institute met here today with President George E. Maxon of Morrisonville in the chair. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor William T. Vandeveer and was responded to by President Maxon. The subject, "How to Raise a Maximum Corn Crop," was introduced by George W. Tarrant of May Township, and was discussed by several members.

Balloonist May Be "Sent Up" in a New Way

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—W. H. Culp, the balloonist of Marshall, Mich., who is under arrest for passing counterfeit dollars, has confessed after being confronted with his sachel, containing fifty bogus dollars of 1885 and 1887 coinage. He claims to have bought sixty-five silver dollars here for $17, but the police believe he is an old hand at the business, and will continue their search for the counterfeiter's nest.

Grape Growers Would Restrict Prohibition.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The Southwestern Iowa Grape Growers' Association, in session at this city, has adopted resolutions petitioning the Legislature to amend the prohibitory law so as to permit the pressing of grapes and other fruits grown within the State into wine and cider and permit the sale thereof in quantities of not less than five gallons.

Hotel Proprietor Missing at Columbus, Ind.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—W. L. Wallock, who came here six months ago and purchased the St. Denis Hotel, furniture, and fixtures, is missing. He claims his home is at New Philadelphia, O., and represented himself as worth $30,000. Among his creditors are servants to whom he owed $400.

Father and Daughter Asphyxiated.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Edward Thornton, his wife, and 10-year-old daughter Belle were found unconscious this morning at their home on Blake street. The pipe had been detached from the stove to get more heat, allowing the natural gas to escape into the room. Thornton died this morning and his daughter this afternoon. Mrs. Thornton will recover.

Northwest Notes.

Miss Abbie Estelle Staples was married at Dubuque, Ia., to Frank H. Starkweather of Chicago.

The Haskell Orphans' Home was dedicated at Battle Creek, Mich. Bishop Gillespie delivered the address.

Public schools were closed yesterday and there will be no church services Sunday at Decatur, Ill., because of an epidemic of diphtheria.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided in favor of Stoddard, Republican, in the shrievalty contest at Valparaiso. He was elected in the returns by 2 votes over Lego.

Frederick Hassalt, a student at the Wartbury Lutheran Seminary in Dubuque, Ia., has become insane and was yesterday removed to jail. He will be taken to Independence.

The Indian payment which has been going on in Black River Falls, Wis., was finished yesterday. The Indians have received $24,780, being 4 per cent on their trust fund held by the government.

John Birdsell, a negro of Chicago, was sent to the county jail at Danville, Ill., for a year. He wanted to get in out of the cold and stole a blanket from in front of a store and then called an officer's attention to the act.

DOMINION OFFICIAL BELL SHUT OUT.

Protestant Protective Association of Canada Takes Action and Elects Officers.

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Some excitement was created at today's session of the Protestant Protective Association by the attempt of ex-Ald. Bell of Toronto to be admitted to the secret conclave of the convention. Mr. Bell, who is Superintendent of the Dominion Government's Buildings in Toronto, was denied admission because the convention had decided to exclude all government officials whether members or not. The Legislative committee reported in favor of the adoption of a platform similar to that of the Patrons of Industry. They also favored making a strong fight against separate schools and for government inspection of all convents, monasteries, and private schools. The report was adopted with slight amendments. Two of the delegates who are on the staff of a Toronto newspaper were hauled over the coals for divulging the convention proceedings. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Grand President, the Rev. J. C. Madill, Belwood, Ont.; Grand Vice-President, Joseph Kinersley, Toronto; Grand Secretary, Jackson Little, Toronto; Grand Treasurer, E. J. Roberts, London, Ont.; Grand Chaplain, the Rev. F. R. Ghent, Walkerville, Ont.; Grand Secretary of the State, James F. Harper, Hamilton. The convention will meet in Toronto next year.

A Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

MORE MONEY NEEDED.

COLD WEATHER INCREASES THE DEMANDS OF THE CITY'S POOR.

Resources of the Relief Association Heavily Taxed and Prompt Aid Is Required from Every One Who Can Give—Responses from Business Houses—List of Those Responding to the Call—First of a Series of Concerts in Behalf of the Visiting Nurse Association.

The effect of the continuance of cold weather makes itself felt in the increased number of demands upon the resources of the Central Relief Association. This relief work from day to day costs a large amount of money, and, although the individual subscriptions aggregate a considerable number in the various trades and businesses in which the subcommittees are working, yet the amounts are comparatively small and the widest coöperation and prompt assistance of all citizens, rich and poor alike, is urgently needed in raising enough money to meet the emergencies that are constantly presented.

The following additional lists of employés' subscriptions were reported yesterday:

From Charles E. Rector and employés:

C. E. Rector	$15	Frank Smith	$2
R. N. Stiles	5	T. Stadtmueller	1
L. Herz	2	C. Jorgensen	1
F. A. McDoud	2	J. E. Horton	1
Wm. Whitmore	2	B. H. Hulbert	1
R. H. McKnight	2	L. S. Gibson	1
J. Quigley	1	Thos. H. Fields	1
Ed. M. Knight	1	J. Finnegan	2
P. Carpenter	1	J. J. Decker	2
E. M. Hartnett	1	S. H. Johnston	2
A. B. Christy	1	Geo. Walters	1
Johnnie Esteb	1	Wm. Coake	1
Robert Moffad	1	Chas. Just	1
H. T. Bowers	2	Fred. Wilson	1
Alph Martenay	2	—La Salle	1
P. J. Berens	2	C. H. Cullen	1

A subscription taken up among the employés of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. by the heads of departments in that house has resulted in raising the sum of $237.50 for the Central Relief Association. The money was sent to the Finance committee, of which Mr. L. J. Gage is the Chairman. The subscription list was participated in by every member of the staff of employés of this firm, the donations varying from $10 to 25 cents. The names of the donors are as follows:

Henry J. Sawe, F. L. Macomber, D. B. Heard, J. J. Charles, George Greenleaf, Ernest H. Shamper, M. McMeans, Frank Johnson, F. McFarland, Matt Schmidt, K. L. Henrich, W. S. Kennedy, Charles Lawton, F. M. Spener, R. Bartels, S. L. Myers, J. C. Schroeder, W. Migely, Horace Clark, Martin Nelson, Fred Bindhammer, M. J. McCann, B. S. Rowe, E. R. Ross, F. Ernst, Charles Johnson, W. A. Thomson, E. H. Bishop, H. J. Perkins, S. Caulson, William Lichtenberg, E. Rodin, J. M. Quirk, W. S. McArthur, F. Alm, F. C. Gruber, F. Wennerholm, Emil Alm, C. H. Smith, E. J. Hurley, Louis A. Fielinski, Ella V. Hoag, Charles Brae, C. O. Eddy, Frank Austin, G. Beile, Julie Waixel, A. M. Stewart, T. H. Moorhead, J. H. McCarney Jr., C. Kaufman, E. Maroory, W. D. Roberts, T. W. Houlihan, Richard Smith, C. E. Peterson, John Johnson, Thomas Moore, L. Scott, August Frick, P. E. Erickson, Charles Hemple, F. Derbyshire, Joshua Swanson, F. Anderson, O. Slelander, John E. Anderson, W. A. Brown, H. H. Brown, Robert Finley, William Fea, F. Greenleaf, Edward F. Enking, Charles Blanchard, Charles Kreugel, F. L. Brown, T. A. Moore, Y. Friesenecker, I. W. B., George Moore, Claude Coyner, G. C. Barker, F. W. Hogan, S. W. Carfsan, C. H. Guffon, E. Reimbold, J. D. Eddy, John M. Alm, P. H. Shields, Earl Curtis, Thomas Smith, B. Wallace, S. Bergsten, H. Wamkow, V. E. Hamilton, S. Frankenstein, M. A. Heegaard, H. C. Mayer,

R. M. Bassett, P. Stewart, C. B. Whipple, M. A. Sickel, James J. Wait, I. P. Sewell, F. D. Hoag, Henry Brown, George Frederichsen, Tom Purdon, Cash, H. S. Pearson, John A. Davis, L. B. Gayette, J. P. Masters, A. H. Cowley, T. Buckley, Edward Smith, R. C. Coombs, Alfred Alm, William Lawson, H. B. Lyford, Charles A. Crusoe, C. Thompson, H. Frederichsen, Thomas Duggan, G. St. Julien, D. McFadgen, Gus Knos, James Finley, F. Rickert, C. E. Way, J. McGregor, J. Kocurek, J. Hanratty, C. J. Norden, William T. Bowra, Harry Lawson, J. W. Miller, C. Oelechlayer, Josie O'Kelly, J. H. Smith, A. Townsend, William Madine, A. Bergstrawd, Susie Hartnett, W. B. Comstock, T. C. Smith, A. Peterson, G. A. Heine, A. Anderson, J. Cautwell, Samuel Steel, Fred Larson, E. Evans, A. J. Lotan, W. R. Doake, G. A. McNay, C. Mahmotram, W. Jenson, George Blank, W. L. Wait, Rudolph Kurz, G. W. Blank, Charles Berlin, Peter Larson, E. Fischert, F. W. Rudolph, J. C. David, August Schumann, Gottfried Wilson, Fred Schifferl, H. W. Chister, C. F. Breere, H. A. Stedman, L. Rosseter, T. F. Tropell, W. A. Gairuz, Niles Kirk, P. H. Sitchel, H. T. Winston, C. Farwell, J. Goodburn, R. Russell, Ernest Davis, Adolb Anderson, Thomas Ray, R. S. McBen, Harry J. Johnson, A. E. Alm Jr., William Wallace, C. E. Gustafson, A. Hermann, Thomas Swann, Charles Fox, William Groth.

Salesmen's, mail order and invoice, shipping, receiving, and claim departments—$44.

A charity entertainment will be given under the auspices of Central Church Aid Society at the residence of Prof. David Swing, No. 66 Lake Shore drive, Friday evening, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock. The following named artists have contributed their services for the occasion: Mrs. F. H. McClure, Mme. Ragna Linne, Mrs. Nellie Bangs Skelton, Miss Katherine Richards, and Mr. George Ellsworth Holmes.

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, President of the Woman's club, received a letter yesterday from a school teacher, who sent one day's salary to the emergency fund of the club. Dr. Stevenson suggests that each school teacher follow the example.

A committee of the Iron Molders' Union called on the Central Relief Association during the day, seeking work for members of the trade. They were persuaded that it would be impracticable to attempt any such relief at this time.

About 400 men have applied for work in the Seventh and Eighth Wards since Monday morning, the date when the Central Relief Association began its system of street-cleaning in that portion of the city.

CHARITY CONCERT AT HOOLEY'S.

First of a Series for the Benefit of the Visiting Nurse Association.

Several hundred society women filled Hooley's Theater yesterday afternoon and listened to music for charity's sake. The occasion was the first of a series of concerts given for the benefit of the Visiting Nurse Association. As a result of the entertainment, Treasurer Arthur Bissell will turn over to the association nearly $1,500, which will go to pay for trained nurses who will visit Chicago's poor sick and comfort them. The program consisted of five numbers as follows:

Quartet in A minor..........Schumann
Andante expressivo. Allegro.
Scherzo (Presto). Adagio.
Presto.
Bendix String Quartet.
(a) "Death and the Maiden"..........Schubert
(b) "Winter Nacht"..........Hollaender
(c) "Lullabye"..........Luckstone
Mrs. Katherine Fisk.
(a) Andante from Quartet. Opus 1.....Svendsen
(b) Scherzo. Opus 44. No. 2.......Mendelssohn
Bendix String Quartet.
Che Faro senza Euridice..........Gluck
(From "Orfeo.")
Mrs. Katherine Fisk.
Vivace from D major. Quartet. Opus 76...Haydn
Bendix String Quartet.

The players in the Bendix quartet were: Max Bendix, first violin; E. Knoll, second violin; August Junker, viola; and W. Unger, cello. In the boxes were seated:

Mesdames—
P. D. Armour, Arthur Caton,
Cyrus McCormick Jr., Hugh T. Birch,
Emmons Blaine, John Clark.
Joseph Kirkland,
Misses—
Ethel Kirkland, Frank Gorton.
Elizabeth Adams,

The patronesses are:

Mesdames—
P. D. Armour, A. C. McClurg,
Emmons Blaine, William P. Conger,
Edward Blair, W. J. Chalmers,
Herman Butler, Benjamin Carpenter,
Arthur Bingham, Arthur Caton,
Hugh T. Birch, E. C. Dudley,
C. K. G. Billings, Marshall Field Jr.,
John M. Clark, F. S. Gorton,
J. J. Glessner, R. W. Patterson Jr.,
Charles Henrotin, Potter Palmer,
James L. Houghteling, Stuyvesant Peabody,
Edward Isham, George M. Pullman,
Bryan Lathrop, H. C. Chatfield-Taylor,
Cyrus McCormick Jr., Archibald Valentine,
Franklin MacVeagh, George S. Willits.

The Visiting Nurse Association was founded six years ago. Mrs. Herman Butler is President and Miss Millie Wakem manager. Its object is to furnish trained nurses for poor people.

CLAIMS CARLISLE HAS NO POWER.

Senator Allen's Discussion of His Resolution on Bond Issues.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash., protesting against the placing of coal and lumber on the free list was presented by Mr. Squire (Rep., Wash.), who said there were 20,000 men in that State dependent upon the coal industry for employment. A proposition of the National Reform Association to amend the preamble to the Constitution so as to make it recognize the divinity of Jesus Christ was presented by Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) and referred to the Judiciary committee.

The Hawaiian resolutions having been laid before the Senate they were laid aside in order that Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) might address the Senate on the resolution offered by him last Thursday declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury is not clothed with any legal authority to issue and sell bonds, and that any such bonds when issued would be null and void. Mr. Allen analyzed the provisions of the resumption act, particularly of the third section of it, from which Mr. Carlisle professed to derive his authority. The thing to be accomplished was, he said, the redemption of outstanding legal tender notes. Resumption was to be accomplished, and as soon as that was done the act of Congress ceased and had no more legal force today than a piece of blank paper.

No lawyer could contend, he said, that the resumption statute was permanent and enduring in its nature. As to the "reserve fund," Mr. Allen declared that there was no such thing, and never had been until some "lord of the Treasury" (alluding to Mr. Sherman) at his own caprice, and devoted to the interests of the moneyed classes, created it. It is one of the instruments used in a gigantic system of conquering the people.

The Secretary of the Treasury had ample power to issue legal tender notes or to coin and issue the silver bullion now lying idle in the Treasury vaults and put it in circulation. No action was taken on Mr. Allen's resolution.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.), and agreed to, appointing Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) as a member of the Committee on Finance during the absence of Mr. McPherson.

The House bill to repeal the Federal election laws was taken up and Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) resumed his argument against it, which was devoted to a review of what he called the "atrocious" Democratic crimes perpetrated at an election several years ago in the City of St. Louis and to a criticism of certain statements made by Mr. Vest. He hoped that some Senator would in the course of the discussion refer to the attempt to purchase for $50,000 the Electoral vote of Florida in 1876 for Hayes and Wheeler.

Mr. Call (Dem. Fla.) denied that Mr. Tilden had ever authorized such a proposition. The Electoral vote of Florida in 1876, he said, should have been given to Mr. Tilden, and the Supreme Court of the United States had practically so declared.

The bill went over without action and the business of the Senate was (at 3 p. m.) suspended, in order that fitting tributes might be paid to the memory of the late Representative Chipman of Michigan. Eulogies of the life, character, and public services of Mr. Chipman were pronounced by Senators McMillan (Rep., Mich.), Vilas (Dem., Wis.), Proctor (Rep., Vt.), Voorhees (Dem., Ind.), and Stockbridge (Rep., Mich.). Resolutions expressive of the regret of the Senate were adopted, and then, as a further mark of respect, the Senate at 3:50 adjourned until tomorrow.

MR. THURSTON CALLS ON GRESHAM.

He Says Willis Is as Acceptable to the Dole Government as Any Other.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Minister Thurston called at the State Department today and was closeted with Secretary Gresham for the better part of an hour. It was diplomatic day and Mr. Thurston had his turn just as the Ambassador from Great Britain would have had. The Secretary of State at last understands that the Hawaiian Government is a fact which the Cleveland administration cannot wink out of existence. Mr. Thurston was therefore well received. His mission was to explain to the Secretary of State the present attitude of the provincial government. It is intimated that Mr. Thurston told the Secretary that President Dole and his associates had no personal feelings in regard to Mr. Willis, and that he was as acceptable to them as anybody else could be under the circumstances. They recognized that he was acting under official instructions, and while the feeling was a strained one for a week or two they did not doubt that Minister Willis' course was dictated by what he believed to be the best interests of both countries.

The indications are that the Senate committee engaged in the work of investigating Hawaiian affairs will finish its work and report during the next ten days or two weeks to the Senate. Dr. M. Stalker of Des Moines, Ia., the first of a number of witnesses who will appear before the committee on the side of the administration, testified today. Dr. Stalker was in Honolulu at the time of the revolution and for a short time prior thereto. He supports the conclusions reached by Mr. Blount. Mr. Stalker criticised the way in which the troops were landed and the manner in which they were distributed about the city as if to intimidate the forces of the crown. Dr. Stalker said the great majority were opposed to any scheme of annexation. Dr. Stalker condemned the act of Minister Stevens and indorsed Commissioner Blount's report.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs today by a strict party vote authorized Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) to report favorably his resolution defining the attitude of Congress toward Hawaii. The resolution will be reported to the House tomorrow. The Republican members of the committee will file a minority report and a substitute for the McCreary resolution. Mr. Hitt of Illinois will probably draw the minority report.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—P. W. Reeder of this city, a stanch Republican and prominent citizen, who was at Honolulu at the time of the revolution, and who has written two articles on the causes leading up to it and the part taken by United States troops, has been summoned to appear before the Senate Hawaiian Investigating committee. Mr. Reeder says the revolution could not have been successful had it not been for the part taken by the Federal troops.

FOR OPENING OF THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

Program of the Ceremonies Incident to the First Day's Show.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 25.—Preparations are nearly completed for the ceremonial opening of the Midwinter Exposition Saturday next. A large number of visitors have already arrived in the city, and a great influx is expected tomorrow, as the Governor has declared the day a holiday, and there will be a complete suspension of business. Many merchants have purchased tickets of admission in quantity for their employés. The parade preceding the exercises gives promise of being probably the largest and finest ever seen here. Bishop Nichols of the Episcopal Diocese of California will open the exercises with prayer. Gov. Markham will deliver an address of welcome, and Director-General De Young will declare the Exposition open.

Second Part of Stockton's Story.

The second and concluding part of Frank R. Stockton's curious story, "The Comet-Hunter and the Gemini," will be printed in Sunday's TRIBUNE. Be sure to read of the further adventures of the passengers and crew of the unfortunate ship Boncastle. Last week the entire edition was exhausted by noon and many thousands went away disappointed. If you wish to be sure of receiving THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE leave an advance order with your newsdealer and he will look out for you.

Stitler Turns State's Evidence.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 25.—Bob Stitler, the fourth member of the Seminole train-robbers, appeared unexpectedly at the trial this morning as a witness for the prosecution. He made a confession, telling the story of the robbery. All four were held under $8,000 bail. They are Henry Turner, Bob Rogers, Willis Brown, and Stitler.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

MANAGERS FAVOR GIVING THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION CONTROL.

Replies Received to the Circular Sent Out by the Underwriters—Massachusetts Legislature Is Petitioned to Create the Office of a State Fire Marshal—Malt House Ratings to Be Reviewed—Phœnix of Brooklyn and the Sun Mutual of New Orleans Make Reports.

Twenty or thirty replies to the circular sent out by the President of the Underwriters' Association to companies and company managers have been received. Judging from the tone of these replies the proposal to place the entire Cook County field under the control of the association meets with considerable favor. The full text of the list of questions which was included with the circular is as follows:

Do you want more than one organization in this county or city?..........

Would you agree to place the management of the county under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, provided that rates and the punishment of agents in the territory south of Thirty-ninth street, west of West Fortieth street, and north of Fullerton avenue are subject to review by a constituted committee of managers?..........

Would you oblige all your agents in the county to join the association?..........

Would you favor a small deposit, say $25, by each agent appointed authorized to write only in the territory described in the second question?..........

Would you agree to confine your outside agents to writing policies only in territory described in question No. 2?..........

If a manager located in Chicago and writing policies over your own counter will you join the association (if not now a member); or if you write no policies in Cook County over your own counter, will you agree not to do so unless you join the local association?..........

Would you be willing to limit compensation—paid agents to 20 per cent maximum—agents to pay their own brokerage therefrom?..........

Will you return net premiums of the county for assessment for association expenses, provided that the rate does not exceed 1 per cent for all purposes (except Fire Insurance Patrol)?..........

Will you be willing to limit the number of your agents authorized to write policies in district north of Thirty-ninth street, east of Fortieth street, and south of Fullerton avenue to two (including manager)? If not, state your limit of number..........

A few of the managers favor two organizations. They would like the old Cook County compact revived if it could be revived without its many faults. Other managers consider the move as an unnecessary transfer of authority from managers to the local board. A few others suggest extending the authority of the association to cover all the territory within the present city limits. The association now has under its jurisdiction only that territory north of Thirty-ninth street, east of Fortieth street, and south of Fullerton avenue.

INSURANCE BILLS INTRODUCED.

Ohio Legislators Are After the Anti-Constitution Companies.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The General Assembly went after the insurance companies today. The Insurance Commissioner has had trouble with a few of the companies that were chartered by special acts of the General Assembly before the adoption of the present Constitution and that refused to conform to the new Constitution and claimed immunity from the laws passed since the adoption of that instrument. Some of the charters have been sold and resold and the companies have changed their quarters, and refusing to make annual reports have made it difficult for the department to keep track of them. Senator Eckley introduced a bill to repeal all the acts by which those refusing to accept under the new Constitution were chartered. The companies affected are the Portsmouth Insurance company, the Stark County Mutual Insurance company, the Clermont County Fire, Marine and Life Insurance company of Clermont County, the Mutual Fire Insurance company, in the County of Washington; the Trumbull Fire Insurance company, the Erie County Mutual Insurance company, the Mutual Insurance company of Toledo, the Seneca County Mutual Insurance company, the Canal Insurance company, the Washington Union company, the Portage County Mutual Fire Insurance Association, the Central Ohio Insurance company of Licking County. Senator Lawlor introduced a bill providing that the losses by fire or otherwise shall be adjusted by the insured and the company's adjuster together. If they cannot agree the Probate Court is to appoint a disinterested person, who shall act as a third arbitrator, and the finding of a majority of the three is to be final. Senator Phillips introduced a bill to provide for the codification of the insurance laws of the State. The work is to be done by a commission consisting of the Attorney-General, the Superintendent of Insurance, and three commissioners appointed by the Governor. None of the three is to be connected in any way with insurance or any insurance company, and all must be electors of Ohio. They are to receive each $10 a day and the work is to be completed by the first of next January.

ASK FOR A STATE FIRE MARSHAL.

Boston's Incendiary Fires Result in a Petition to the Legislature.

A petition asking for the establishment of the office of State Fire Marshal has been presented to the Massachusetts Legislature. During 1892 there were 230 fires reported as incendiary, which under the law would require the holding of as many inquests. As a matter of fact, however, there were but thirteen inquests held. The reason for this lack of compliance with the law is chiefly that town authorities do not care to stand the expense of an investigation, and frequently have too much solicitude for suspected parties to proceed against them. In Boston, where investigation of suspicious fires is carried on by a regularly appointed officer, the expense is borne by the State and paid out of taxes received from insurance companies. It is urged that investigations in all parts of the State should be made on the same basis.

Two More Annual Statements.

The Phenix of Brooklyn statement of Jan. 1, 1894, shows total assets $5,697,450, as against $5,794,596 in 1893; reinsurance reserve of $4,233,534, as against $3,710,914, and net surplus of $161,436, against $543,744. This is a decrease in assets and net surplus of $97,146 and $382,308 respectively. The reinsurance reserve was increased by active business $522,620. In contrast with this statement of one of the most aggressive Eastern companies is that of the Sun Mutual of New Orleans. This company shows assets of $969,967, a gain of $25,531, and net surplus of $186,016, a gain of $28,220. The total receipts for 1894 were $533,803 and losses paid $281,905, as against receipts of $546,080 and losses of $402,330 in 1893. The Chicago business netted the Southern company something like $14,000 profit.

Malt-House Ratings Reviewed.

Ratings of malt and malt houses will form the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Underwriters' Association this afternoon. The two recent heavy local losses on these lines have created some change of sentiment as to rates. The salvage on malt, it is said, amounts to little or nothing. A small exposure to smoke ruins it for brewery uses. Formerly damaged malt could find a fairly good market with distillers. Under the whisky trust system all competition has been cut off and prices are established by one buying interest. The board will consider certain schedule changes and probably advance rates slightly.

FIRE IN A LOUISVILLE CHURCH.

A Fireman and a Number of Spectators Injured—Loss $65,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—The interior of St. Paul's Episcopal Church was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $54,000. Fireman Charles Early was seriously injured by falling plaster. The accumulation of hot air in the building burst out a large window with a report like a cannon, and Charles Merriwether, ex-Senator Hoertz, A. B. Dupont, and Allen McDonald were injured by flying glass and concussion, none of them fatally.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The car barns of the Ann Arbor Electric railway company were destroyed by fire this morning, together with the cars and motors. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $11,000. Ann Arbor will be without street car service for several weeks.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The residence of H. H. Van Brunt was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, $15,000; partially insured.

ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The Beardsley paper mill was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on stock, $4,500; on building, $6,500.

SHERMAN, Tex., Jan. 25.—The Sherman Oil and Cotton company's mill burned yesterday afternoon. Loss, $100,000; fully insured.



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CABLES HURT WHEAT.

REPORTED ADVANCE IN FRENCH DUTY AND CARGOES RESOLD.

Possibility That the American Outlet May Be Further Restricted—Conspicuous Selling by Wornout Longs—May Once More Breaks the Record for Low Prices—Corn Exports 1,000,000 Bushels in Two Days—Cut Rates from the West Suggest Larger Receipts—Strength Maintained.

Heavy selling in the wheat pit carried the market ⅝c lower, thus establishing another new record for the May delivery. Selling was largely in the way of liquidation, some of this representing wheat bought months ago and naturally showing serious losses. Some of the selling was possibly raiding in order to establish a lower range. One of the most important influences was the report that the French Government has finally decided to advance the duty from about 26½c to 42½c, thus cutting into the possibilities of the American export movement. There certainly was some reselling of cargoes at the seaboard previously bought for export to France. There was also selling by people closely in touch with the foreign trade. Another bear element was the announcement of a sharp cut in Western Missouri River freight rates, which means increased receipts of grain, this inducing some selling. May opened at 64c, declined to 63⅜c, a point not hitherto reached, and closed ⅝c lower for the day at 63⅜@63½c, with July at 65c. Baldwin-Farnum were by all odds the best buyers, possibly for Armour. Through different brokers the last named was credited with buying more than 1,000,000 bu. The conspicuous selling was by Geddes-Kirkwood, this representing long wheat. Other large sellers included Cutler, who let go of 250,000 bu, Milmine-Bodman, and Mitchell. Bryant covered short wheat, and Buxbaum bought perhaps 200,000 bu. The selling was generally long stuff, and the buying to cover shorts. The *Price Current* summary was not bullish, and the cold weather had lost much of its force in that direction. Cables were narrow and negative. Exports were fair at 385,000 bu wheat and flour and New York reported 40,000 bu taken. The Northwest had 164 cars against 245 last year. Receipts at all Western points were small at 279,000 bu and shipments 57,680 bu. Cash wheat was offered sparingly, and sales to go to store were at 60c for No. 2 red winter and 60@60½c for No. 3 spring. Free-on-board sales were at 55@57c for No. 3 red winter, 54½@57c for do hard, and 64c for No. 2 spring.

Corn was a little top-heavy at times, yet in the main the market favored the bulls. Receipts here and at other big corn points were small, the exports remarkably large at 594,000 bu. Liverpool was ¼@½d higher, and private cables reported serious damage to the Argentine crop. Bartlett-Frazier were again prominent on the buying side, and Boyden, Parker, Norton-Worthington, and Harvey were among the sellers. At 39c to a shade better there was a pronounced disposition to sell, and realizing held the market down. May opened at 38⅞c, sold at 38⅜@39⅛c, and closed ⅛c higher at 38⅞c, with July at 39⅜c and January 35⅝c. Receipts at all primary points were small at 382,445 bu, and shipments 222,100 bu. Low rates from the West are expected to increase the movement. The estimate for today is but 115 cars. Cash offerings were but moderate. Sales in store and to go to store were at 35½@35⅝c for No. 2, and 34¼@35c for No. 3 grades. Free-on-board sales were at 35¼c for No. 3, 35½c for do yellow, and 35½@35¾c for do white.

Oats offerings were absorbed by shorts, with some of the buying from the outside. The estimate for today was again small at 50 cars. May ranged at 30⅛@30¼c and rested at 30⅛c, or ⅛c lower. For sample lots a good demand on local account, with light receipts, rendered prices steady, although shippers held off. Free-on-board sales were at 29@30c for No. 3 white and 28½c for No. 2.

In rye a trifle more interest was manifested with a firmer undertone. The inspection sheet showed no receipts. A 5,000-bu lot of No. 2 in store went at 44c and bids at that failed to bring out offerings later. May was quotably 48c. Barley was steady to a shade firmer, the latter applying alone to fair to good ranging at 42@48c. The demand was moderate. Choice sold slowly at 50c and common lots at 38@40c.

Provisions were quiet, but generally steady to firm, closing 5@10c higher all around. Hog receipts were light, prices at the yards steady, speculative offerings of product rather restricted, and support was afforded by the purchases for account of the Chicago Packing company and the Anglo-American. May pork closed 7½c higher at $13.30 after an easy opening, and January or cash lots rested at $13.22½. Lard gained a nickel and ribs closed at the outside asked. The uncertain hog movement is puzzling and operators show a hesitancy about selling short. Liverpool was yesterday quoted easy to 6d lower and the shipping demand was light. Cash sales included 25,000 lbs green hams at $8.70, 30,000 lbs green shoulders at $6.25, and 50,000 lbs extra short clear sides at $6.62½.

Flax traders did a meager business on account of small offerings. No. 1 on track sold in a small way at $1.38, a former price. The demand for May was somewhat more urgent and an advance of 1c was scored, a 5,000-bu lot selling at $1.41. Receipts were 5 cars; shipments, 6,230 bu. Considerably less timothy seed was offered, and, while the demand was only fair, prices were firmer on the basis of $4.10 for prime and $4.25 for March.

Trade Talk on 'Change.

Though unconfirmed the report was generally believed that France will advance her import duty on wheat, and when digested the effect was rather bearish. Harry Lester had a dispatch of this purport with the further statement that two cargoes had been resold at Baltimore previously bought for export to France. Later it was developed that the news came through the Liverpool house of Ross T. Smythe & Co. The selling of a liberal line at this juncture by Geddes-Kirkwood, closely identified with English and Canadian merchants, was considered significant by some in the crowd and induced other selling on the theory that there must be more than a rumor in the talk of a restricted export business with the French republic. Some days ago the French importers notified their customers on this side the ocean that in consideration of the probability of an advance in the tariff all American shipments should be started no later than the 15th inst. in order to take advantage of present rates, intimating that the new law will go into effect speedily. An advance in the import duty from 26½c to 42½c would naturally serve to restrict the amount of business possible. In good years, however, France is rather independent of other countries, producing about enough for home consumption, and in any event will buy more or less wheat whether the duty be high or low.

The cutting in two of freight rates from the Missouri River to Chicago may be the means of disturbing the bull campaign, if such it may be called, in corn. It is certainly interpreted as meaning increased receipts at this point, as the extremely low rates will be an inducement to ship grain which otherwise would remain in the country. There were also hints yesterday of another cut in east-bound rates, and it was asserted by one well-known shipper that ever since the restoration of rates the 1st of this month the movement represents only old business. Bartlett-Frazier had two bullish cables from Liverpool. One said probably three-quarters of the Argentine crop is destroyed by drought; the other that at Liverpool there was a brisk demand, with prices advancing; that the La Plata crop damage is serious and that English buyers look to America chiefly for supplies. This loses some of its force when it is remembered that the Argentine exports of corn have never been sufficiently large to attract much attention here. Seaboard news was bullish, however. Exports were 594,000 bu, making more than 1,000,000 bu in two days, and 500,000 bu are reported in process of loading and clearing from Newport News this week.

Lower rates on the Santa Fé will probably affect wheat receipts more than corn, as the road passes through a country which is said to have relatively little of the latter to ship out. Other roads immediately met the cut, however, and it is safe to presume the Rock Island, for example, will move a lot of corn. A letter to Rumsey-Lightner from an Atchison (Kas.) shipper says the farmers are showing more disposition to market wheat, and that there is probably a fair proportion yet to come forward. This, too, from drought-stricken Kansas, which at one time last fall promised to have no exportable surplus.

Mitchell's pounding the wheat market was by some believed to be for the purpose of depressing the price that Baldwin-Farnum might indulge in good buying for Ream, the principal behind both brokers.

George Diehl, a prominent scalper at the Stock-Yards, believes the people who are looking for big hog receipts will be disappointed, and that packers have been making product at a loss ever since trading began in January and May deliveries.

Wheat receipts at nine primary points for four days were 1,393,000 bu, against 2,057,000 bu the same days last year. This suggests a falling off in the week's receipts of about 1,000,000 bu compared with a year ago.

A war-scare telegram to the effect that England will take energetic measures and send troops to Egypt had about as much influence on the markets as did the war news from Jacksonville.

Puts on May wheat sold at 63⅜@63½c and calls at 63¾@63⅞c, and were finally 63⅞c. Puts on May corn sold at the split above and below 38⅞c, and calls at 38⅞@39c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 71 cars; corn, 115 cars; oats, 50 cars, and 28,000 hogs.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
Jan$	....@ 59⅛	$ 58⅞@ 59⅛	$ ....@ 59⅛
May	....64 @ 64⅛	63⅜@ 64	....63⅜@ 63⅞
July	....65⅛@ 65⅛	64⅞@ 65⅛	....@ 65
CORN.			
Jan$	....@ 35⅛	$ 35⅛@ 35⅛	$ ....@ 35⅛
May	....38⅛@ 38⅜	38⅜@ 39⅛	....@ 38⅞
July	....@ 39⅛	39⅛@ 39⅜	....@ 39⅜
OATS.			
May$	....@ 30⅛	$ 30⅛@ 30¼	$ ....@ 30⅛
July	....@ 29	28⅞@ 29	....@ 28⅞
MESS PORK.			
Jan$	....@13.12½	$13.15 @13.22½	$ ....@13.22½
May	....@13.22½	13.22½@13.32½	....@13.30
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Jan$	....@ 7.70	$ 7.72½@ 7.75	$ ....@ 7.75
May	....@ 7.57½	7.55 @ 7.62½	....@ 7.62½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Jan$	....@ 6.57½	$ 6.60 @	$ ....@ 6.60
May	....@ 6.67½	6.67½@ 6.75	....@ 6.75

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	January.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 73⅜	$ 78⅜	$ 78⅜
No. 2 corn	42⅛	47⅜	47⅜
No. 2 oats	....	31⅜	....
Mess pork	19.05	19.40	....
Lard	11.40	11.30	....
Short ribs	10.12½	10.15	....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Wednesday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	5	12	7	24
Spring wheat	5	7	1	13
Corn	29	75	2	106
Oats	19	39	....	58
Rye	....	....	....	....
Barley	....	6	9	15
Total	58	139	19	216

Inspected out: 6,012 bu wheat, 129,375 bu corn, and 1,685 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 71 cars wheat, 115 cars corn, 50 cars oats, and 28,000 hogs.

In lake freights rates were unchanged. Charters were made for 85,000 bu corn.

ON SOUTH WATER STREET.

Cold Weather Checks Receipts—Prices Steady—Eggs Firmer.

Arrivals of potatoes, poultry, and eggs were light, snow and unfavorable weather having deterred the movement toward this market. Strictly fresh eggs ruled firm, but the feeling was nevertheless nervous on account of large stocks of ice-house goods.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 24½c; fine, 23@23½c; fair to good, 21@22c; fancy, dairies, Cooley's, 22@23c; medium to good, 17@18c; packing stock, fresh, 13@13½c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 19½c per lb; fancy creamery, 17@18c; extra dairy, 15½c; dairy, 14c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—Finest full cream cheddars, 12@12½c per lb; twins, 12@12½c; Young America, 12½@13c; lightly skimmed, 10@10½c; Swiss cheese, 13@14½c; brick cheese, 12@13c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 10@11½c per lb; Southern sun-dried apples, 5½@7c; peaches, unpeeled, 4@4½c; blackberries, 7c; raspberries, 17@17½c. California dried fruits—Raisins, $1.60@1.75 per box; loose, 4@5c per lb; prunes, 5½@7½c, according to size; apricots, 13@14c.

EGGS—Fine to fancy fresh-laid stock, 16@17½c per doz; icehouse stock, 13@14c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.50@5.00 per brl; and fair to good, $2.00@2.75; bananas, selects, $1.75@2.00 per bunch; common to choice, $1.00@1.25 per bunch; lemons, $4.00@5.50 per box; cranberries, No. 2, $4.50@5.00 per brl; choice, $5.25@7.00 per brl; Florida oranges, according to count, $1.75@2.75; navels, $2.50@3.00.

GAME—Mallard and redhead ducks, $2.75@3.00 per doz; small ducks, $1.00@1.50; teal ducks, $1.75@2.00; fine dark prairie chickens, $3.00@3.50; quail, $1.25@2.00; antelope saddles, 9@10½c per lb; venison saddles, 11@11½c per lb; jack rabbits, $2.00@2.80 per doz.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 2¾@2¾c; No. 1 calfskin 6½@7c; No. 2 do, 4½@5c; No. 1 country tallow, 6c per lb; No. 2 do, 5@5½c.

HAY—Was dull and steady. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.00@9.50; 13 cars upland prairie at $6.00@7.25. Receipts were 569 tons; shipments, 137 tons.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 7c per lb; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7c; ducks, 9@9½c; geese, full feathered, $5.50@6.00 per doz; dressed turkeys, 8½@9c per lb; dressed chickens, 9@9½c; dressed ducks, 9@10c.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 53@54c per bu; Hebrons, 50@52c per bu. Sweet potatoes: Illinois, $3.00@3.25.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $6.00@7.00 per 100; onions, $1.50@1.75 per brl; turnips, $1.00@1.50 per brl; cucumbers, $1.50@1.75 per doz; lettuce, 75@85c per case; spinach, $1.40@1.60 per brl; beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsley, 15c per doz bunches; watercress, 30c per doz bunches; cauliflower, $3.00@3.50 per crate; celery, home grown, 15@20c per doz; Kalamazoo, per box, 75c @1.00; Hubbard squash, $1.50@2.00 per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Cotton, Coffee, and Grain Markets, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—COTTON—At the start there was a decline of 5 points, followed by a sharp rise of 9 to 10 points, later lost most of this again and closed steady at 1 to 2 points advance over yesterday's final figures. Disappointing cables caused the early break, and the continued large receipts also added to the depression; later in the day an active demand started suddenly resulting in a sharp rise in consequence of buying by the shorts. Receipts at the ports today were 23,029 bales; this day last week, 21,834 bales; this day last year, 10,651 bales. On the spot the market was quiet at ⅛c advance. Sales of 380 bales, including 380 bales for consumption, all sales on contract. Middling uplands at 8 1-16c and do. gulf at 8 5-16c. Spot cotton in Liverpool this morning was reported steadier at unchanged quotations. Middling uplands, 4¼d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Future deliveries were quiet and steady at 1-64d to 2-64d advance on yesterday's values. A further intermediate advance of 1-64d was subsequently advised, followed by a slight relapse on a few options, closing steady. Transactions at the New York Cotton Exchange were 208,400 bales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	1,900	7.75	7.68	7.74@7.76
February	21,800	7.70	7.65	7.75@7.76
March	64,100	7.88	7.75	7.83@7.84
April	20,300	7.96	7.84	7.92@7.93
May	88,400	8.04	7.91	8.00@....
June	7,200	8.11	7.98	8.07@....
July	1,200	8.13	8.05	8.11@8.12
August	4,300	8.17	8.08	8.15@8.16

COFFEE—Under more favorable cable advices from Havre the market opened firmer at an advance of 5 points. Subsequently there was a reaction and prices declined 10 points. The official estimate of the growing government Java crop is now 311,000 bags. The steamers Java and New York (Rio, via Southampton) arrived here today with 500 bags each. Havre opened ¼@½f higher, lost this again later in the day, and closed steady. London was unaltered. Hamburg steady to ¼f higher. Receipts at the Brazilian ports were 19,000 bags, including 14,000 bags at Rio and 5,000 bags at Santos. The Rio market was firm and Santos firm at an advance of 100 reis. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 10d. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 14,426 bags, including 9,097 bags at New York, 1,642 bags at Baltimore, and 687 bags at New Orleans. Stock of Brazil coffee in New York today was 206,804 bags: in the United States 247,958 bags, with the quantity afloat for this country 282,000 bags, making the American visible supply 529,958 bags, against 514,710 bags at the same time last year. Total sales at the New York Coffee Exchange were 5,250 bags. The following were the closing prices:

Month.	Closing.	Month.	Closing.
January	16.65@16.75	June	15.45@15.55
February	16.30@16.35	July	15.20@15.25
March	16.05@16.10	August	14.95@15.05
April	15.80@15.90	September	14.85@14.90
May	15.70@15.75		

GRAIN—Wheat—Exports, 12,327 bu; receipts, 1,800 bu. Spot quiet, but held with increased firmness. Exporters took twelve loads, embracing No. 2 Northern at 68¾@69c; No. 2 red, f. o. b., afloat, 2½c under May; and No. 2 red, Detroit, 1⅝c under May afloat. No. 1 hard held at 6c over May afloat. Futures opened dull and unsettled without feature of importance. Corn—Exports, 9,918 bu; receipts, 12,350 bu. Spot trading restricted by the higher claims of holders; exporters took two loads. Sales, 30,000 bu No. 2 at 43⅝c and 44⅜@44⅝c afloat, 16,000 bu do, f. o. b., 45⅛c, 20,000 bu low mixed at 43¼@43½c, 20,000 bu steamer do at 43@43½c, 4,000 bu yellow at 43⅞@44c, 3,500 bu do steamer at 46¼@43½c, 2,000 bu ungraded at 43@43½c; also 16,000 bu for export, Feb. 10 to 15, p. t. futures opened slightly firmer, but closed dull and weak. Oats—Exports, 3,562 bu; receipts, 26,250 bu. Spot dull and values unsettled. Sales, 5,000 bu No. 2 white at 36½c; January do at 36¼c; February do at 36⅜c; March do at 37⅛@37⅛c; No. 3 white at 35½c; 10,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 33⅛c; 18,000 bu ungraded at 36@40½c for white and 33½@35½c for mixed; also 1 car No. 3 white clipped at 36½c. Futures quiet at about former figures. Rye—Dull, steady.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Steady. Antwerp at 3d; London at 3d; Glasgow at 3⅜d; Rotterdam at 7d; Hull and Bristol at 4d; Hamburg, 55 pfgs. Engagements, 144,000 bu. Baltimore to Avonmouth at 4d, early February.

SUGARS—Raws were firm with some sales made on the basis of 3c for 96 test; centrifugals, 2⅝c for 89 test; muscovado, 2⅝c for 89 test molasses sugar; refined steady but quiet.

BUTTER—Extras, 25½@26c.

CHEESE—The market firm. State full cream, fancy, fall made 11⅜c; skims, good to choice, small, 9½@10c; do choice, large, 9@9½c; do fine, 8@8½c; do good, 5½@7½c; do poor, 2@3c.

EGGS—Receipts equal to requirements, prices sharply advanced. Western, fresh firsts, 17½c; seconds, 16½c; Southern, 16½c; ice-house, 12@13c; fair to good, case, $3.00@3.75.

PETROLEUM—At Oil City oil quiet and weak. February options opened at 80c, highest 80⅛c, lowest 79⅞c, closing 80c. National Transit runs, 71,455 brls; shipments, 93,755 brls. Buckeye, runs, 43,089 brls; shipments, 38,552 brls.

The clear, bracing weather today has had a beneficial effect on buyers, and they have been more free in their selections. Those from the West report fair orders and talk more hopefully of improvement in business. The South has sent up a large line of small orders, all of which make a show of increased activity, and goes far toward a settled condition of betterment. Stocks in every direction are reported to be in a contracted state and plenty of room both on shelves and in the cellar. This with general ease in finances, should tend to develop more business soon. Confidence is being gradually restored, and more talk on business matters and fewer disputes and arguments on political differences would be beneficial. There is a growing demand for new seasonable goods, which are not as plenty as usual at this time of the year, owing to light productions. Buyers are finding this out rapidly and picking them up quietly, and with them adding to their purchases desirable staples. Many duplicate orders have been received today for dress goods from buyers who made, as they thought, fair purchases last week. This shows the increased demand from the retail trade and consumers, which will soon find its way through the natural channels to headquarters.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 25.—WHEAT—The market was dull again and prices were easy. There was no positive weakness, the market being narrow. There was a loss on the session of about ¼c. Wires were down and telegraphic communication was a good deal interfered with, added to the dullness. The trade was very light and there was no gossip of interest affecting the market. May opened at 60¼c and closed at 60c after selling down to 59⅝c. July opened at 62c and closed at 61¾c after selling down to 61⅝c. Cash wheat was firm, 22 cars of No. 1 Northern selling at 61c and 50,000 bu to arrive at 61c. No. 2 Northern sold at 59½c. Receipts of wheat were 132 cars. Corn—Market steady; No. 3, 32@32½c; No. 3 yellow, 32½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 26½c; No. 3, 25½@26½c.

The *Northwestern Miller* says: "The flour output showed some increase last week, the quantity ground being 105,225 brls, against 96,775 brls the week before, 106,590 brls for the corresponding time in 1893, and 137,690 brls in 1892. For the present week the production promises to be a little heavier. The sales of Minneapolis mills last week perhaps aggregated 100,000 brls. The direct export shipments by the mills were 16,270 brls, against 13,975 brls the preceding week. At Duluth and Superior the flour production last week was the smallest for over a year. The output amounted to 8,627 brls, against 27,351 brls the week before and 9,983 brls for the corresponding week of 1893. The stock of flour on hand is 50,000 brls, against 30,000 brls a year ago."

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; receipts, 7,692 bu; shipments, 1,800 bu; January, 56c; May, 60¼@60⅜c; July, 61⅝c. Corn higher; receipts, 88,000 bu; shipments, 69,357 bu; January, 33c; February, 33½c; May, 35⅝c; June, 36c; July, 36¼c. Oats—Firm but lower; receipts, 11,000 bu; shipments, 13,535 bu; May, 30½c. PROVISIONS—Eggs higher and strong at 14c per doz. Butter—No change; rules quiet; separator creamery, 21@22c. Pork—Standard mess selling at $13.62½; on orders, $14.00. Lard—Prime steam at $7.62½. Dry salt meats—Shoulders, 6⅛c; longs and clear ribs, $6.75; shorts, $6.95. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 7⅛c; longs, 7⅝c; clear ribs, 7½@7⅝c; shorts, 7⅝@7⅞c. Highwines steady at $1.15. Wool—There is very little to the market; offerings fair and no demand to speak of. Missouri and Illinois—Medium clothing, 14½@15c; medium combing, 15¼@16c; low and braid, 12¼@14½c; fine, 10@12c; burry, 10@12½c; Western and Northern medium, 12@13c; fine medium, 10@11c; fine, 8@10c; heavy and low, 7@8c; Texas medium, 12@14c; coarse and low, 9@11c. Lead—Firmer but quiet. Sales—10 cars at 3c. Spelter—Firmer; quotable at $3.30@3.32½.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 25.—WHEAT—A fair market was reported here today. It opened firm and unchanged for cash wheat, ⅛c up for wheat to arrive, and steady and unchanged with buyers of May and July wheat at yesterday's closing prices. There was fair trading early in wheat in store, track wheat, and to arrive at declining figures, and a good volume of business for May delivery at irregular and fluctuating prices, and considerable changing over of May to July at 1½c premium for the latter. Receipts were small today, caused probably by the cold weather. The total clearances from four Atlantic ports today in wheat and flour were equal to 314,000 bu of wheat. The close was as follows: No. 1 hard, cash, 62c; January, 60c; May, 64c; July, 65½c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 60⅜c; January, 58⅜c; May, 62⅜c; July, 64⅛c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 57⅛c; No. 3, 52c. Rejected, 46⅛c. On track: No. 1 Northern, 61⅜c. Receipts—Wheat, 39,444 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 597 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat—Offerings were small today and the market was dull. The few samples on sale brought ¼c to ½c more than they would have sold for yesterday. Shippers bid 51c. Kansas City, for No. 2 hard out of store. Receipts for today were 11 cars; a year ago 110 cars. Corn was ½c higher; offerings were light and the demand was limited to orders for car lots; bids for round lots for shipments were no higher. Receipts today, 17 cars; a year ago, 58 cars. Oats were in fair demand at unchanged prices. Receipts today were 4 cars; a year ago, 8 cars. The elevators took in 14,118 bu of wheat and 5,487 bu corn; loaded out 5,675 bu of wheat, leaving in store 567,591 bu of wheat, 18,097 bu of corn, 26,359 bu of oats, and 8,244 bu of rye.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat opened weak and declined ½c; closed firmer; No. 2 red, January, 63¼@64c; February, 64@64½c; March, 65½c; April, 67@67¼c. Corn firm; ⅛c higher; No. 2 mixed, January, 42⅛@42⅝c; February, 43½c; March, 43⅞@44c; April, 44@44½c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 33⅜c; No. 2 white, January, 35½@36c; February, 35¾@36½c; March, 36@36½c; April, 36½@37c. PROVISIONS—Butter firm for fine goods; Pennsylvania creamery, extra, 25@26c. Eggs scarce and firm; Pennsylvania firsts, 16c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 brls, 20,500 sacks; wheat, 11,300 bu; corn, 16,100 bu; oats, 11,200 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 10,300 bu; oats, 4,300 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet and easy; No. 2 red spot, 63¾@63⅞c; January, 63¼@63¾c; February, 63⅞@64c; May, 67½@67⅝c; steamer No. 2 red, 60@60½c; milling wheat by sample, 64@65c. Receipts, 20,169 bu; stock, 1,164,100 bu; sales, 54,000 bu. Corn—Firmer; mixed spot, January and February, 42⅜@42½c; March, 43¼@43½c; May, 44¼@44½c; steamer mixed, 41@41½c; Southern by sample and no grade, 42@43c. Receipts, 129,418 bu; shipments, 530,408 bu; stock, 920,956 bu; sales, 120,000 bu. Oats—Quiet, with light demand; No. 2 white Western, 35c; No. 2 mixed do, 33@33½c. Receipts, 4,000 bu; stock, 209,916 bu. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 50c. Stock, 55,994 bu.

Toledo, O., Jan. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 71,000 bu; shipments, 7,000 bu; dull; No. 2 red, cash, 59½c; May, 63⅜c; July, 65⅜c; No. 3 red, 57½c; No. 2 white, 58½c. Corn—Receipts, 50,000 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu; firm; No. 2 mixed, May, 38⅝c; No. 3 yellow, cash, 36½c; No. 3 white, 36c; No. 3 mixed, 35c. Oats—Receipts, 150 bu; shipments, 400 bu; dull. No. 2 mixed, cash, 29c. CLOVERSEED—Receipts, 650 bu; shipments, 500 bu; firm; cash, $6.10; March, $6.15.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 25.—GRAIN—Spring wheat—Very dull, but firm; No. 1 hard, 71⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 70⅛c; winter wheat, dull; No. 2 red, 62⅛c; No. 1 white, 63½c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 yellow, 40⅜c; No. 3 yellow, 40½c; No. 2 corn, 40c; No. 3 corn, 39⅜c on track. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 33¼@33½c; No. 3 white, 32½c. Receipts—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 20,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 31,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 25.—GRAIN—Corn—Stronger, higher; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 34½c. Oats—Firm, higher; No. 2 white, 29¼@29½c; No. 3 white, 28¾@29c. Rye—Nominal. WHISKY—Firm; highwines, basis, $1.15. Receipts—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 12,400 bu; oats, 7,700 bu; barley, 2,800 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 7,800 bu; oats, 13,200 bu; barley, 11,900 bu.

PRODUCE MARKET IN LIVERPOOL.

Demand Remains Poor for Wheat and Corn—Nothing Doing in Lard.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Close. Wheat—Demand poor. Flour—Demand poor. Corn—Spot steady, demand poor; new mixed, 4s 11½d; futures steady, demand fair; January, 4s 1d for new; February, 3s 11¾d for new; March, 3s 10¾d. PROVISIONS—Lard—Spot, demand poor; futures, nothing doing. Pork—Demand poor.

TICKET BROKER SUES THE RAILROAD.

George H. Miller Wants $10,000 Damages for False Imprisonment, Etc.

NORWALK, O., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—George H. Miller, a Norwalk ticket broker, has brought suit against the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad company. Miller's petition alleges that Nov. 14, 1893, in Chicago, Ill., the defendant falsely and maliciously charged the plaintiff with being accessory to the crime of forgery, by advising and assisting Thomas A. Kelly to forge the signature of A. M. May to a pass on that railroad and obtaining the sum of $16 from Kelly, with intent to defraud Kelly. It further charges that the company procured a Justice of the Peace to issue a warrant for the arrest of the plaintiff on this charge, and that the plaintiff was arrested under said warrant and imprisoned for six hours and compelled to give bail. At the trial Miller was discharged and acquitted of the crime. He claims $10,000 for damage to character and reputation and for false imprisonment.

REPORTS ON SMALLPOX IN THE CITY.

Of 138 Cases Last Year but One Had Been Vaccinated.

Health Commissioner Reynolds has made his report to the State Board of Health on smallpox in Chicago. It shows that during 1893 there were 136 cases, sixty-four of which were in December. Many of the cases were traced to outside sources of infection, while many came from an unknown source. The disease has been found in many parts of the city, but mainly among the poorer classes of people. Twenty-one deaths occurred in 1893. Attention is called to the significant fact that only one of the 138 persons afflicted with the disease had been vaccinated, and he was a man 38 years of age who had been vaccinated in infancy. During the present month there have been 128 cases, with twenty-two deaths. There are now about 100 cases in the pest houses in Chicago.

Second Part of Stockton's Story.

The second and concluding part of Frank R. Stockton's curious story, "The Comet-Hunter and the Gemini," will be printed in Sunday's TRIBUNE. Be sure to read of the further adventures of the passengers and crew of the unfortunate ship Boncastle. Last week the entire edition was exhausted by noon and many thousands went away disappointed. If you wish to be sure of receiving THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE leave an advance order with your newsdealer and he will look out for you.

BEER STOCKS WEAK.

COMMON STOCKS OF THE BREWERIES SELL AT PANIC PRICES.

Directors Declare That Earnings Have Not Fallen Off Enough to Jeopardize Dividends—Small Carrying Charges on the Stock Exchange—Prices Generally Heavy and Especially for the Elevated Railroad Securities—Sterling Rates Advance—Decreased Gas Consumption.

The brewery stocks are decidedly heavy. Trading in them is dull, but sales are occasionally made at concessions, and panic prices are now ruling for the common stocks. The Milwaukee common stock sold as low as 17¾ yesterday. It is admitted that earnings are falling off, but the insiders say there is no reason for such a marked decline in quotations. Director John J. Odell said yesterday that so far as he knows the earnings are still sufficient to continue dividends, and he sees no reason for the heaviness in quotations. Another director said that the public seemed to take a bearish view of what was, in fact, a good occurrence. The fact that 2,000 saloons have closed up in Chicago is really a benefit rather than an injury to the breweries. The breweries have to pay for the saloonkeepers' licenses and supply their fixtures. They have long desired to reduce the number of saloons to 5,000 and they welcome the closing of a great number of saloons that have shut up recently. Of course the consumption of beer has fallen off, but the breweries are producing beer cheaper than they ever have before, this director says, and he adds that he has every assurance that earnings have not fallen to a point that jeopardizes the dividend on the common stock.

The tone of the whole stock market was heavy yesterday. It was the first day's trading in the second account, and it developed exceedingly low carrying charges. There appears to be but small demand to have stocks turned, while there are a good many traders willing to turn them. Lake Street was turned for nothing, which was taken to indicate that there is undoubtedly a short interest in the stock. There were offers to turn West Side at ⅜ and ½ was bid. North Side could be turned at 1⅛ to 1¼.

The elevated stocks were heavy and sought still lower levels. Lake Street got down as low as 22¾ for the second account and Rapid Transit touched 27⅞. Before the close it showed considerable firmness, the last sale being at 28½. The extension bonds of the Rapid Transit company sold at the lowest price ever recorded for them. The closing sale was at 59.

The street railways were dull. The little trading that there was in West Side was on a slightly lower basis. The stock remained steady all day. The opening was at 137¾ and it closed ⅛ above that. West Side earnings are showing a moderate falling off, but it is said that operating expenses are being reduced much more than gross earnings decrease. President Yerkes is quoted with the statement that operating expenses for the month will be reduced $35,000. North Side was dull and steady.

The list of sales follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 C&SS R T Co act.	28⅛	10 L St El R R cash.	22¾
50 do 2d act.	28⅞	30 do.	22½
50 do act.	28½	50 do act.	22½
50 do act.	28	50 do 2d act.	22⅛
50 do.	28	2 do.	22⅛
5 do	28⅛	2 do.	22⅞
55 Cal & Chi C & D.	47½	50 do 2d act.	22⅛
30 Am Straw B Co.	30	50 do act	22⅛
50 Dia M Co Ill.	133½	4 do.	22½
50 do act.	133⅞	20 do.	22⅞
5 L St Ele R R.	22¾	25 Chi P & P Co pfd	48

BONDS.

$2000 Chi & S S Rap T Co ext 5s. 60

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

50 Cal & Chi C & D.	48	50 L St E R R 2d act	22⅞
50 A S B Co 2d act.	30⅝	100 C & S S RTCo act	28
50 do act.	30¼	25 do.	28
75 do.	30	50 do 2d act.	28⅛
100 L St El R R act.	22¼	100 do act.	28
150 do 2d act.	22½	100 do act.	27⅞
50 do act.	22¼	50 do act.	28
50 do 2d act.	22⅜	33 Mil & C Brew Co.	18
50 do act.	22⅜	20 Street's W C L.	25
100 do 2d act.	22½	200 W C S R R act.	137⅞
250 do act.	22½	10 D M Co Ill.	134
100 do 2d act.	22⅞	100 N Y Bis Co act.	40
150 do act.	22½	50 Chi B & M Co.	21

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

5 W C S R R.	137⅞	50 Street's W C L.	25
100 do act.	137⅞	50 M&C B Co pfd.	34
75 M & C Brew Co.	18	50 C & S S RTCo act	28⅛
100 do act.	17⅞	50 do act.	28⅛
50 do 2d act.	18⅝	50 L S E R R act	22⅞

BONDS.

$2000 Chi & S S Rap T Co ex 5s. 60

SALES AFTER CALLS.

100 N C St R R Co.	242	100 W C S R R act.	137⅞
50 do 2d act.	243¾	50 do act.	137⅞
50 do act.	242	1 do.	137½
50 L S E R R.	22¼	100 do act.	137⅞
100 do 2d act.	23	5 C&S S Rap T Co.	28⅛
50 do 2d act.	22⅛	10 do.	28⅛
10 do.	23	150 do act.	28½
100 do 2d act.	22⅞		

BONDS.

$1000 C & S S R T Co ext 5s	60	$1000 C & S S R T Co ext 5s	59

"The gas business is feeling the effects of hard times as much as other lines," said Treasurer John J. Mitchell of the Mutual Fuel Gas company of Hyde Park. "The output of the Hyde Park company has fallen off 20 per cent, and I see no reason why the decrease should not be as great by any of the other companies. People seem to be economizing in the direction of light and fuel."

Herman Herbst makes some comparisons between the business of the Boston and Chicago stock exchanges that are favorable to Chicago. Of course the total aggregate of the business of Boston is larger than it is here, business running there at something like 14,000 shares a day. When that business is analyzed, however, it is evident that trading in local securities is much larger in Chicago than it is in Boston. On a basis of 14,000 shares in Boston the proportion of about 7,800 is arbitrage business on stocks traded in in New York and about 3,700 are mining stocks of a par value of $10 a share. This would leave the business on Boston local securites about 2,500 shares, while our business is two or three times that and occasionally runs above 10,000 shares.

Sterling rates were up again yesterday. It is puzzling brokers a good deal to understand why the sterling market continues so firm in the face of such a large foreign trade balance in our favor. Sterling quotations follow:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	485½	488
Actual	485	487¼
Documentary	483¾	486

A comparison of the settling prices for the first and second account indicates how easy money is. Quotations were as follows:

	First.	Second.
American Strawboard	30	30
Calumet and Chicago C. and D. Co.	47⅞	47⅞
Brewing and Malt Co.	20	20½
Do pfd.	37½	37½
Chicago Packing and Provision Co.	46½	46½
Do pfd.	47	47
Chicago Gas Co.	66⅛	66⅛
Lake Street Elevated	22⅞	22⅞
Diamond Match Co., Illinois	133⅞	133⅞
Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Co.	17⅞	18⅞
Do pfd.	33	33
New York Biscuit Co.	40	40
North Chicago Street R. R.	241⅞	242⅞
Street's W. S. C. Line	24	24¼
West Chicago Street R. R.	137½	138
Chicago and S. S. Rapid T. Co.	28⅛	28⅛

"I have no fear for the future of West Chicago Street railroad stock," said ex-Secretary Crawford yesterday. "I believe that the natural growth of the system is ample to offset any elevated competition. It is true that earnings are falling off some now, but expenses are being reduced so that the net earnings for January will show a considerable increase as compared with January of last year."

Jamieson & Co. say in regard to the New York stock market: "The market opened with a show of strength, but after the first bunch of buying orders had been executed dullness became the leading feature. London was evidently rigged in order to encourage a buying movement on this side, but the news from the West that Atchison had begun an aggressive campaign against rates caused this scheme to miscarry. The market hesitated during the greater part of the day, but toward the close sold down sharply on very moderate orders. The reduction of about 50 per cent in grain rates announced by the Atchison road between the Missouri River and Chicago is a serious matter. The Western roads will do badly under the most favorable circumstances, but with a reduction in the rates of an important commodity like grain their prospects are not likely to encourage buying of their securities. There is some bull talk on St. Paul, but it looks as if the pool in the stock was more disposed to sell around 60 than to buy. We think Western Union and the high-priced grangers are a sale."

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 25.	Jan. 18.
New York	$75,156,366	$81,646,750
Boston	14,214,511	13,871,328
Chicago	11,130,000	14,753,000
Philadelphia	8,110,659	10,484,915
St. Louis	3,895,868	4,175,308
Baltimore	1,984,758	2,104,277
New Orleans	1,627,536	1,796,685

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 15c premium; Boston, 10@12½c premium; St. Louis, 25c premium.

BEARS HAMMER DOWN QUOTATIONS.

Improbable That the Wilson Bill Ever Will Pass Congress.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The stock market was without feature today till the bear leaders concentrated and selling stocks short by wholesale hammered down quotations. They made an ado over several matters of no consequence and by much hurrahing succeeded in marking down prices on an average a point or so. The short interest of course was increased greatly. One of the texts upon which bear attacks were based was the Atchison company's insistence that rates on Pacific coast business should not be cut secretly by competitors. The Atchison action is likely to result in much good—in bringing about closer allegiance to establish rates by the other roads out West. It is a step in the right direction, and instead of being a bear point is really a reason for better feeling. It disposes of cuts made on the quiet. It forces open competition. This sort of thing is encouraging. The news that comes from Washington indicates that it is altogether improbable the Wilson tariff bill can be put through Congress. Its majority in the Lower House is likely to be so light that it will go to the Senate without much prestige; and quiet, careful canvasses of the Senate show that a pronounced majority is assured against it there. The income tax feature alone can kill it. It becomes more and more evident that important investing interests are making extensive purchases of low-priced stocks. Even in the cheapest stocks dealt on the stock exchange there is a tremendous interest. Bear speculators seem to have lost sight of the fact that most of the railroads in the hands of receivers are in that situation for reasons wholly independent of their earning powers or their own financial status. Stocks bought on reactions like the present are not likely to prove bad investments.

H. ALLAWAY.

TRADING IN NEW YORK IS DULL.

Baron Jersmonowsky Talks on Gas Contracts with Chicago.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—There was little disposition to do business on the Stock Exchange today and the trading perhaps was as dull as it has been on any previous day this year. What business there was, however, seemed at first to be favorable to prices. Recent speculative sellers bought back their stock, even in Sugar certificates, in which there was an early and material improvement. The market was held firmly until the closing hour, when it appeared that some considerable selling was under way, and particularly in the granger stocks. For this time the chief cause was the St. Paul's statement of December net, which was unfavorable. It showed a decrease from 1892 larger than that of November and percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings 66 per cent, against 60 in 1892. London sold about 8,000 shares of stock in the first two hours, principally St. Paul and Louisville. Bear traders sold the granger stocks in the last hour on Chicago dispatches announcing that the Atchison receivers had cut rates sharply on wheat and corn from Missouri River points.

Referring to the resolution adopted by the City Council of Chicago, instructing the Corporation Counsel to inquire into the legality of the contracts made between the City of Chicago through ex-Mayor Washburne and the gas companies, Baron E. J. Jersmonowsky remarked: "It would be an excellent thing for us if these agreements could be abrogated, for the reason that the City of Chicago then would be in the same condition as other consumers. There is, however, nothing upon which to base the belief that any trouble is brewing or threatened. We are at peace with the municipal authorities, and all our contracts are drawn in perfectly legal form."

Money on call has been easy at 1 per cent; last loan at 1, and closing offered at 1. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent. Bar silver, 67⅜. Mexican dollars, 54¼. Sterling exchange dull, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484¾@485 for 60-day bills and 486¾ for demand. Posted rates, 485¼@488. Commercial bills 484¼ for 60 days and 486¼@486¼ for demand.

Government bonds firm; State bonds dull.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were strong. The sales were $1,134,000. Brooklyn Elevated firsts rose 3½ to 104½; Fort Worth and Denver City firsts, 3 to 74; Iron Mountain 2s, 1⅜ to 104½; Louisville, New Albany and Chicago 5s, 1 to 67; Oregon Short Line 6s, 1½ to 86½; St. Louis and San Francisco, class A, 1½ to 106⅝; Denver and Gulf firsts, 1⅜ to 45½, and Scioto Valley and New England 4s, 1 to 74. Evansville and Terre Haute firsts fell to 111, and Louisville and Nashville 4s, 1 to 43.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Jan25	Closing Jan24
Atchison	2,000	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	12
Amn. Cot. Oil	100	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
Do pfd	100	68	68	68	....
Amn. Sugar	27,600	78⅛	77¼	77⅞	77⅞
Do pfd	300	81½	80⅞	81	81
A. & P.	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	....
C., B. & Q.	15,700	77⅛	76⅞	76⅞	77⅛
C. & N. W.	3,000	104⅜	103⅞	103⅞	104⅜
Do pfd	100	139½	139½	139½	....
C., M. & St. P.	46,200	60⅛	58⅞	58⅞	60
C., R. I. & P.	4,100	68⅛	67⅛	67⅜	68⅛
C., St. P., M. & O.	200	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
Ches. & Ohio	100	18	18	18	17⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	900	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	35⅛
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	300	114½	114⅛	114⅛	....
Col. & H. V.	200	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	700	125	124⅛	124⅛	126
Chicago Gas	2,700	66⅛	65⅛	65⅛	66⅛
D., L. & W.	100	164	164	164	....
Del. & Hud.	400	133⅛	133	133	133⅜
Dist. & C. F. Co.	900	27	26⅛	26⅞	26⅛
Edison	50	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	....
Genl. Electric	1,300	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅜
Iowa Cent.	100	8	8	8	7⅛
Do pfd	25	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	....
Lake Shore	100	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	127⅜
Louis. & Nash.	10,500	45⅜	44⅛	44⅛	44⅞
L. E. & W.	200	15⅛	15	15	15⅛
Laclede Gas	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Mich. Cent.	200	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97
M. K. & T. pfd.	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	....
Manhattan	400	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	120⅞
Mob. & Ohio	100	19	19	19	....
Mo. Pac.	1,300	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛	23
Minn. & St. L pfd.	100	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	....
N. Y. & N. E.	1,500	14⅛	13⅞	14	13⅞
Nor. Pac.	700	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
Do pfd	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16
N. Y., L. E. & W.	600	15⅛	15	15	15⅛
N. Y. Cent.	1,400	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	100⅞
Nor. & W. pfd.	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19½
N. Y. Sus. & W. pfd	200	43	42⅞	43	....
Nor. Amn. Co	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	....
N. Y., Ont. & W.	500	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅛
Nat. Lead	1,400	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅞
Do pfd	500	72¼	71	71	....
Nat. Cordage pfd.	100	42	42	42	....
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Phil. & Reading	1,400	20¼	19⅞	20	20
Pac. Mail	600	17	16⅛	17	16⅞
P. C. C. & St. L.	225	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞
Rich. Terminal	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
So. Pac.	400	23⅜	23	23	23⅛
St. L. & S. W pfd.	75	9	8½	9	....
Tex. Pac.	300	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅜
Tenn. Coal	1,200	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16⅜
Union Pac.	2,000	19⅞	19⅜	19½	19⅞
U. S. Rubber	300	38	36⅛	38	36
W. & L. E.	200	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
Do pfd	100	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49½
Wabash	100	7	7	7	7
Do pfd	300	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
Western Union	15,400	85½	84½	84⅞	85¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	124
American	110	United States	53

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg.	113⅞	U. S. 2s	95
U. S. 4s coup.	113⅞		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

40000 AT&SF4s	70⅛@70½	21000 NYC1stcp	124½@125
18000 AT&SF 2d 3-4s	33⅛@33⅞	5000 NYC&StL4s	98⅛
20000 AT&SF 4s reg	68⅛	22000 NP1st cp	108⅛@108½
10000 A&Pgtd 4s	46½	1000 NP&M 1st	32
1000 A D &Imp5s	108⅞	9000 N P 3d cp	56
1000 BE 1st	104⅛	31000 NPcon 5s	28@28⅛
1000 BCR&N1st	103⅛	20000 NP2d cp	81⅞@82¼
20000 CNJgm5s	111⅛	19000 NYS&W 1st r 5s	104⅛@105
5000 C&Ocn5s	102⅛@102⅞	17000 NYLE&Wfd 5s cp	77@77½
5000 C&Ogn 4½s	75	5000 NY&H1st rg	118⅛
2000 C&O-R & A divist cn 4s	85	3000 N Y&H 1st cp	119
3000 CB&Q 7s	119⅞	1000 Ogn Im 1st	97⅛
2000 CB&Qdb5s	98	4000 OrImp 5s	50⅞@50⅞
5000 CB&Q cn 5s	102	3000 OR&N1st	108
6000 CB&Q-Neb ex 4s	86⅛@86⅞	6000 OSL6s	86@86½
51000 C&NP1st	47½@48⅞	2000 PD&E 1s	74
3000 CRI&Pdb5s	93½	105000 P&R1s pf in	33⅞@34⅞
11000 CRI&Pcp 5s	98⅞@99	40000 P&R2d in	24⅛@24½
5000 CRI&Prg 5s	98⅞	10000 P&R 3d pf in	19½
8000 C&NW30.yr db 5s	107@107¼	20000 P&Rgm4s	71⅛
25000 CM4s	32	7000 P&W1s	83½
24000 CSP&M 1sts	124⅛	1000 R&WPctr 5s tr rt	109⅞
3000 CGL&C 1st	85⅞	5000 R&W P t tr6s tr r	44⅞@45
3000 C&EI 1st	113⅛	11000 RGW1st	69⅛@69⅞
2000 C&E I cn	118⅛	2000 R & D 5s tr r	65
5000 D&H cp of 1894	105	4000 RW&Ocn	114½
2000 Ed El N Y 1st 5s	104⅞	1000 SPM&M 1st cn 6s	116⅞
21000 EL&BS 5s	99	5000 SV&NE4s	74
1000 E&TH 1st	111	5000 SAA&AP4s	55⅞@56
47000 FW&DC 1st	71⅛@74	1000 SLA&TH2d pfd	104
10000 GH&SA-M&P1s5s	90⅞	10000 SL&IM 2d	104½
2000 Gen El db 5s	73	5000 SL&IM 5s	72@72½
8000 KP 1st cn	84⅛@85	6000 SL&SF2d-Class B	106½@106⅞
9000 LacG 1st 5s	85	3000 SL&SF2d-ClassC	106⅞
1000 LI gm4s	96	3000 Tex 1st 5s	76⅛@76⅞
5000 L&Ngm 6s	112	2000 T&P 2d in	20⅞
3000 L&N-P div6s	108	2000 UPD&G1st	45⅛
11000 LNA&Cgm	66@67	3000 U&D1st 5s	99⅛
5000 LNA&Ccn	95	1000 VMgm	71
11000 L S & M S 2d cp	123	1000 V M gm gt stp	72
7000 Mex Int 1s4s	70	17000 Wab1st5s	103⅛@103¼
11000 MLS&W1st	125	1000 Wab2d m 5s	75½
8000 M&SP1s-C&PW5s	107¼	33000 WSgtd4s	102@102⅞
9000 MK&T2ds	46@46⅛	51000 WNY&P2d	20⅞@21
5000 NYEl 1st	110	2000 W U ct tr5s	104
5000 NYO&W ref4s	84	10000 Wis C 1st	64⅛@64½

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	1,250	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
Bell Telephone	550	177	177	174	174½
C., B. & Q.	4,000	77⅛	77⅞	76⅞	76⅞
Chi. Junc. Ry.	10	90	90	90	90
Do pfd.	60	93	94	93	93½
Flint & P. M. pfd.	25	35	35	35	35
Genl. Elec.	100	35½	35½	35¼	35½
Mex. Cent.	225	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
New England	4,500	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞
Do pfd.	70	38	38	38	38
Pullman	125	171	171	170	170
Westinghouse El.	100	46	46	46	46

Bonds:

19000 Atch 4s	70½	2000 Mex C 4s	50
10000 Atch 2ds	32⅞	2000 N E 7s	109
12000 C B Q con 5s	100⅞	4000 N E 6s	103⅞@104
2000 Junc 5s	101½	5000 Gas 5s	80⅞@81
3000 G E 5s	72⅛@73	20000 Gas 2ds	64⅞

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Adams Con., 15c; Best & Belcher, $1.70; Deadwood, 50c; Eureka Con., 10c; Gould & Curry, 60c; Homestake, 10c; Horn Silver, 10c; Iron Silver, $2.65; Mexican, 90c; Ontario, $5.00; Ophir, $1.65; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, 70c; Savage, 60c.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—Allouez Min.Co. (new), 35c; Atlantic, $9.50; Boston & Montana, $24.75; Calumet & Hecla, $298.00; Franklin, $9.00; Kearsarge, $6.75; Osceola, $26.00; Quincy, $120.00; Tamarack, $158.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 25.—Alta, 10c; Bulwer, 10c asked; Best & Belcher, $1.75; Bodie Consolidated, 20c asked; Chollar, 45c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.90; Crown Point, 50c; Gould & Curry, 65c; Hale & Norcross, 60c asked; Mexican, 95c; Mono, 10c; Ophir, $1.75; Potosi, 50c; Savage, 60c; Sierra Nevada, 75c; Union Consolidated, 75c asked; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 65c.

MONEY MARKET IN LONDON.

Large Increase of the Reserve—Silver Is Unchanged and Firm.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The bank rate is unchanged. The reserve was increased £1,000,000, £298,000 of which, including £35,000 in gold, were imported from the continent, the remainder from internal circulation. The government repaid the bank £1,400,000, other deposits decreased £1,000,000, but the market supply of cash is abundant for the moment. There is no demand in the open market for bar gold. Thirty thousand pounds was bought by the bank today. Silver was unchanged and firm. Five lakhs of telegraphic transfers sold at 14 7-16 pence. Dear money in India causes a strong demand for these drafts. The stock markets were quiet. English rails were the only active market. There was no public demand in the American market, and prices merely followed New York quotations.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Desirable Cattle Sell Well at Steady Prices—Hogs Close Firm.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 22	11,951	252	23,561	10,825
Tuesday, Jan. 23	3,354	329	21,479	16,912
Wednesday, Jan. 24	13,394	187	32,844	13,390
Thursday, Jan. 25	13,000	200	24,500	13,000
Week thus far	41,699	968	102,384	54,127
Same pd. last week	60,890	1,517	148,730	57,351
Same period 1893	58,185	2,832	95,630	42,833
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 22	2,809	39	9,351	....
Tuesday, Jan. 23	1,402	1	8,379	215
Wednesday, Jan. 24	3,786	17	9,134	379
Thursday, Jan. 25	4,000	....	9,000	1,000
Week thus far	11,997	57	35,864	1,594
Same pd. last week	14,251	108	34,247	1,175
Same period 1893	14,348	397	27,576	4,317

Receipts Jan. 25, with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	13,000	24,000	13,000
Kansas City	5,000	7,000	1,000
Omaha	2,500	2,000	2,100
St. Louis	2,000	6,000	1,000
Totals	23,500	39,500	17,100
Cor. day last week	27,700	64,400	17,900
Cor. day 1893	24,200	40,800	9,600
Cor. day 1892	13,400	60,300	11,100
Cor. day 1891	17,800	56,200	9,200
Cor. day 1890	15,000	43,600	16,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 27,000 hogs, 6,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 29,041 hogs, 7,146 cattle, and 8,337 sheep one week ago, and 16,315 hogs, 5,889 cattle, and 4,343 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—The most desirable kinds of solid corn-fed cattle sold fairly well at about steady prices. The low grades sold as low as ever, if not lower. Quotations:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs.	$5.50@5.80
Choice to fancy, 1,300@1,500 lbs.	4.60@5.40
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400 lbs.	3.85@4.60
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs.	3.35@4.00
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs.	2.75@3.30
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.75@3.30
Fair to good cows and heifers	2.30@2.70
Inferior to fair canning cows	1.25@2.20
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs.	2.30@3.85
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs.	3.00@6.50
Texas steers, 800@1,200 lbs.	2.65@2.90
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	2.00@2.90

HOGS—The market opened slow, improved later, and closed firm. Heavy sold at $5.10@5.80, bulk $5.40@5.45; mixed $5.20@5.52½, bulk $5.30@5.40; light $5.15@5.45, bulk $5.30@5.40; pigs $4.40@5.35, bulk $5.00@5.30.

SHEEP—The sheep market was without quotable change, while lambs were 10@20c lower.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,212 head. The market was slow and dragging during the early part of the day, with buyers indifferent, but later became more active and salesmen generally succeeded in disposing of the bulk of the offerings at good steady prices. There were only 27 carloads in the Texas division, which sold at steady to strong prices. Native steers, $3.75@4.60; cows, $2.50@3.00; Texas steers, $2.40@3.25. HOGS—Receipts, 7,177 head. The market opened slow and declined 10c to 15c, but later became active and there was a good all-round demand that absorbed all the offerings. While the tone was better after the first hour there was but little improvement in price and the late market was fully 10c lower than yesterday. A few choice butcher hogs sold at $5.50. Good butcher hogs sold at $5.40@5.45, good mixed at $5.35@5.40. Packers paid $5.30@5.80, fair to choice. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,915 head. The market opened with a moderate supply on hand. There was scarcely any natives that could be considered good, and the Texans were very poor. Fed Western yearlings sold at $3.60 and fed Mexican at $3.20@3.35.

New York, Jan. 25.—BEEVES—Receipts, none, steady. Shipments today, 300 cattle; tomorrow, none. CALVES—Receipts, 201 head; steady for veals at $5.00@8.50 per 100 lbs; yearlings, $2.75. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,682 head; sheep slow and easier, lambs dull and 15@25c lower; sheep, $3.00@3.50; lambs, $4.00@5.00; mixed stocks, $3.37½; dressed mutton slow at 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs easier at 6@8c. HOGS—Receipts, 1,033 head; nominally steady at $5.60@6.50 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 25.—HOGS—Receipts, 7,000; steady; light, $5.15@5.25; medium, $5.10@5.20; heavy, $5.05@5.15. CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; slow; native steers, best, $4.20@4.75; fair to good, $3.60@4.15; cows and heifers, best, $2.50@3.15; fair to good, $1.90@2.45; stockers and feeders, $2.70@3.60; bulls, $2.00@2.60; calves, $5.00@10.00. SHEEP—Receipts, 500; steady.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 25.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,200; official, 411; shipments, 66; market 5@10c lower; heavy, $5.15@5.20; mixed and light, $5.15@5.20. CATTLE—Receipts, 300; official, 417; shipments, 507; steady; butchers' steers, $3.30@3.80; cows, bulls and mixed, $1.25@2.90; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.50; calves and yearlings, $2.00@3.00.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500; steady; feeders, $2.25@3.30; cows, $2.15@3.20; common, $1.25@2.15. HOGS—Receipts, 2,800; closed firmer; best, $5.32½; light mixed, $5.20@5.32½; heavy, $5.20@5.30.

BETTER DEMAND FOR PIG IRON.

Prices Apt to Be Cut—Cost of Production at Bedrock.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 25.—The *American Manufacturer* will say tomorrow: "The last week has brought forth nothing that can be called new in the iron and steel market. In every branch of the trade the smallest sign of a prospective order puts producers on the track, and in the consequent competition prices are very apt to be cut. In soft steel there are only reports of further low prices, but it is evident that the market has not gained any strength. It seems to be the general opinion that the cost of production is now about as low as it can be made. Chicago and St. Louis report some indications of a better demand for pig iron, with the Southern product at very low rates. Consumption of raw iron is reported as slightly increasing."

PLANS FOR CHICAGO RIVER WORK.

River and Harbor Committee to Hear Arguments on the Proposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Representative Aldrich, accompanied by members of the Chicago Board of Trade now in attendance upon the sessions of the national body in this city, will appear before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors tomorrow morning in the interest of the improvement of the Chicago River. This course was determined upon when a telegram was received this afternoon from the Lake Line Association agents at Chicago urging an appropriation by Congress for this needed work. The idea is to have the Chicago River dredged to a uniform depth of sixteen and one-half feet from its mouth to Belmont avenue on the north and to the Stock-Yards and Western avenue on the south. It is the desire of the association to have a survey made of the river and the dock lines established in accordance with maps on file in the General Land Office. Furthermore, the appropriation is urged from the fact that the city has ignored marine interests because the United States Government has assumed control of the river.

DECREASE OF CASH ON HAND.

Treasury Statements Show Less Money than Is Customary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Yesterday's Treasury statement is as follows:

Net gold on hand Jan. 23, $68,763,020; Jan. 24, $68,451,116; decrease, $311,904. Net legal tenders on hand Jan. 23, $6,231,769; Jan. 24, $4,854,665; decrease, $1,377,104. Net silver on hand Jan. 23, $7,989,626; Jan. 24, $7,810,189; decrease, $179,307. Actual cash in the Treasury vaults over outstanding certificates Jan. 23, $82,984,415; Jan. 24, $81,115,970; decrease, $1,863,445. Deposits in bank Jan. 23, $11,310,677; Jan. 24, $11,437,975; increase, $127,298. Net cash balance Jan. 23, $94,295,092; Jan. 24, $92,553,945; decrease, $1,741,147.

The statement of the United States Treasurer showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities today is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$144,795,973
Silver dollars and bullion	337,150,153
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	153,085,085
Fractional silver and minor coin	14,906,016
United States notes	47,033,032
United States Treasury notes	2,030,489
Gold certificates	88,910
Silver certificates	6,543,183
National bank notes	14,850,017
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	11,246,390
Disbursing officers' balances	3,801,161
Total	$735,530,409

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$ 77,227,769
Silver certificates	335,846,504
United States Treasury notes	153,077,151
Currency certificates	44,025,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, etc.	41,286,125

Second Part of Stockton's Story.

The second and concluding part of Frank R. Stockton's curious story, "The Comet-Hunter and the Gemini," will be printed in Sunday's TRIBUNE. Be sure to read of the further adventures of the passengers and crew of the unfortunate ship Boncastle. Last week the entire edition was exhausted by noon and many thousands went away disappointed. If you wish to be sure of receiving THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE leave an advance order with your newsdealer and he will look out for you.

GLOBE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER Dearborn and Jackson-sts.

Under State Supervision.

Individual and checking accounts solicited. This bank is under State control, has ample capital, is conservatively managed, and does a general banking business except discounting commercial paper. Savings deposits draw 4% interest, which is paid quarterly. Checking deposits draw 2% interest. Special rates on certificates of deposit. Collections made and foreign exchange sold.

Safety Deposit Vaults

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Private wire to New York.

Chicago Edison Company.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 17, 1894.

General notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Chicago Edison Company is called, to be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 21st day of February, 1894, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of submitting to a vote of such stockholders a proposition from the Board of Directors to increase the capital stock of the company.

LAMBERT TREE,
BYRON L. SMITH,
EDSON KEITH,
A. A. SPRAGUE,
JOHN B. DRAKE,
EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
R. C. CLOWRY,
A. F. SEEBERGER,
F. S. GORTON,

A majority of the Board of Directors of said Company.

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Amongst my clients I can for the present time make loans on real estate in amounts from $2,000 to $50,000 at low rates. Prompt service.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REALTY.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the fifth regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of February, 1894, at eleven o'clock a. m. The Stock Transfer books will be closed from the close of business January 26th, 1894, to the opening of business on the sixteenth day of February, 1894.

H. A. GRAY, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Jan. 16th, 1894.

The coupons for interest due February 1st, 1894, on the First Mortgage, 5 per cent, 50 year Gold Bonds of The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company will be paid by the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, 115 La Salle street, Chicago, and by the West Side Construction Company, 32 Nassau street, New York City, on and after that date.

GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Treasurer.

$200,000

To loan on Chicago Real Estate at 5½ and 6%,

In amounts of $5,000 and over.

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STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

If you have business trouble get advice at once and not lose all you have; I will examine your books, find out how you stand, and assist you to benefit; have ready cash to buy stocks of merchandise and advise you in keeping books, opening, preparing, and closing same; work done nights and Sundays, if preferred; out of town matters promptly attended to. Address P 480, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City of Chicago, Department of Finance, January 25, 1894.

One or two lots in the vicinity of Robey-st. and Milwaukee-av., a corner of a street or alley preferred. Proposals will be received by the undersigned up to twelve (12) o'clock m., 1st of February, 1894.

WM. K. ACKERMAN, City Comptroller.

SPECULATION

On 1% margin plan. Our book on speculation with Friday's Chicago Mail sent free on receipt of stamp. Chicago stocks a specialty. C. F. VAN WINKLE & CO., 236 La Salle-st., Chicago.

CORBETT T[...]

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ROUND 3—THE BEG[...]

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CORBETT THE VICTOR.

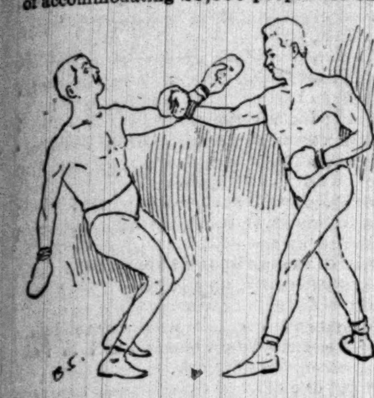
CHARLIE MITCHELL WHIPPED IN THREE HOT ROUNDS.

Repeatedly Knocked Down and at No Time Within Reach of Victory the Englishman Gamely Responds Until a Terrible Right-Hander Lays Him Out Unconscious—The Champion Fights Like a Mad Man and Narrowly Misses Fouling—Mitchell Says Corbett Is His Superior.

[*Continued from second page.*]

walk it's eight. I'll take you there for $5." This was early in the day. When it got near noon the autocrats of the reins disdained anything smaller than a $10 note, and even then it was a case of "get back as best you can."

The arena is a barn without walls, with a V-shaped roof, which leaks like a sieve, surrounded by tiers of uncovered seats capable of accommodating 20,000 people—or one for



ROUND 3—THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

every dollar of the purse for which Mitchell and Corbett fought. The old building was long ago used for exhibition purposes. When the club members secured it for the amphitheater they tore out the sides and ends. Then forty feet each way from the old confines of the building the step-ladder seats were built. Inclosing the whole affair is a fence forty feet high, and even this, in the opinion of the club, was not sufficient protection against deadheads, for they decorated the top of it with a few strands of barbed wire. The multitudinous posts which supported the roof interfered somewhat with the view from a good many of the seats.

A Poor Ring.

The ring stood 3 feet 8 inches above the floor—a platform of yellow pine supported by "horses." The platform was thirty feet square, twenty-four for the ring and a three-foot "landing place" on each side to prevent the man who was knocked through the ropes from landing on the heads of the reporters. There was no padding on the floor. The club intended to make knock-downs as easy as possible, as far as the contact with the floor was concerned, but Charley Mitchell kicked and he carried his point. The eight posts which supported a rope none too taut were padded, however, the stuffing, if it can be so called, being two inches thick. A barbed wire fence, so close that even a guinea hen would have difficulty in getting through, surrounded the platform. Between that and the two rows of $25 seats occupied by the reporters was a space of three feet in which seventy-five policemen and special officers "kept the peace."

Behind the correspondents were the "boxes." A man who bought a box purchased the right to sit on a pine board of the same quality and just as sticky as those in the galleries, with a piece of scantling between him and his next-door neighbor to prevent crowding in. The "boxes" had one advantage—the boards had been planed. Those occupied by the $25 people were full of splinters, and so were a good many of the people before the thing was over. Off to one side, in a little annex formerly used as a kitchen, were three crude dressing-rooms—one each for the principals and the other for the referee and timekeeper.

The first spectator put in an appearance at 9 o'clock. Somebody had told him the militia had gone out there and taken possession of the barn. He found fifty "peace-preservers" there. He was a trifle disgusted, but going on the theory that the early bird has a sure thing on a good seat he tarried. By noon 1,000 people had put in an appearance, and fifteen minutes before the fight commenced the majority of ticketholders had taken their places.

Some of the Celebrities Present.

As the eye wandered over the dismal, wet arena it rested at times on characters famous in the sporting history of the present time standing out in bold relief from the background of sporting mediocrity grouped around the platform. In one of the boxes sat Jimmie Wakeley and Phil Lynch. As the gong sounded for the first round they looked around at the sea of faces behind them. They were thinking, no doubt, of that bright September night over a year ago when Corbett dropped John L. Sullivan in the river sand of the Olympic club arena at New Orleans. Wakeley, Lynch, and Charley Johnson had the stake that night, and when they walked out of the arena they passed from the view of the sporting world. There was "Parson" Davies, with his eyes rolled up to heaven in fervent supplication that Corbett might win. The Parson had his reasons. His protégé, the Australian big black champion, Peter Jackson, is matched to fight Corbett in June. The provisions of the fight made at the time were that the mill should go whether Corbett won or lost. Then there was a Col. Hopkins. He is Dan Creedon's manager, and was full of hope and wrath—of hope that the club would offer a big fat purse for Creedon and Fitzsimmons, and wrathy because he had been compelled to hand over 140 big American dollars for four seats for himself and friends. It was unprofessional, he declared. From opposite corners of the ring Jack Dempsey and Jim Hall peered at each other with a sort of brotherly look, as though they had something in common, and they had. There were champions and ex-champions without number. From Mitchell's corner Tom Allen, himself a champion in the days when good men were scarce, and when a fighter spent three months in training and then a year in the penitentiary for the offense of fighting, looked on enviously. Steve Brodie, the fake bridge jumper, was there. Tom Ryan, the champion welter-weight, and various and divers other champions from the egg-eating champion to the champion walker of provincial districts, was there. It was a motley assemblage. Jimmy Colville, who has not missed a big fight in ten years, looked on from a box. Jimmy has had more hairbreadth escapes than any man on earth. Gus Tuthill was there, of course. John M. Ward, the baseball captain; Biddy McPhee, the baseball player; Jack Fallon, the Brooklyn Strong Boy; Fred Taral, the jockey; lawyers, doctors, and professional men were seated next to the three-card monte and shell-game experts.

Chicago Has Few Representatives.

There were only a few Chicagoans at the ring side. State Senator John O'Malley was conspicuous by the absence of his confrères. Dave Johnson, the noted bookmaker, was resplendent in one of the boxes. Billy West, the minstrel, Dick O'Connor of St. Paul, Rich Britton, and Maurice Jacobs of theatrical fame, Tom Costello, who held the watch for Sullivan in the the Kilrain fight, and Harry Miner were sporting notables. Maj. Burke of the Buffalo Bill show smoked a corncob pipe and seemed perfectly happy.

With the arrival of the box-holders trouble commenced. They held beautifully engraved tickets designating by letter and number the exact location of their seats, but the bits of card board were absolutely valueless. It was a case of "first come first served." Vigorous protests brought no relief, and then the thoroughly angered late arrivals started to appropriate the quarters of the newspaper men.

"Snapper" Garrison, the official timekeeper, put himself on evidence by testing the gong, a proceeding which was greeted with cries of "They're off."

Four negroes who had been selected because of the size of their feet crawled into the ring, a pound of resin was thrown over the damp boards, and then the quartet walked on it until it was thoroughly pulverized.

The offer of the Duvalites to admit militia men in uniform for $10 was snapped up by twenty-five of the men Gov. Mitchell ordered here to stop the fight. Their appearance in the arena was greeted with yells and cheers. They returned the compliment. A long-haired sport from Montana mounted a seat and shouted, "I'll bet 100 head of cattle against $5,000 that Corbett wins!"

"Bring in your cattle and put them up," bawled a New-Yorker, and the shout that followed so embarrassed the man from the Northwest that he sat down. Just about this time State's-Attorney Hartridge, whose magnificent inactivity enabled the club to secure its injunction, came in and was shown to one of the best seats in the house.

One o'clock came and no fighters. The crowd howled a little and then devoted its attention to Prof. Geatry of trained-dog fame, who was hanging four of his circus tent gasoline lamps around the ring. Half an hour more and the would-be spectators grew a trifle more demonstrative. The feelings of the purchasers who had been euchred out of seats they purchased were not soothed when word was passed around that tickets were being sold for $5. In fact, that no money was being refused.

The Principals Appear.

Cheer upon cheer went up as Corbett, following Brady and Delaney, climbed into the ring. As he trod on the bits of resin the negroes failed to crush and threw himself against the ropes to test their tightness the spectators howled themselves hoarse with "Hurrah for Corbett!" "Bully for Jim!"

No less vociferous was Mitchell's greeting. The Britisher had an ugly look in his eyes as he glared straight at the Californian. The latter returned the look, but he was smiling while his opponent was scowling. Billy Madden got a hand when he stepped to the center of the ring. Billy had money in his hand. He held it aloft and shouted, "Mitchell wins this by stepping into the ring." This was the $1,000 put up by Brady, Corbett's manager, that the Englishman would not get into the squared circle. Charley took it, handed it to Masterson, and then returned to his corner.

Police Captain O'Brien, a guileless looking individual, climbed to the platform and inspected the gloves with the air of a man who had never seen such things before. He nodded when Delaney and O'Donnell assured him they were all right and of the weight prescribed by the City Council, and thus the contest was legalized.

The spectators by this time were not exactly thirsty for blood, but for a look at the men without their blankets and sweaters. Corbett was the first to strip, and "Hurrah



ROUND 3—THE KNOCK-OUT.

for the Stars and Stripes" sang out an excited individual as the Californian's patriotic trunks became visible.

The discrepancy in the size of the two men, apparent even before they stripped, became very marked as they sat there with nothing on but the trunks. It looked as if a boy were pitted against a giant, and even Mitchell's most enthusiastic supporters lost a lot of confidence in him. "He'll eat him up! He'll eat him up!" shouted the man who wanted to bet 100 head of cattle on the Californian. Billy Madden again came in evidence. He announced that Ed Smith of Denver challenged the winner for $10,000. This "defi" was hardly taken seriously, and then time was called.

A momentary hush came over the crowd, but as the two gladiators danced around the ring the individuals who always make it their business to advise fighters as to the proper method of procedure made themselves heard. They told Jim to "Kill him wid a blow," invited Charley to do likewise, and offered a whole lot of such advice.

Crowd Proves Disorderly.

Not many people knew that Mitchell got first blood, the flow of the crimson being so slight that it was only visible to those immediately around the ring, but they did the best they could and sought to inform the balance of the multitude of that fact. When time was called and it was apparent that Mitchell had received none the worst of it, even if he did not get a trifle the better of the mixing up, the men who had bet that Corbett could not get in a knock-out blow before the twentieth round felt confident that their money was safe. The interval between hostilities was used to make several similar wagers, but the wise ones figured out that Corbett was tiring his opponent out and that he would make short work of him in a very few minutes.

The first marked demonstration of the second round came when Mitchell ducked under Corbett's right, turned his back, and did a little sprint around two sides of the ring. Derisive cries and cat-calls came from the bleachers. Charley grinned when he heard the hoots and continued his little sprint. Then he was cornered and there came the beginning of the end. When Mitchell went down and his opponent, with an eye filled with hatred and bitterness, tried to strike him before he got to his feet the spectators arose from their seats and surged to the ringside. The 100 policemen were powerless to stop the rush in the boxes, but the barbed wire fence which separated the bleacher occupants from their more aristocratic neighbors resisted the rush from that direction. Cries of "Foul! foul!" and "Kill him, Jim!" came from men whose faces were almost a reflex of those of the men about whom they were shouting. For a moment when Dempsey was tugging, shoving, and punching Corbett to get him away from his fallen adversary it looked as though 2,000 men might participate in the struggle instead of the dozen in the ring, but the gong sounded, Mitchell was carried to his corner by Jack Fogarty as if he was a little baby, and reason once more held sway.

Pandemonium at the End.

The yells of the spectators in the second round were as a summer breeze compared with the frenzied shrieks and howls that echoed through the half-roofed arena and floated out among the pine trees when the finale came in the third round. As the Englishman went down, half hanging to the ropes, with the blood streaming from his face on to his bronzed neck and white chest, neither barbed fence nor policemen clubs could keep the crowd longer in control. Big men from the top bleachers were at the ringside or as near as it was possible for them to get before the knock-out blow was given, and the round lasted only fifty-five seconds. The reporters' desks were desks no longer. They were used as vantage points from which the certain end could be seen, as Referee Kelly stood bending over the almost prostrate man counting and marking each second with a movement of the index finger of his right hand. The uproar almost ceased as he approached the word "ten." Before he uttered it the stricken pugilist half arose. Corbett threw his seconds aside and the giant had triumphed over the pigmy.

It would take a pretty clear-headed man to tell just exactly what the crowd did then. It broke apart. One-half rushed for the ring, the other for the exit. Pandemonium is the only word which can come anywhere near describing the scene. With the disappearance of the principals came the disintregation of the crowd. Some of the men who rode out in carriages, for which they paid $20 for the round trip, walked home. The thrifty drivers had gone to town for another load, calculating that the fight would last far into the night. Some of this class of pedestrians met their vehicles and there was trouble, especially if the walkers had been Mitchell men.

JUST BEFORE THE GREAT FIGHT.

Corbett Restless and Impatient and Mitchell Calm and Confident.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Jim Corbett did not arrive in Jacksonville until 10:30. He was expected at 8:30. He came over by special train from his quarters. There was some delay in leaving Mayport. The order went out early that the morning train was to wait for Corbett's special, and it waited. The trains on the Mayport line will wait for anything.

Corbett passed a restless night. He is too highly strung to rest well with a championship fight twelve hours away. He went to bed at 10 o'clock, but tossed nervously until after midnight, and then sank into restless slumber. He was up bright and early, had a light breakfast, consisting of soft-boiled eggs and a chop and some toast and beef tea. He prepared for his trip. There was only a small crowd at the depot across the St. John's River when the champion arrived. He was well bundled up and was hurried away to the ferry. Arriving in Jacksonville a big crowd met him and there was some cheering, which served in an incredibly short space of time to swell the crowd into a mob. The Corbett party was an important one. It consisted of Mrs. Corbett and her father, Mr. Lake, Miss Howard, Brady, Porter and Sidney Ashe, John M. Ward, Delaney, Eagan, McVey, Donaldson, and Corbett's dogs.

Corbett was hurried to his carriage and as he was about to start his wife called to him, "Good-by, Jim, and good luck." The champion turned back and walking up to his wife kissed her, and then feeling that one good turn deserved another, kissed Miss Howard. Then he hurried away and jumping into a carriage with Delaney, Ashe, and Ward, was driven up to the quarters prepared for him in the center of the city. The ladies, with tears streaming from their eyes, were led away to their carriage. A prize fighter is a man after all, and a prize fighter's wife has a heart. She saw her husband leave her a perfect man. In a few short hours he might be carried back to her a senseless mass of flesh and blood.

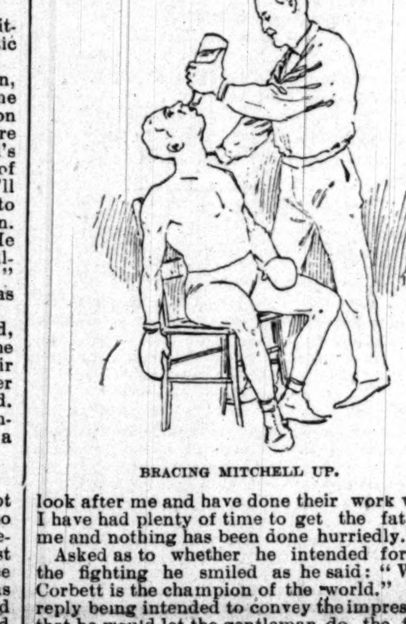
Mitchell Confident and in Good Trim.

"Just like a fighting cock." That was Mitchell's reply to a question put to him by "Pony" Moore regarding his feelings when the Englishman sprang from bed about 8 o'clock this morning at the Everett Hotel.

"O, I feel great, and I'm hungry as an ox," he continued. "Push the button there, 'Pony,' and order something to eat. We will take breakfast in the room." "Pony" pushed the button, and when the waiter finally arrived Mitchell ordered one large beefsteak cooked rare, three soft-boiled eggs, some dry toast, and baked potato and coffee. "When I get that under my belt," he said, "I will feel better than I do now." The Englishman said he had a splendid night's rest.

He spent the early part of the evening talking to a few of his friends who had called upon him and about 9 o'clock retired. It was 8 o'clock when his father-in-law walked into the room and awakened him this morning. Breakfast was brought to his room about 9 o'clock. He and Moore ate alone, his trainers and managers having been up early in the morning. After breakfast, which was a hearty one, Mitchell read the morning papers and had a talk with Billy Thompson about the arrangements for the battle. After awhile Jim Hall, Jack Fogarty, Darin, and Steve O'Donnell, his seconds, came in, and they had a consultation, lasting one hour or more.

The tactics to be observed in the ring were talked over fully. "How's the betting?" Mitchell inquired. Some one told him it had dropped to 2 to 1 and he expressed regret that he had not wagered more than he did at the odds that were prevailing last night. Asked, too, as to how he felt concerning the outcome of the battle, he said: "I'm feeling very confident, of course. Corbett may make good his promise to put me to sleep in a few rounds, but I do not believe so. I never felt better in my life than I do at this moment; I haven't an ache or a pain of any description. There has been no return of the little pain I had in my shoulder and I think it is all right now. As I said once before, if I do not win it will not be because I am not in the best of condition. I have had the best trainers to



BRACING MITCHELL UP.

look after me and have done their work well. I have had plenty of time to get the fat off me and nothing has been done hurriedly."

Asked as to whether he intended forcing the fighting he smiled as he said: "Well, Corbett is the champion of the world." The reply being intended to convey the impression that he would let the gentleman do the forcing.

"I can't see," he continued, "anything in a bet of even money that Corbett does not knock me out in twenty rounds. I can tell you right now that if he does not win in twenty rounds he will not win in twenty hundred. A bet that I'll win the battle at the odds offered is a much better thing."

The champion talked a little while longer, and then throwing off his vest and coat stretched himself on the bed. He was in his usual merry mood, and preferred stories to talking fight.

Thompson, Hall, O'Donnell, Masterson, and the remainder of the Englishman's followers were all in a pleasant state of mind, and said they believed that their side would win, though they knew they had a hard battle ahead.

Thompson Sees Trouble Ahead.

They were not, however, so confident as they talked. Ike Thompson, the New York bookmaker, who has been one of the Mitchell party for some time on Anastasia Island, was a trifle more honest in expressing his convictions. "I have already placed $1,000 on Mitchell," he said. "I am going to put another thousand before he goes into the ring, but I really think Corbett has much the best of it all around. The odds ought to be 4 to 1 instead of 2 to 1."

Mike Lawler of Chicago was unwavering in his loyalty to the Englishman. "I have just bet $500 to $1,000 on him," he said, "and I am on my way now to the pool-room to make my wager an even thousand. I know I will have a good run for my money if I don't win, and I have an idea that I will pull out all right." Watkins, Mitchell's friend from St. Louis, left another $2,000 at the Globe saloon this morning to be placed even that Mitchell is still in the ring when twenty rounds have been fought. "I want to bet $10,000 the same way," he said, "but I find it is very hard to get takers."

Mitchell did not leave his room during the morning. About 11:30 o'clock he had a light lunch brought to him. It consisted of coffee, toast, and eggs. Then he rubbed his face and hands with a liniment of which Steve O'Donnell is the discoverer. It is used for hardening the flesh. The rubbing process consumed an hour or more and then it was time to prepare for the trip to the arena.

Jack Fogarty went out and invested in two immense palm-leaf fans and a pair of gigantic sponges. The bottles, sponges, towels, and other articles necessary in the ring were packed away in a valise of which Jim Hall took charge. Long before 12:30 o'clock, the hour originally set for the departure of Mitchell and his men from the hotel, the street in front was packed with people anxious for a glimpse of the Englishman. German and colored bands played. Shell men got out their tools and pickpockets limbered their fingers.

The sporty element in the hotel left early for the arena. About 12:30 o'clock, when Mitchell descended the stairs of the rotunda, the hotel was totally deserted save for the female population of the house. Just as the party was about to take the carriages "Bat" Masterson came down and inquired if any one had seen Referee Kelly. Nobody had. "That's funny," he said. "Wonder he wouldn't come around a few moments at least. How do we know that he has that purse?"

Masterson consulted Billy Thompson on this point, but the latter could give him no information. He thought, however, that everything was all right. A great cheer went up from the assembled crowd when Mitchell appeared on the veranda of the hotel. He stepped lightly down the stairs and sprang into the carriage that was waiting to receive him. He was followed quickly by Hall, Fogarty, O'Donnell, and "Pony" Moore, who all entered the same hack. Bill Thompson got on the box with the driver and gave the latter the word to start. Four policemen were required to club a passage through the street. A start was finally made, the carriage going swiftly down the street, being followed by a couple of hundred negroes. The bottles and valises were placed in a 'bus. Tom Allen was in charge. It pulled out shortly after Mitchell and his party left. It was 1:35 o'clock when the Englishman left the hotel for the ring.

Corbett's New York Reception in Doubt.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Corbett was to have been given a reception in Madison Square Garden Saturday, but if he remains in Jacksonville tomorrow to stand trial he will not be able to reach here in time. Preparations will not be stopped, however, until it is positively known he cannot come.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Little Liver Pills.

PUGS IN THE TOILS.

MITCHELL AND CORBETT ARRESTED UNDER THE DUELING ACT.

Their Managers and Members of the Duval Club Also Placed Under Bonds for Participating in an Agreement to Bring About an Encounter—Sullivan Will Challenge in Good Time—Jackson Says He Will Make a Better Fight than Mitchell—Principals Shake Hands.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 25.—Soon after the return of Mitchell to the Everett House and of Corbett to the St. James Hotel both were arrested on warrants charging them with having committed the offense of fighting by agreement. The men were both taken to the court-house, where their bail was fixed at $5,000 each. Bonds for their appearance were furnished. J. D. Burbridge,

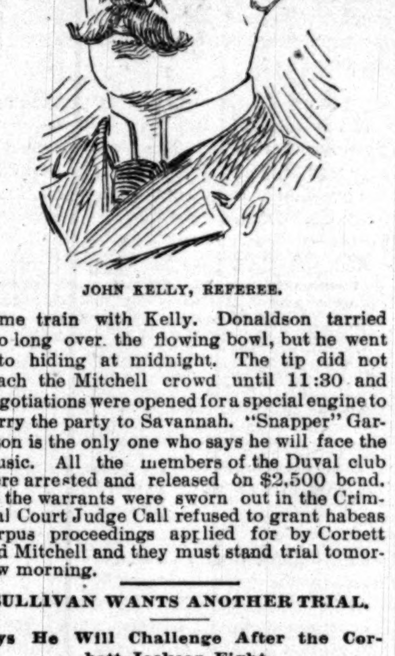


PETER JACKSON (FROM BEHIND THE FENCE)—"WONDER IF MINE WILL BE THE NEXT?"

with whom Corbett lodged during the day and who is the manager of the opera-house, signed the bonds of Corbett and State Senator Genovar signed for Mitchell. The law under which the arrests were made is one governing duels.

Brady and Thompson were also arrested tonight and placed under bonds of $2,500 each.

Referee John Kelly, hearing that a warrant for his arrest had been issued, left town tonight fifteen minutes after he received the tip to skip. He departed in such a hurry that he could not pack his baggage, and had to sprint to the depot to catch the 9:30 o'clock train for New York. Somebody gave the Corbett party information that every man connected in any way with the fight would be arrested. Delaney, McVey, and Dempsey left on the



JOHN KELLY, REFEREE.

same train with Kelly. Donaldson tarried too long over the flowing bowl, but he went into hiding at midnight. The tip did not reach the Mitchell crowd until 11:30 and negotiations were opened for a special engine to carry the party to Savannah. "Snapper" Garrison is the only one who says he will face the music. All the members of the Duval club were arrested and released on $2,500 bond. As the warrants were sworn out in the Criminal Court Judge Call refused to grant habeas corpus proceedings applied for by Corbett and Mitchell and they must stand trial tomorrow morning.

SULLIVAN WANTS ANOTHER TRIAL.

Says He Will Challenge After the Corbett-Jackson Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Ex-Champion John L. Sullivan, when interviewed in Wilmington, Del., tonight concerning the Jacksonville contest, was in a good position to say "I told you so." He said: "I was not surprised, as it was about what I expected. As soon as I received the first dispatch giving particulars of the opening round I predicted that Corbett would, inside of four rounds, knock Mitchell out. I was therefore prepared for a short and decisive fight ending in Corbett's favor. It was my opinion right along that Corbett was the better man of the two, and I could have won lots of money had I wanted to bet. I knew the fight would go the way it did."

"Will you challenge the winner?" was asked.

"In all probability I will," replied the ex-champion, "but not inside of a year. I have really two years in which to fight Corbett, but I could not get into proper condition inside of a year; besides, Corbett is to fight Jackson during the coming year, and it would be unfair to challenge him while he is preparing for his fight. So after the Corbett-Jackson fight it will be time enough for me to talk about challenging him.

"Gentlemen," said Sullivan, turning to the few others in the room, "I believe I can whip any man in the world. I am now in better shape for training than ever before and feel I can get myself into better condition than I ever was."

The ex-champion is looking exceedingly well, although stout, and says he has not touched intoxicating liquor for three months.

JACKSON AS EASY AS MITCHELL.

Corbett's Old Sparring Partner Has Great Faith in the Champion.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 25.—All of the money wagered on the Corbett-Mitchell fight went on at 2 to 1 and $6,000 changed hands. The fact that Mitchell said he would make this city his home in the event of his winning the fight made him friends and enabled Corbett's backers to place their money with less difficulty than at other places.

Jim Daly, who is a great admirer of Corbett, said tonight that Corbett's greatest ambition was to whip Mitchell. No person, perhaps, should know more or have a better "line" on Corbett than Jim Daly, who was for a long time the champion's sparring companion, who did the real training for Corbett at Asbury Park preparatory to the American's fight with Sullivan, and who taught Corbett how to punch hard, and gave him much information in ring tactics.

"Corbett is so easy in his work that people are deceived and underestimate him," said Daly. "I was with Corbett two years, boxing nightly, and today I don't know how he fights nor his style. He never fought two men alike, and that statement about Mitchell learning Corbett's style of fighting is as ridiculous as that to the effect that I would teach Fitzsimmons so that the Australian could defeat Corbett."

Daly says Corbett will whip Jackson as easy as he did Mitchell.

REVENGE WAS IN THE BLOW.

Hatred of Years Centered in Corbett's Coup de Grace.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 25.—Those whose experience at the ring side enabled them to keep their senses and closely watch the only contestant in the ring who could act saw that Corbett had struck Mitchell that last awful blow not alone to knock him out but to punish him also. There was the hatred of years concentrated in that blow and a rage that could not be controlled by Corbett himself, which urged him to strike his antagonist while he was struggling in the arms of his seconds. Delaney and Dempsey were struggling with Corbett at one time and scarcely able to hold him from rushing at Mitchell while the latter was on his knees. Delaney suddenly slapped Corbett's face. It was not a love tap by any means, but a blow that would knock over many men. It served its purpose, for it brought Corbett to his senses and he went to his seat. This was after the second knock down in the third round. Corbett remained in his seat until Kelly's arm had swung nine times, indicating that Mitchell had only one second more to regain his feet. He arose slowly and as slowly Corbett walked towards him.

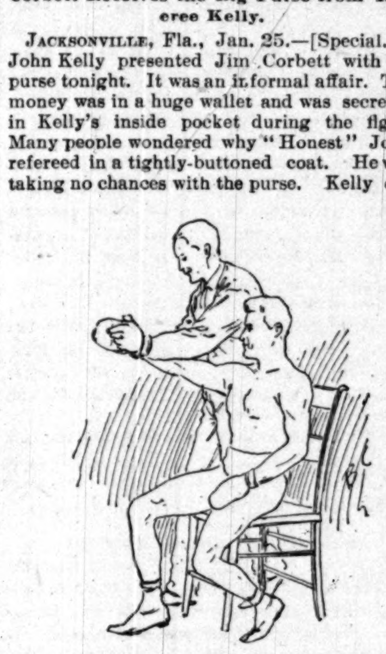
The veterans in and about the ring knew what was coming. Corbett walked towards Mitchell, politely walking around Referee Kelly on his way. He measured his distance, looked a moment contemptuously at Mitchell and then, with startling suddenness, swung his right, landing squarely on Charlie's left jaw. It was not the swinging blow that Sullivan delivers, but a blow that starts with the arm drawn well back and the fist almost opposite the ear. It begins with a swing and ends in a straight shoot. When it was delivered Corbett must have been thinking of the night on the Bowery when Mitchell poured Billingsgate on him in a drunken effort to engage him in a bar-room brawl. If he was, that blow revenged him.

When Mitchell fell Corbett at once began pulling off his gloves. Mitchell's seconds did not wait to watch Kelly's arm swing ten times. They knew as well as Corbett that there would be no more fight, and carried their man to his corner with all haste and propped him up in his chair, sponging his bleeding face.

INCIDENTS OF AN EVENTFUL DAY.

Corbett Receives the Big Purse from Referee Kelly.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—John Kelly presented Jim Corbett with the purse tonight. It was an informal affair. The money was in a huge wallet and was secreted in Kelly's inside pocket during the fight. Many people wondered why "Honest" John refereed in a tightly-buttoned coat. He was taking no chances with the purse. Kelly did



FITTING ON CORBETT'S GLOVES.

not appear at the Jacksonville bank until 10:30 this morning. The cashier was waiting for him. "I have come for the $20,000," the referee said, presenting the check.

"It is ready for you, Mr. Kelly," was the reply.

Twenty crisp $1,000 bills were counted and handed the New York man, who pocketed the money with a sigh of relief and walked out of the bank.

They Shake Hands at Last.

Corbett and Mitchell met in the court-room after the fight and Mitchell sent a friend to Corbett to ask him if he would not shake hands. Corbett complied with the request and the two pugilists exchanged the stereotyped compliments about each being the best man the other ever met.

Joe Vendig was the peacemaker. He went up to Corbett and said: "See here, Jim, there is no use of you and Mitchell being at outs. It is all over now and you might as well be friends."

"All right," was the answer, and Corbett went over to where Mitchell was standing.

"We might as well be friends," he said, and extended his hand. Mitchell took it and shook it.

"I apologize for what I said in the ring today," he said. "I have said some mean things about you, but have not said all that was printed. I would rather be your friend than enemy."

Three Expert Opinions.

Al Smith said: "Corbett could have gone to a dozen barns and licked a dozen Mitchells before he came home to dinner."

Referee Kelly said he had done with refereeing fights. He declined to discuss the question of fouls further than to say that Mitchell was never struck when he had one knee on the floor. No one with any claim to know what was done disputes the firmness of Kelly's work in the ring.

Bat Masterson did not conceal his chagrin and disappointment. He is said to have lost a pretty stiff sum, but acknowledges that Mitchell was really whipped in the second round. He said: "The first knockdown told the story. Mitchell could not land on Corbett effectively. He slapped him in the mouth once and landed on his ribs, but his blows found Corbett shifting away and did no damage."

Corbett Wins $25,000.

The sports are making Rome howl tonight. There was not much money won and lost. The betting all day was at 1 to 3 on Corbett, and there seemed to be no Mitchell money. Corbett himself, with the stake of $5,000, is the largest individual winner, as he had all the stake himself. He is just $25,000 ahead, including the purse.

Prompt Service by the United Press.

The newspapers of the country are indebted to the Western Union Telegraph company for the remarkably prompt and highly descriptive bulletins given during the progress and result of the Corbett-Mitchell fight today. The papers served through the United Press enjoyed the full benefits of this arrangement, and within a few seconds after the referee called out his decision the fact that Corbett had won the great fight was known in all their offices. The papers taking the report of the Western Associated Press were not so fortunate, being from eight to fifteen minutes behind in nearly all large cities.

Militia Inactive and Town Deserted.

The only activity displayed by the militia during the progress of the fight was in securing the latest news from the battle ground. Two or more of the soldiers put in their time going to and from the telegraph office to ascertain how things were going. The downtown streets were practically deserted during the contest. No bulletins were posted anywhere. The soldiers left town at 9:30 tonight.

Attorney Lamar Gave Up in Disgust.

It was expected that Gov. Mitchell would play a trump card today, and there was some uneasiness in the club. Attorney-General Lamar, however, was in court this forenoon and spent two hours trying to have Judge Call dissolve the injunction, but without avail. When court adjourned at noon Judge Call announced the injunction would have to stand and Lamar quit in disgust.

Duval Club Quits Even.

The Duval club tonight announced that its gate receipts foot up $31,000. This will make the members even.

Small Money at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 25.—Omaha was decidedly a Corbett town and his victory was hailed with delight. In the poolrooms but eighty-four tickets were sold and not over $500 changed hands. The betting was 2 to 1 in favor of Corbett.

[*For the reception of the news in Chicago and elsewhere see page 11.*]

COLONNA CASE CALLED FOR TRIAL.

The Prince's Attorney Maintains the French Courts Have No Jurisdiction.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The hearing of the action of the Princess Colonna against her husband for a legal separation began today after several postponements.

M. Desjardine for the Prince said the children had not been allowed to be taken to see Prince Colonna, despite the order of the court granting him that privilege. He recited the history of the marriage. The wife's property, he said, formed a separate estate under her own control. This was according to Italian law, but contrary to European custom. Mr. Mackay, the stepfather of the Princess, had not given her a dollar. He simply granted to her her annual allowance. The illustrious family of Prince Colonna was not without fortune. The Prince recently inherited a considerable sum of money from an uncle. M. Desjardine argued that the rights of foreigners having a domicile in their own country were inalienable and could not be attacked by the French courts. He maintained the action should be brought at Naples.

M. Desjardine declared he would demolish the statements that Prince Colonna passed his nights in clubs and neglected his wife. He asked the court to declare it was incompetent for want of jurisdiction to decide the case so that the Prince might send the children to Naples, where they would be placed in charge of their uncle, Prince Stigliano Colonna, and his wife.

M. Deveille, for Princess Colonna, said the Prince had been deprived of seeing his children because they were ill with influenza. He further said Princess Colonna feared the Prince would abduct them. She would, however, permit their father to see them at her hotel tomorrow.

The case was then adjourned until Thursday next.

CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON DIES.

The Well-Known Novelist Passes Away in Venice, Italy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—News was received in this city yesterday of the death in Venice, Italy, of Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson, the novelist. She was born in Claremont, N. H., in 1843, and was therefore in the 45th year of her age. Her father was Charles Jarvis Woolson, a native of Claremont and merchant of that town. Her mother was Hannah Cooper Pomeroy of Cooperstown, N. Y., and niece of James Fenimore Cooper. She seemed to inherit much of the literary talent of her distinguished uncle, and this talent was transmitted to her child. When but a young child Miss Woolson's parents removed to Cleveland, O., and her earlier education was derived at the Cleveland Seminary, and her later education at the school of Mme. Chegarany in New York City. Of late years she has resided in Rome and Venice.

Obituary Notes.

The funeral of Mrs. Dr. Adams Clarke of Chicago was held yesterday at Independence, Ia.

Gen. Marquis Guillaume Bremond d'Ars, formerly a member of the French Senate, died yesterday in Paris.

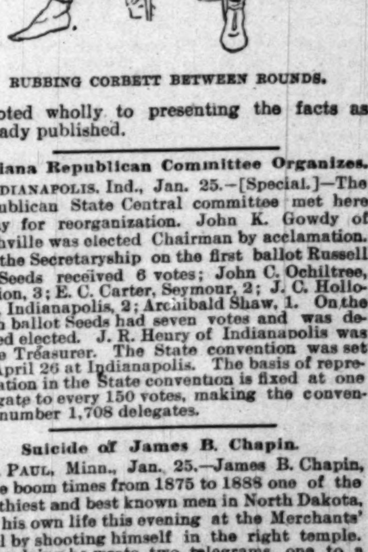
Sir Gerald Herbert Portal, British Political Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, died from typhoid-fever in London yesterday.

Prof. John P. Gulliver of Andover Seminary died yesterday in Lawrence, Mass., of pneumonia. He had been a professor at the seminary since 1878.

GIRL'S DYING STATEMENT ADMITTED.

Argument Over the Question the Feature of the Day in the Hart Trial.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The feature of the day in the Hart murder trial was the argument over the admission of the dying statement of Nellie Hart, a copy of which appeared in Tuesday's TRIBUNE. The defense objected and the jury was excused for an hour this afternoon while evidence was offered to the court regarding the statement. It was admitted. The evidence today was



RUBBING CORBETT BETWEEN ROUNDS.

devoted wholly to presenting the facts as already published.

Indiana Republican Committee Organizes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The Republican State Central committee met here today for reorganization. John K. Gowdy of Rushville was elected Chairman by acclamation. For the Secretaryship on the first ballot Russell M. Seeds received 6 votes; John C. Ochiltree, Marion, 3; E. C. Carter, Seymour, 2; J. C. Holloway, Indianapolis, 2; Archibald Shaw, 1. On the sixth ballot Seeds had seven votes and was declared elected. J. R. Henry of Indianapolis was made Treasurer. The State convention was set for April 26 at Indianapolis. The basis of representation in the State convention is fixed at one delegate to every 150 votes, making the convention number 1,708 delegates.

Suicide of James B. Chapin.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 25.—James B. Chapin, in the boom times from 1875 to 1888 one of the wealthiest and best known men in North Dakota, took his own life this evening at the Merchants' Hotel by shooting himself in the right temple. Before dying he wrote two telegrams, one to a relative at Jamestown, N. Y., and another to James McCay of River Falls, Wis., in each of which he said he had no further desire to live.

Chicago Stonecutter Killed at Pueblo.

PUEBLO, Colo., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Martin McAloon was killed tonight while trying to steal a ride on a freight train. In his pocket was a membership card in the Chicago branch of the Stonecutters' Association.

George W. Childs Will Probably Recover.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The condition of George W. Childs shows slight improvement. It was said today that Mr. Childs' condition has been very serious, but that now his physicians believe he will ultimately recover.

Poor Old Ireland.

In no country has the marriage rate declined so greatly in recent years as in Ireland.

PAINTER IS TO HANG.

THE GALLOWS MADE READY FOR ITS DEADLY WORK TODAY.

Gov. Altgeld Declines to Interfere to Save the Life of the Murderer of Alice Martin—He Listens to the Arguments of Counsel, Considers the New Affidavits Offered, and Reaches the Conclusion That the Case Is Not One for the Exercise of Executive Clemency.

George H. Painter will be hanged at 8 o'clock this morning in the County Jail for the murder of Alice Martin. Gov. Altgeld decided last night that he would not again interfere, and for the third time the gallows was last night erected in the jail corridor. The announcement that the Governor had decided to allow the execution to proceed came from Springfield last evening, where Painter's attorneys, Maj. C. H. Blackburn and Theodore G. Case, labored with Gov. Altgeld the greater part of the day, but in vain. W. S. Elliott, ex-Assistant State's-Attorney, opposed the application for clemency. Eight new affidavits were presented in Painter's behalf. The Governor looked upon all of them with the same suspicion. The affidavit of Annie Brennan, which caused the last delay, had been exposed as a pure fabrication, and he was satisfied most of the others were of the same character.

Of the affidavits offered yesterday one to which Painter's lawyers attached great weight was that of Thomas Parker, No. 638 West Lake street. Parker deposed that he was a painter by trade and in 1891 was working for a man named Smith, who lived in the basement of the house in which Alice Martin was killed. The night of the murder he went several times to see Smith to collect some wages. The last time was a few minutes after midnight. He was sitting on the railing in front watching for Smith when Painter came up, greeted him, and passed into the house by the back way. Five minutes later Painter came running out the front door crying: "My God! Some one has killed my Alice."

Mrs. Gardner's Affidavit.

Another affidavit on which the condemned man's attorney depended was that of Mrs. C. Fowler Gardner, residing at No. 511 West Madison street. She deposed that the night of the murder she started to the South Side to see her brother, J. M. Armstrong, No. 5547 Sherman street; that she changed her mind and started to return home; that losing her way she got on to Green street and there overtook a man and woman walking together; that the man said to the woman in a loud voice: "I'll cut your throat," and added, "and Painter's too:" that affiant met a strange woman who told her the woman with the man was Alice Painter, and said "she lived right there." Affiant did not hear of the murder nor of the trial, and knew nothing of either until a short time ago when she remembered the trip down Green street.

The hearing lasted from 9 o'clock until 2. The principal appeal was made by Maj. Blackburn, who talked nearly two hours. It was nearly 7 o'clock when the Governor called the attorneys into his private office and read his decision, a voluminous document, being a review of the whole case.

He said he was convinced that most of the affidavits presented were not worthy of belief, at least they were not of a character to warrant further interference on the part of the Executive. The Governor said in conclusion:

"I have examined all these affidavits several times with care, and if Dick Edwards were now to go to Chicago and confess that he did kill this woman and were voluntarily to give himself up to be hanged, while I would believe he was guilty I would still feel the parties making these affidavits were mistaken in their statements.

Status of the Case Unchanged.

"The case stands practically as it did when the trial was over in the Criminal Court. I have the same feeling about it that the Judge who tried the case had. There is no doubt whatever in my mind about the fact that Painter killed this woman. He choked her once too often, and while there may be serious doubt about the wisdom of capital punishment it is at present imposed by the law of this State, and if it is to be applied in any case then it should be in this. If we are to let the death sentence stand in any case then I should in this. Any man who will live off of the shame of a woman and beat her from time to time as he would a dog, and finally kill her, must expect to suffer the penalty of the law.

"Several prominent citizens, men of high character, have interested themselves in Painter's behalf, and from conversations with him are satisfied that he is innocent. While I have the highest regard for the opinions of these gentlemen I will say that mere impression formed from conversing with a man who is convicted of a crime is not sufficient alone to overcome the testimony in a case. I must therefore decline to further interfere in this case."

Painter Unmoved by the News.

Painter last night received no official notice of the Governor's refusal to interfere in his case, but was informally advised by Sheriff Gilbert that there was no hope for him. Painter's face did not even pale when the news was told him. He said simply: "Well, I suppose if that is so, I cannot help it."

Half an hour later he was engaged in a game of cards with his death-watch and when the Sheriff asked him if he did not feel hungry and intimated that his desires would be complied with Painter interrupted the game long enough to order one half spring chicken, one dozen raw oysters, bread and butter and coffee, and $1 worth of cigars.

It was a few minutes after 11 o'clock when Luther Laflin Mills, who has been prominent in the movement in Painter's behalf, entered the jail. "I have come to say good-by to Painter," he said, "but I have not given up all hope. Not until tomorrow morning when the rope is around the man's neck will I surrender my belief in the possibility that Gov. Altgeld will change his decision."

Neither Maj. Blackburn nor Attorney Case had called at the jail up to midnight. They left it to the jail authorities to notify Painter of his doom.

ANOTHER CAR-HEATER EXPLODES.

A Houston and Texas Central Passenger Coach Damaged at Austin.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 25.—Another passenger coach on the Houston and Texas Central railroad was partly demolished this morning by an explosion of a heater. A passenger train had just pulled into the depot and discharged all its passengers, when the upper part of the



COOLING MITCHELL BETWEEN ROUNDS.

heater exploded, carrying part of the roof of the car with it. No one was hurt. The heater was found to be clogged with mud and cinders, resultant from inattention on the part of the porters. This is the fourth heater that has exploded in the State during the last week.

Second Part of Stockton's Story.

The second and concluding part of Frank R. Stockton's curious story, "The Comet-Hunter and the Gemini," will be printed in Sunday's TRIBUNE. Be sure to read of the further adventures of the passengers and crew of the unfortunate ship Boncastle. Last week the entire edition was exhausted by noon and many thousands went away disappointed. If you wish to be sure of receiving THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE leave an advance order with your newsdealer and he will look out for you.

The Tribune.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1894.

Peckham? Peck 'im!—*Hill.*

It was a brutal fight—but our brute won.

Gov. Mitchell fought well but fell early.

Whatever the crowd at Jacksonville yesterday may have lacked in size it made up in toughness.

The country now can give its undivided attention to the opening of the California Midwinter Fair.

It is fair to presume that the Hon. John L. Sullivan is still glad the championship is held by an American.

President Dole, with his $5,000 a year, has less reason to be doleful than a certain other President who draws ten times his salary.

There are a few grains of comfort in the reflection that no amount of monkeying with the Wilson tariff bill can make it much worse.

It is finally admitted by the backers of the alleged Smoke Inspector that he is unable to suppress the smoke nuisance and that he has not tried very hard. Under all the circumstances it is the plain duty of the Mayor to appoint a man who can suppress it. The Mayor has promised reform and improvement in this matter. Let him live up to his promises.

Stocks declined on Wall street yesterday. The local market was also heavy, particularly for the elevated railroad securities. Sterling rates were higher. New York exchange sold at 15 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were active, with the exception of provisions, which were quiet and firm. Wheat was lower under unfavorable cables and corn strong, owing to small receipts and enormous exports. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅜ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye and flaxseed firm, barley steady, May pork and ribs 7½ cents higher, and lard 5 cents higher.

Thanks to the efforts of Commissioner Kunstman and Deputy Controller Healy the County Board has appropriated $200,000 for building purposes this year. Work should now be pushed on the Criminal Court Building in the North Division. It can be finished for $150,000. The present contractors should be urged to hurry up the work. It is the duty of Superintendent Mamer to attend to this. The time penalty of every contract should be enforced. Contracts for other work necessary to the completion of the building should be let at once, so that when the warm weather comes all the Judges will be provided with properly equipped and properly ventilated court-rooms. There will be less excuse then for the dignitaries of the bench to take those long vacations.

One of the Evanston Aldermen says that he is in favor of annexation. He asserts that in that event taxes would be lower than now, the prohibitory law as well observed, and better police and fire protection secured. He says that Evanston, with an area of twelve and a half square miles, has twelve policemen and seven firemen to look after life and property, while the newly annexed suburb of Rogers Park, with an area of one and a half square miles, has fifteen firemen and nineteen policemen. It is the opinion of this Alderman that the southern wards of Evanston would vote now for annexation, while the vote in the northern ones would be evenly divided. Evidently the leaven is working. In a year or so everybody in Evanston will be discussing annexation and not long thereafter they will vote annexation. All that is necessary is to give the pear a little time to ripen.

Judging from the list of new Aldermanic candidates who are pushing to the front thus early there is not much prospect for improving the present City Council at the April election. Many of these candidates are ex-Aldermen who were properly retired years ago on account of their bad records. They should be kept out. Others are of the groggery variety. There are too many of their kind in the Council now. Their number, however, has been diminishing in recent years and should never be increased. A safe rule to follow in regard to the outgoing Aldermen is to send back those who have done fairly well. That will be better than experimenting with new men. The average new man is of little value to his constituents during the first year of service. Some of them spend two years in the Council without learning anything. The man of experience who has made a good record in the Council is to be preferred to most new men, no matter how loud the promises of the latter.

Was the City Collector's office established to furnish excuses to the public why law-violating saloonkeepers should not pay their license fees promptly? That seems to be the idea of Collector Brandecker and his deputy, Mr. Barrett. Some days ago an association of saloonkeepers furnished those functionaries through the Mayor with a list of places where liquor has been sold without license. The Collector and his deputy have devoted their energies since they received the lists in attempting to demonstrate that the Saloonkeepers' Association was misinformed in every instance. About the same time the police officers made a census of the saloons. Their lists contained the names of many groggeries conducted without a license. The "tracers" of the Collector's office have been industriously explaining why most of these places should not be licensed. In no case is there a recommendation for prompt collection or prosecution. The usual excuse is, "gone out of business." Frequently the marginal note is, "going to procure a license." The methods of the Collector and his deputy offer a full explanation why the revenue from licenses last year fell $350,000 short of the estimates of the Finance committee. There should be a thorough investigation of the City Collector's office.

Instead of increasing the pay-roll of the Water Department the Mayor and the Chairman of the Finance committee should begin an investigation looking to its reduction. The water office is most extravagantly managed at the present time. Its pay-roll is loaded down with the names of political heelers and wire-pullers who render little public service, if any. The most cursory examination will convince the Mayor and Ald. Madden that this is the case. The books for instance show that while it costs $17,065 to maintain the water office for the three Hyde Park wards it costs $29,565 to maintain it for the three Town of Lake wards. Why is this disparity? Why are separate offices maintained for Lake and Hyde Park? The other expenses of the offices are out of all proportion to the work done. They are as follows:

Collection department	$59,120
Meter department	23,608
Assessor's department	29,100
Permit department	44,900
Inspection department	33,600
Shut-off department	29,500
Printing and stationery	7,500
Total	$227,328

Add to this the cost of maintaining the Hyde Park and Lake branch offices ($46,630) and we find the pay-roll of the Water Department foots up $268,958. This is more than 10 per cent of the collections. The Mayor and the Chairman of the Finance committee should cut it down. They will not do so if they listen to the impertinent suggestions of Mr. Crossette. The Water Department can be properly administered on an annual pay-roll of $150,000.

FREE TRADE ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

In his article in the *Forum* Representative Wilson makes an elaborate apology for the shortcomings of his bill when looked at from the standpoint of the Democratic tariff plank, which says that protection is unconstitutional and a robbery. In order to explain why he has reported a measure which is petty larceny if the McKinley law is grand larceny, as the Democrats claim, he says:

> Accepting these general principles as their own political creed and as the mandate of the American people after ten years of tariff discussion, the framers of the new bill have aimed to make as near an approach to them as is safe and expedient in the first great measure of legislative reform. No men will more frankly and readily admit that they have halted some distance on this side of the goal and that they have not been able to purge our tariff system as thoroughly of its protective taint as they themselves expected even when they entered upon their task. Their defense is that they believe too strongly in the political and economic blessings of thorough revenue reform to imperil its permanent success by going farther than they have gone in their first march. It is a great triumph to be able to move at all, in the right direction.

The apologies of Mr. Wilson have been reechoed by the majority of the Democrats who have made speeches on the tariff bill this month. Never was there a measure in Congress before for which so many excuses were made by the persons who said they were going to vote for it. These Democrats, like their leader, admitted that the bill which was receiving their support was still protection to some extent and therefore "unconstitutional and a robbery." But they all united in stating in palliation of their intended offense against honesty and the Constitution that this bill was the first step towards free trade, to be followed by others in the direction of reversing utterly the policy of the last thirty years.

This cannot fail pleasantly on the ears of employés or employers or of the community generally. It seems that they are to have free trade in installments—that every two years a new dose is to be given them, each creating a new panic, a new cessation of industry, and a new cut of wages, until finally the country has sunk down deep into the slimy and bottomless quagmire of free trade. To each depth will succeed a deeper still until at the end of the biennial crop of panics labor in this country and Europe will be on the same plane and level, having the same hours of work and the same pay and poverty.

This is the Promised Land, flowing with milk and honey, rich in wine and oil, which the Democratic demagogues tell the poor men they shall reach after they have wandered a few years longer in the desert of protection. How grateful they must be for the coming promised boon of an earthly paradise, where work shall be harder and its reward smaller. Then they will be able to appreciate the depth of the love which the Democratic spoilsmen and officeseekers have for them. The Democratic orators have often clasped them metaphorically to their bosoms, have sighed and wept over them and their alleged sufferings. Now those sighs and tears are crystallized in the Wilson bill, which makes every poor man poorer.

The workingmen are getting now their first dose of free trade. It seems to gag them and the whole body politic. It has caused an eruption of strikes which subside only when men, after a period of semi-starvation and public or private relief, go back to work at cut wages. It has broken up the family breakfast or dinner table and sent those who eat there to the soup-houses. It has made the County Agent's office the most crowded place of resort.

Is it the intention of the workingmen to take another dose a year hence and be thrown into spasms again? If they are hankering after more they will elect another Democratic House of Representatives this coming fall and Dr. Wilson will be on hand with a big spoon filled with another installment of his nauseous mixture and will proceed to cram it down the throat of the patient, to be followed by another two years later. If the workingmen are not going to kick how much better to take all the medicine at once and have one grand convulsion of panics, lack of work and wage-cuttings.

WELL DONE, GEORGIA.

There is one State in the South which apparently has come to the happy conclusion that the war is over and that any further display of sectional animosity and prejudice is as unprofitable as it is unnecessary. In his remarkable speech to the Federal grand jury at Savannah Judge Speer said the other day:

> Suppose the people of Poland, with far greater reason, had attempted to throw off the Russian yoke and establish an independent sovereignty, what would have been the result of their defeat? Their leaders would have died under the Russian knout or would have expiated their lives in the quicksilver mines of Northern Siberia. Væ victis is the maxim under the monarchic or despotic governments where people revolt and are defeated, but here we witness in this great government which we tried to overturn and in this court the object lesson that the Marshal and the District-Attorney were gallant Confederate soldiers and the Judge himself had the impudence to fire on the flag of his country from the outworks of two of the cities in which he now holds his court. Certainly such a government, so magnanimous, deserves the full, free, and unreserved support of its people.

These are significant words coming from an ex-Confederate Judge and member of Congress who fought against the Union in the Confederate army. The sentiment of this speech is an echo of the recent action of the Common Council of Atlanta. A few weeks ago it passed unanimously a resolution making an appropriation and calling for the appointment of a commission to visit the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic this year at Pittsburg and formally invite the veterans to hold their next encampment at Atlanta. The Mayor, prominent citizens, and entire press indorsed the resolution in the most cordial manner, and there is little doubt the Grand Army will accept the invitation in the same spirit with which it will be tendered, and that the 1895 meeting on the ground which has become historic so far as the war is concerned will be the most memorable of its many encampments. It will be the first gathering of Union soldiers in the South since the war, Washington, Cincinnati, and St. Louis being the nearest points they have reached before.

The memorable speech of Judge Speer will be another inducement for the veterans to accept the invitation, and their meeting will firmly cement the ties between North and South so far as Georgia is concerned, and will help to open up a new era of prosperity for that State. Expressions like these in Savannah and Atlanta will attract Northern men, Northern business, and Northern capital to that flourishing State and give a new and permanent impulse to its industries. It cannot but have a beneficial influence also upon its neighbors, Alabama and Mississippi on the one hand and South Carolina on the other. Georgia will be the buffer State against Southern prejudice and sectional animosity, and its prosperity will be the most powerful argument that can be made to induce unreconstructed Northern haters to see the error of their ways and to realize that the war is over.

AN ACT OF JUDICIAL POLITICAL DISHONESTY.

The Republicans are entitled by law to at least one of the three members of the Board of Election Commissioners. Judge Scales has decided to nullify that law and to give them none, and they have no redress. The law says that the persons selected by the County Judge to represent the different political parties shall "be men of well-known political convictions." That provision of the law has been obeyed by Judge Scales in choosing the two Democratic Commissioners. The members of that party do not question the Democracy of those two men.

The Republicanism of Mr. Hutchings, however, whom Judge Scales has reappointed, is visible to Democratic eyes alone. The Republicans have said through their executive committee, their papers, and in other ways that this person who is to be their representative is not acceptable to them because he is not of well-known Republican political convictions. They repudiate him. His words may be Republican but his acts are Democratic. And yet, in spite of those protests—in spite of the fact that Mr. Hutchings has no Republican sponsors—Judge Scales defies the law and reappoints him.

Who did vouch for him and indorse his Republicanism? Democrats. This alleged representative of the Republicans of this city was appointed at the demand of Democrats. He suits them. His ways please them and they ordered Judge Scales to reappoint him. It is probable that if the Judge had been a free agent he would have done what was right. But at this time the Democratic Tammany bosses have a ring in his nose and whichever way they pull the rope he moves. He wants to be renominated this fall for an office which he is not adorning. The leaders refuse to promise him a favorable convention unless he will let them run his office. He has consented and thus turned over his judicial trust to some ward bosses. The desire for another term of office with big pay and short hours seems to have been too much for him.

The Republicans ought to see now what they are to expect this fall. It is the intention of the Democrats to give them no show whatever. Next month the judges and clerks for the November election are to be chosen. The law provides that half of them shall be Republicans. In order to make sure of that it provides also that one of the Commissioners shall be a stiff, sturdy Republican, and that no judge or clerk shall be appointed without his consent, as well as that of the majority. But the Republicans have been juggled out of their Commissioner. It is the intention of the Democratic bosses that they shall be juggled out of their judges and clerks also. Where they get any they will be weak-kneed milk and water creatures, who sooner than have any trouble with a Democrat who registers falsely will let his name stay on the book and let him vote. The first step towards November frauds has been taken by denying the Republicans a Commissioner who will stand up and fight their battles fearlessly.

ATTACK THE GERRYMANDER.

Some of the members of the Republican State Central committee are reported to have said that it is not essential that the Democratic Senatorial gerrymander should be brought into the courts and set aside as unconstitutional, because the Republicans will carry the Legislature this fall, notwithstanding that gerrymander. If there were a fair apportionment they certainly would. It may be that they will if they work unitedly and harmoniously and make no blunders. But it is often uphill work to fight against a gerrymander, as the Republicans learned in 1858.

It will be no easy task to beat the gerrymander of 1893. The Democrats have laid out the thirty-six districts outside of Cook with the idea that they will have twenty-two of them and the Republicans fourteen. That is the way those districts would stand on the basis of the vote of 1888. The Republicans then had 20,000 majority outside of Cook, and yet had the present apportionment been the law then they would have carried only fourteen districts to twenty-two for the Democrats. There are fifteen districts in this county. At the Swift-Hopkins election nine of those gave Democratic majorities.

There are twenty-five holdover Senators. Of these fourteen are Democrats and eleven Republicans. If the odd-numbered districts which choose Senators this year vote in Cook County as they did last month and in the rest of the State as they did in 1888 the Senate will be made up of twenty-nine Democrats and twenty-two Republicans and the House of eighty-two Democrats and seventy-one Republicans. Therefore, to get a majority on joint ballot, the Republicans must make gains not on 1892 or 1890, which is easy, but on 1888.

It is claimed that there are several districts where the Democrats have majorities so small that it will not be difficult for the Republicans to carry them. It is true that in making their gerrymander they spread their butter over so much bread that it is rather thin in several places. Of the country districts there are four which on the basis of the vote of 1888 give Democratic majorities of less than 500. In one of them the majority is but 207 and in another but 224. There are also in this county three districts, each giving less than 800 Democratic majority on the basis of the Swift-Hopkins vote, which the Republicans should carry. If the Republicans should carry those seven close districts they would have one majority in the Senate and three in the House.

But it must not be forgotten that country majorities are more stable than city ones. It is easier to wipe out an adverse majority of a thousand in this city than one of 300 in the agricultural districts. The district made up of Macon, Christian, and Moultrie went Democratic in 1888 by only 524 votes. That seems a small majority, but it may be difficult to overcome. Given a fair vote the Republicans can carry a majority of the Cook Country districts this fall, but is there to be a fair vote? If not the Democrats will be likely to carry the close districts. They will if there is as much fraud as last month.

It will be seen that while it is not impossible to carry the Legislature if all things work for good and the interests of the party are not sacrificed to advance the interests of any one man, it will be infinitely easier to do it with a half-way decent apportionment. Therefore the gerrymander should be attacked in the courts, and the sooner it is done the better. If the attempt is unsuccessful nothing will be lost, if successful a great deal will be gained.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

The long-talked-of prize fight was a very brief but consequential affair. To those who paid their $20 it must have seemed a small return for their money. To Mr. Corbett it must have appeared he never earned $20,000 more easily. From the manner of his fighting and the ferocity with which he finished up Mitchell it is more than likely that satisfaction growing out of old grudges was more compensation to him than the money. To Mr. Mitchell it must have appeared that he came a very long distance, wasted much time in training, and more in talking to be done for in three rounds, or rather in two, for apparently after the first round he was not in the fight at all. How Gov. Mitchell feels does not clearly appear. The Duval club made as easy work of him and his military as Corbett did of Mitchell. Nor is it clear how the decent people of Jacksonville feel, except that they will be greatly relieved when the mob of toughs, bummers, and gamblers has left them and gone back to its haunts.

Mr. Corbett still retains his title of champion of the world and will be the hero of the roughs. Mr. Mitchell can find solace by conferring with Mr. Sullivan, though it is probable Mr. Sullivan will have but a contemptuous estimate of the Englishman's prowess and staying qualities. It is not likely the world will hear much more of Mitchell, talkative as he has been in the past, nor is it likely that Sullivan will decide to carry out his proposition to challenge the winner. Mr. Corbett will rest on his laurels for some time and will profit financially in the operation.

Meanwhile the State Government of Florida has been knocked out. Its laws have been violated. Its officials have been openly defied by a gang of roughs. Its troops have been hissed and insulted with impunity. It is apparently the last State where the prize fighter can have his own way, for no one doubts that had the Governor been thoroughly in earnest he could easily have run Corbett, Mitchell, and all their following out of the State long ago. If the State Government is really in earnest it will so strengthen its laws and define the crime of prize fighting that no convenient court can step in at the last moment and undo the work of the State officials. It may be probable, indeed, that the decent element of the population will now rise and demand that prize fighting shall be stopped in the future within the limits of the State. The area of operation for these gentlemen grows narrower and narrower. It should be wiped out altogether. There should be no place left for them, at least where they can come in contact with civilized and peaceable people. It is significant of the great change which has come over the world in regard to prize fighting when even the London *Times* declares against it. In view of the calamity which has overtaken its countryman it will probably be more vigorous than ever in clamoring for its suppression.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Mr. Manley of Maine, the Chairman of the Republican National Executive committee, says that the committee is going to consider the question of representation in national conventions. One plan which has been suggested is that—

> Each State shall have two delegates at large, that each Congressional district shall have one delegate, and that each Congressional district which cast 7,000 Republican votes at the Presidential election in 1892 shall have an additional delegate, and for every additional 7,000 votes cast and a fraction thereof, allowing in addition the District of Columbia and each Territory to have one delegate. This is not aimed at the South, but would hit every Congressional district where there are few Republican votes.

Many have objected for some time to the present plan of electing two delegates from each Congressional district on the ground that it did not result in a fair representation of Republican voters, a district which cast no votes for the party having as much weight in convention as one which cast 20,000. They have pointed to the fact that when a county convention is called each township is allowed a number of delegates proportioned to the Republican vote it casts, and that when a State convention is called delegates are allotted to each county on that basis. They say that the same method should be followed in a national convention.

There is weight to these objections. Those sections where few Republican votes are cast, and where Republican victories cannot be won, are given an equal voice with sections which elect Republican Presidents when they are elected. Thus a minority of the Republicans of the Union may select a Presidential nominee against the wishes of the majority, which has to do the electing. So it is not unlikely that the present system will be modified so as to make it more truly representative. It need not be expected, however, that that change will be made suddenly. The people of this country are very conservative about many matters, and they are slow to give up accustomed ways even when it is apparent that new ones will be an improvement.

The principal manipulator and signer of the memorial from the so-called Hawaiian Patriotic League, which Mr. Cleveland sent into Congress with such hot haste, was one Joseph Nawahi. Who Mr. Joseph Nawahi is is told by Minister Willis in one of his dispatches to the State Department. Mr. Willis says:

> Joseph Nawahi is a full-blooded native, practices law, as he told me, in the native courts, and has a moderate English education. He has served twenty years in the Legislature, *but displays very little knowledge of the structure and philosophy of the government which he so long represented.* He is 51 years old, and is President of the native Hawaiian Political club. Upon being asked to name three of the most prominent native leaders he gave in the names of John E. Bush and R. W. Wilcox, *and modestly added, "I am a leader."* John E. Bush is a man of considerable ability, but his reputation is very bad. R. W. Wilcox is the notorious half-breed who engineered the revolution of 1889. In a conversation with Sam Parker, and also with Joseph Nawahi, it was plainly evident that the Queen's implied condemnation of the Constitution of 1887 was fully indorsed by them. From these and other facts which have been developed I feel satisfied that there will be a concerted movement, in the event of restoration, *which would mean the overthrow of constitutional and limited government and the absolute dominion of the Queen.*

It is no wonder, in view of the above, that in another dispatch Mr. Willis confidentially says to Secretary Gresham: "Analysis of the list of special advisers, whether native or foreign, is not encouraging to the friends of good government or of American interests."

The Pennsylvania coal miners having accepted lower wages the price of Pennsylvania coal fell and it began driving Ohio coal out of the market at competing points. Therefore the operators of the Ohio mines asked their men to lower their wages, not that the operators might be able to make larger profits, but so they could work their mines and compete with the Pennsylvanians without losing money. In spite of the efforts of the more intelligent among them the Ohio miners voted by a small majority not to accept the proposition. Therefore the mines are closed. This illustrates one of the disadvantages of a union—that an ignorant majority may bind an intelligent minority and deprive them of work. Since the coal miners of Ohio cannot see why their wages should fall when those paid in the Pennsylvania competing mines have been lowered it is not surprising that many men engaged in protected industries should be unable to see as yet why their wages must fall when foreign competing goods are offered in this market at lower prices than formerly. But it will not be long before these men in protected industries who are out of work because they will not take lower wages will understand the effect of unlimited competition on wages, and will ask for protection again.

Death of Mrs. S. M. Colbert.

The many friends of Mrs. Sarah M. Colbert, wife of Mr. Elias Colbert of The Tribune's editorial staff, will be pained to learn of her sudden death at her home in Groveland Park Wednesday night. A cold which she took on the previous Friday night rapidly developed into pneumonia, with the so frequently fatal result of that insidious ailment. The facts in Mrs. Colbert's life have been told already in these columns. It was passed in a simple, quiet, unostentatious manner, but she will leave behind her a large number of friends and acquaintances who were attracted to her by her many winning traits of character, her literary tastes, and her exceeding kindness of heart. There will be many sincere mourners for her among those whom she has helped in her unostentatious way, and in many poor homes there will be the feeling that they have lost a true friend. Her private charities were large and helpful, and no better tribute can be paid to her memory than to record this noble quality, now that she has passed away, which was known principally to its beneficiaries while she was living. The funeral services will be held at the family residence, No. 2 Groveland Park, tomorrow forenoon at 10:30.

Wanted immediately—more scapegoats. G. Cleveland.

Does the prosperous reader know there are deserving families in Chicago who have no coal today?

Twenty-five dollars for the privilege of seeing a fight lasting ten minutes is pretty expensive. Two dollars and a half a minute is more than it costs to hear Patti.

The wisdom of doing his prize fighting hereafter exclusively with his mouth will commend itself to Mr. C. Mitchell.

It is taking the medical experts a long time to tell what they don't know about the Cronin murder.

Some fly East
And some fly West;
They are getting away
From the cuckoo's nest.

The dreadful intimation has been made public that President Cleveland may recall Minister Willis and give Minister Thurston his passports. In a trade like this Mr. Dole would get very much the better of the bargain.

President Dole's most extraordinary letter to Minister Willis seems to have made a most extraordinary impression on President Cleveland.

A crowd of several hundred men stood in the street in front of The Tribune office yesterday afternoon for half an hour waiting to see the last scrap of information bulletined concerning the Corbett-Mitchell fight. It couldn't have been so very cold.

Pugilist Mitchell also went into the ring once too often.

Now let Jacksonville fumigate itself and swear off.

IN A MINOR KEY.

His Size.

Young Wife—"I want to buy a sealskin cap for my husband."

Hatter—"What size does he wear?"

Young Wife—"I declare I forgot to find out! I know the size of collar he wears, though. It's 15. He'd want about size 18 or 20 for a cap, wouldn't he?"

No Other Evidence Needed.

"I wasn't cold at all, but I knew it was the coldest day of the winter as soon as I started down-town."

"How did you know it?"

"There wasn't any fire in the North Side cable cars."

Long A, Please.

"Is that piece of bric-à-brac all your rich relative left you?" inquired the visitor.

"Yes, sir," sighed the poor relation. "My vase is my fortune."

A Man of Zeal.

"The weather is so bad, Brother Gibbons," said one of the pillars of the church, "that we can't expect an audience this evening."

Evangelist Gibbons, reformed prize-fighter, rose to his feet and looked over his small but faithful congregation.

"I'm not in business for the gate money these days, brethren," he said, taking his place in the pulpit. "There's nearly a dozen of us here and we'll pull off the sermon anyhow."

PERSONALS.

The Japanese Emperor has just received from the Kaiser of Germany as a present a horse valued at $9,000.

Mrs. J. D. Pyser of Williamsport, Pa., who lost her voice about three years ago from the effects of the grip, suddenly recovered it last Saturday night while attending a Methodist revival.

Richard Wren has been a conductor on the Chicago and West Michigan railroad for thirty years and has never had an accident to his train. Here is a record to which Mr. Wren can justly "point with pride."

Mrs. Austen, the older and sole surviving sister of the late Cardinal Manning, died recently in London. Mrs. Austen was among those of the Cardinal's relatives who remained in the Church of England.

Jerome White, a survivor of the Black Hawk war, died at Osage City, Kas., the other day. Strange to say Mr. White never wrestled with Abe Lincoln, and was not even present when that gentleman drank the whisky out of the bunghole in the barrel.

Mrs. Rudyard Kipling while knocking about the Vermont mountains last winter wore her husband's great fur coat, but this year she wears an India wrap which envelops her from head to foot. On her feet she wears lumbermen's felt shoes, but without the rubber overshoes which lumbermen wear.

Miss Mary Proctor, the daughter of the famous astronomer, upon whom the mantle of her distinguished father appears to have fallen, has been lecturing with great success in the East. She has a very novel way of presenting her subjects, and the lectures are said to be wonderfully instructive and interesting.

Selig Whitman, otherwise known as "Ajax, the Strong Man," has been appointed on the police force in New York. He told the Commissioners that he could push a loaded freight car, weighing 27,000 pounds, fifty feet on a railroad track. He claimed that he could outlift any other man in the world. Other policemen may have a pull, but it is evident that Selig has a push.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Indianapolis *Journal:* What would Mr. Cleveland give if somebody would do the restoration act for him—restore him to public confidence and respect?

Sioux City *Journal:* It is impossible to conceive a more abject failure than that of the Cleveland administration in this instance, or a more complete diplomatic triumph than that of the Hawaiian Government—and the imbecile proposition to cancel and conceal the official correspondence demonstrating the point only emphasizes it.

Terre Haute *Express:* Senator Voorhees is opposed to an additional tax on beer which will diminish the profits of the brewer. If Mr. Voorhees had as close and interested a relation with the coal and iron operators of Terre Haute as he has with its brewers and distillers his warm sympathies might lead him to oppose free coal and free iron.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Fourteen numbers were included in the Chopin program presented by Vladimir de Pachmann at Central Music Hall last evening. It was in the smaller numbers that the pianist was more eminently successful. While portions of the Sonata, op. 35, were admirable in performance there was lack of genuineness and intellectual earnestness. There were times when De Pachmann was present but Chopin was absent. The melody in the middle portion of the funeral march given with eminent artistic finish recalled that order of grief which finds solace in the contemplation that mourning is becoming. It was in such moments as these, when that sincerity which is of the heart was demanded, that De Pachmann was found lacking, and then only. Such numbers as the Nocturne, op. 9, No. 2, and the Mazurka, op. 33, No. 4, were exquisite miniatures, refined and delicate in execution as in conception. The beauty and delicacy with which the A flat Ballade was given and the subjugation of technique to the poetic meaning went to make one of the most delightful performances of the evening, and with this may be included the Impromptu, op. 36, in which the beauty of pianist's legato and piano were eminently displayed. The sureness of Pachmann's technique is equaled only by the admirable spontaneity of its application, and his memory is remarkable. If he lacks in virility, which in nowise effects his vigor of performance, he compensates, in a measure, in another direction in the perfection of refinement and polish. De Pachmann's second recital, at which a varied Chopin program will be presented, takes place in Central Music Hall Saturday afternoon.

* * *

The part of Othello was the character which Mr. Walker Whiteside essayed at the Schiller last night, and one went to witness it with many misgivings. But one could not help respecting the impersonation and at times admiring it. The young actor made his appearance Arabian, not Ethiopean, as older and more experienced actors have often done. There was the usual formalism one noticed in Hamlet; but there was also a physical vigor one could not explain, and a sensibility which moved one in spite of natural prejudices. The impersonation was not only respectable, it was even estimable. The audience was impressed and its applause was generous, but not more so than the acting of the young actor deserved. The members of the company did as well as could be expected, but not so well as to be specifically spoken of.

Beethoven's noble fifth symphony will be the principal work presented by the Chicago Orchestra at this afternoon's rehearsal and the concert tomorrow evening at the Auditorium. The three numbers which will precede this work are Gluck's overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis," Handel's Concerto in G minor for string orchestra, and the introduction to the third act of Cherubini's opera of "Medea." The obligato in the Handel selection will be undertaken by Messrs. Bendix, Körner, and Steindel.

There was some talk a few weeks ago of Charles Frohman's buying the lease of the Schiller Theater. The plan fell through, and the report published yesterday in a Chicago paper that it had been effected is untrue.

Mme. Patti's third and final concert at the Auditorium next Monday evening indicates, from the advance sales which opened yesterday morning, that the audience will be limited only by the capacity of the theater.

"Sinbad" is doing a good business at the Chicago Opera-House in spite of the elements, and this is due in a great measure to the special features introduced since the company left Chicago ten weeks ago.

Manager Davis presents his Haymarket patrons with an attraction new to the West Side next week—"The County Fair," with the same cast as seen at Hooley's last season.

It is definitely stated that the Mackaye Scenitorium will open Feb. 2.

THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

Paris *Beacon:* That beautiful banner which was inscribed "Vote for Cleveland and get $1.25 per bushel for your wheat," is almost as hard to find as the fellow who toted it around last fall.

Bloomington *Leader:* It would seem from late movements that our Adlai is plowing with the New York heifer for some future good. Can it be that Adlai and Hill are to be the candidates for 1896?

Bloomington *Leader:* The best way for the Republicans to attack the present Democratic apportionment made by the last Legislature is to roll up an immense Republican majority in the State—no hard task to do.

Bloomington *Eye:* There is no mistaking the temper of the people. They want a change of some kind, politically or otherwise, that will give them greater prosperity, and they will try hard for it at the next election.

Aurora *Beacon:* Even the gerrymander will not save the State to the Democrats. The Republican majority in this State at the next election will not be less than 50,000, and it may reach the majority given Mr. McKinley in Ohio.

Streator *Free Press:* Chicago has just learned that the compulsory school law is not effective. It was not supposed the Democrats would pass an effective school law. They were elected simply to repeal a law that was effective, though possibly needing modifications.

Streator *Free Press:* Much has been said from time to time about the Senate not representing the wishes of the people, but just now the people are depending entirely on the Senate to protect their interests. They cannot and do not rely on the House for any rational legislation. It is too fickle and too ignorant of the needs of the people.

CURRENT NOTES.

It is the small minds which run in the same channel.—*Galveston News.*

There is nothing more positive than a woman's negative.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

The man who has nothing to say is all right if he doesn't talk too much.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Many pugilists who appear to be spoiling for a fight are really so well preserved in alcohol that they are in no danger.—*Puck.*

"Jumpersley is getting to be a horribly profane man, isn't he?" "Yes, poor fellow, he bought a patent fuel-saving device last fall."—*Detroit Tribune.*

Fogg—"Come, Figg, have a smoke." Figg—"I'll die first." Fogg—"O, well, every man to his liking. I'll do my smoking before I die."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Harduppy tells me he never destroys a receipted bill." "No; he's more likely to have them framed and hung up in his parlor as curiosities."—*Tit-Bits.*

He (insinuatingly)—"I cannot reform without help. I need some guiding star." She (curtly)—"You wouldn't if you were not out so much at night."—*Vogue.*

"He is the most malicious of all critics. Bad books he condemns because they are bad and good ones he abuses because he is angry that he did not think of writing them himself."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

The Secret of Chicago's Success.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin:* Chicago is to have a new Government Building. If she hadn't gone at the matter in true Chicago style her proposition to replace the dirty and tumble-down structure now in use would have continued pending for the length of time usual for the disposal of such questions. Chicago has the secret of success, and it lies in her universal public spirit and in the practical unanimity that exists within her borders in favor of everything that will better her interests.

Cosmopolitan Chicago.

Los Angeles *Times:* Chicago is nothing if she is not cosmopolitan in her ideas. The time may yet come when she will be the center of the business world. She has more rush and bustle and active business life than London, with her centuries of life, and is the center of more lines of railway than the whole British Kingdom. She is more really a representative American city than any other upon the continent.

David's Boomers Are Too Previous.

Boston *Herald* (Dem.): David Bennett Hill will do well to call down his Chicago admirers. Organizing a Hill campaign club in 1894 for the Presidential campaign of 1896 is premature, and calculated to spread out the enthusiasm too thin.

The Inquest Now in Progress.

Cincinnati *Star:* During the first twenty days of 1894 there were reported in this country 298 cases of suicide, not including the introduction of the Wilson bill.

Run for Revenge.

New York *Press:* Cleveland appears to have imbibed the spirit of his "great and good friend," Liliuokalani. The underlying motive of his administration is revenge.

High Livers.

The two highest inhabited spots on earth are Arevichiary and Mucapata, mining camps in the Andes. The former has an elevation of 17,950 feet.

APPEAL TO CONGRE

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE WANTS TRAINS SAFEGUARDED.

Resolution Offered by Mr. Logan of Chicago Adopted, Calling for Laws to Suppress Robbery and Wrecking on Railroads—The National Legislature Also Asked to Make Immigration Law More Stringent—Finance Committee's Recommendations Adopted.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Train robbery and train wrecking were discussed at the meeting of the National Board of Trade this afternoon; and the resolutions reported by the Chicago Board of Trade on these subjects went through with a whirl.

In the course of the discussion some interesting statistics were furnished by one of the Chicago delegates, F. G. Logan, who said he had compiled them from figures furnished by the Pinkertons. According to his statement during 1893 robberies were reported in seventeen States and one Territory, Missouri being first with seven to its credit; Illinois second with five, Kansas third with four, Texas with three, Tennessee and Indian Territory being tied for fifth place with two apiece. In New York, Alabama, Louisiana, California, Montana, Iowa, Nebraska, Indiana, Michigan, Arkansas, and Kentucky one each was the record. The amount of money known to have been taken in all cases footed up $320,700. One train was ditched, twelve train employés or express messengers were either killed or wounded, four passengers were wounded, and in three cases passengers were robbed.

All but one of these depredations were committed upon trains that would come under the provisions of the inter-State commerce law. The record for 1893 showed an increase of 100 per cent over the preceding year, while for the first sixteen days of 1894 the increase has been at the rate of 400 per cent over 1893. In the face of such statistics as these there was no opposition to the passage of the following resolution:

> Whereas, Train robberies and train wreckings have occurred with such alarming frequency in the last few years as to forcibly suggest, if not to actually demand, national legislation;
> *Resolved,* That the National Board of Trade memorializes the Congress of the United States to enact such legislation as will secure that safe transit of passengers and of merchandise guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

Should Enforce Immigration Laws.

At the opening of the morning session Mr. Stone of Chicago, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following resolution on the subject of immigration:

> That the National Board of Trade hereby recommends the strict enforcement of the immigration laws of the United States; and, further, that those laws be so amended as to require from every immigrant desiring to come to the United States a certificate from the authorities of the town or district where he or she has resided that he or she is a person of good moral character, has never been convicted of crime, has never been a public charge, and is of industrious habits and capable of taking care of himself or herself, such certificate to be countersigned by the nearest United States Consul; and further recommends such modification of the immigration laws as will admit under agreement professional men and women and technically expert artisans and instructors, with such safeguards and restrictions as will preserve the spirit of existing laws.

Mr. Stone made a strong argument in favor of the resolution. Mr. Craig of Detroit spoke against it, as did Mr. Fairback of St. Louis. The latter said it was repugnant to the intelligence of the American people. Public sentiment was strongly against the importation of contract labor of any kind, and if this resolution was presented to Congress that body would regard it as a step backward in civilization and would probably not give it any consideration whatever.

Both sides of the question had a number of earnest supporters. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 34 to 11.

A resolution offered by Mr. De Lima of New York on behalf of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation urging Congress to adopt measures for the development of the American merchant marine engaged in foreign commerce was adopted.

Changes in Inter-State Law Recommended.

Resolutions were also adopted recommending changes in the inter-State commerce law as follows:

> To make the corporation itself indictable and subject to fines for violations of the law by its officers or agents; to give the findings of the commission the validity of the report of a Master in Chancery; to enable the commission to compel the attendance of witnesses; to repeal that feature of the law which involves imprisonment as a punishment for its violation. It is lastly recommended that the Inter-State Commerce Commission be directed to put into effect, Jan. 1, 1896, a classification of freight which shall be uniform throughout the United States.

The Committee on Finance asked the adoption of a series of resolutions favoring the continuance of the currency issues of the Nation and its national banks, protesting against the repeal of the law taxing the currency issues of State banks, favoring a law authorizing national banks to issue notes to the value of its bonds on deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury; also a resolution for the creation of an expert monetary commission to investigate the currency systems of this and other countries.

Call on the President.

At 1 o'clock the board adjourned to call on the President. During the recess the mantel in the rear of President Fraley's chair had been hung with maps showing the immense distances that would be saved in the transportation of ocean commerce by the completion of the Nicaragua Canal as contrasted with the present route around Cape Horn, and as the meeting was being called to order Senator Morgan of Alabama entered the chamber. Before the Senator began his address the President announced the appointment of the Executive committee as follows:

> Messrs. Gano of Cincinnati, Snow of New York, Randall of Baltimore, Lane of Boston, Dousman of Chicago, Parsons of St. Louis, Raymond of Detroit, Hefford of Indianapolis, and Miller of New Orleans.

Also the following Committee on Uniformity of Commercial Law:

> Gano of Cincinnati, Taylor of Wilmington, and Ritchie of Cleveland.

Senator Morgan in beginning his address said to the presiding officer: "You, sir, are a very venerable man, but I hope you may live to see us yet have a Congress which will assist in the completion of our political and actual geographical destiny which must come in this generation."

After describing the physical features of the Nicaragua Canal project, Senator Morgan said the work could be completed in all its parts and fully equipped within the next five years, and at an expense of not more than $70,000,000. The Senator made a strong speech, which was listened to with the closest attention, and at its conclusion he was given a vote of thanks.

The report of the Committee on Finance was taken up and discussed at great length, but finally the resolutions were adopted.

Truth from Mr. Cleveland.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): Most men gain more or less wisdom during a period, let us say of ten years, devoted principally to public affairs; but some men forget what they knew at the very beginning.

In the letter accepting his first nomination for President, written at Albany Aug. 19, 1884, the Hon. Grover Cleveland formulated this maxim:

"They, the voters of the land, have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal."

They have learned it now, thanks to Mr. Cleveland's policy of infamy. And the practical illustration of the truth now afforded by him has been vastly more effective in an educational way than his mere academic statement of the same ten years ago, when he was at the threshold of his remarkable career.

Second Part of Stockton's Story.

The second and concluding part of Frank R. Stockton's curious story, "The Comet-Hunter and the Gemini," will be printed in Sunday's Tribune. Be sure to read of the further adventures of the passengers and crew of the unfortunate ship Boncastle. Last week the entire edition was exhausted by noon and many thousands went away disappointed. If you wish to be sure of receiving The Sunday Tribune leave an advance order with your newsdealer and he will look out for you.

The Senatorial P. R.

Milwaukee *News:* The snap and anti-snap question is being forced into the United States Senate. Perhaps the United States Senate was constituted as a place for Grover and David to fight out their personal differences while public business is neglected—and perhaps it was not.

EWS FROM

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[SPECIAL CA

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James Gordon Bennett.]—
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The report that Count
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had no foundation in fa
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to visit him at the castle.

The gift of wine that ac
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AMERICANS REGIST

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[SPECIAL C

Paris, Jan. 25.—[Cop
James Gordon Bennett.]
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London, Jan. 25.—In th
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NEWS FROM ABROAD.

ALL GERMANY REJOICES OVER THAT RECONCILIATION.

Congratulations Pouring In to the Emperor and the People of Berlin Are Wild for a View of the Ex-Chancellor—Talk of a Conference Between Caprivi and Bismarck—Cauca Valley, Colombia, Inundated—Vasquez Cooped Up in Tegucigalpa—Anarchist Attempts Murder.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—From all parts of the empire come reports of the satisfactory effect produced by the reconciliation between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck. All the Kings and Princes of federal States have telegraphed to the Emperor congratulating him and expressing pleasure that the sovereign and ex-Chancellor were reconciled. The demonstrations of pleasure are not confined to the empire. Dispatches have been received from the United States congratulating the Emperor on his generous initiative. There is a rumor in circulation that one of the first results of Prince Bismarck's return to public life will be the offer of an ambassadorship to Count Herbert Bismarck.

The desire is expressed that Chancellor Caprivi and Bismarck should enter into closer relations, and that the ex-Chancellor should have a conference with his successor on the situation. It is felt that any advice Bismarck might give would be of the utmost value. Probably with a view to bringing about such a conference a number of the leading members of the agrarian party have left Berlin for Friedrichsruhe. They intend to lay their views before the ex-Chancellor and invoke assistance in getting them adopted.

The police are taking precautions to prevent anything in the shape of a counter demonstration upon Bismarck's arrival. It is feared the Socialists and Anarchists may seek to give expression to their dislike for the ex-Chancellor.

JOY OVER THE RECONCILIATION.

Thousands Crowding to Berlin to Do Honor to the Ex-Chancellor.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—As the time approaches for the arrival here of Prince Bismarck on his visit to the Emperor the excitement increases in intensity and permeates all classes. A report gained currency this morning that the ex-Chancellor would reach the city early today, and at noon Unter den Linden and the Lehrte railway station, where his Highness will alight on his arrival from Friedrichsruhe, was crowded with people anxious to join in the welcome to the aged statesman. The Prince did not come.

About 2 o'clock the crowds began to disperse, it having become known Prince Bismarck would not arrive today. It has been arranged that the special train conveying the Prince will leave Friedrichsruhe at such a time as will allow it to arrive here tomorrow afternoon. The Lehrte railway station, where the special train will come in, is located some distance from the palace. The route of the procession will probably be over the Moltke bridge, which spans the Spree near the station, through Bismarck strasse and the other streets skirting the Thiergarten to the Brandenburg gate; thence through Unter den Linden, past the palace of Emperor William, the opera-house, and the palace of Empress Frederick to the Emperor's palace, where Prince Bismarck will reside during his sojourn in Berlin as the guest of his Majesty. All the streets along this route are being decorated.

The people of Berlin will not be the only persons who will welcome the ex-Chancellor. Trains arriving at the various stations are bringing from all parts of the country thousands of people who intend to take part in the demonstration. It is doubtful if any event in recent years in Germany has created such widespread enthusiasm as the visit of the Prince.

Many thousands of students, among whom Prince Bismarck is a great favorite, propose to have a torchlight procession in his honor.

Emperor William will not go to the railway station, as was expected, to meet Prince Bismarck. He is to meet the King of Saxony at 12:25 at the Anhalt Station and would not have time to reach the Lehrte Station before the arrival of the Prince's train. Bismarck will leave Berlin for Friedrichsruhe at 7:19 and will be accompanied to the station by the Emperor.

Soon after Bismarck's arrival at the royal palace tomorrow the Emperor will give in his honor a luncheon, at which the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg and all the Princes will be present. Subsequently Bismarck will receive intimate friends and statesmen in his apartments.

The Prussian Landtag voted down a motion to adjourn until Saturday in Bismarck's honor. The Reichstag will hold no session tomorrow, thus manifesting its feeling for Bismarck.

The report that Count Herbert Bismarck had been snubbed by the Emperor probably had no foundation in fact. Count Herbert has received a demand from the Emperor to visit him at the castle.

The gift of wine that accompanied the Emperor's first autograph letter to Prince Bismarck was a case of Steinberger cabinet of the vintage of 1842.

All over Germany there are manifestations of joy at the renewal of friendly relations between William and Bismarck.

NO NEED TO SEND TROOPS TO EGYPT.

The Khedive Will Make Apology as Demanded by Lord Rosebery.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—It was reported this afternoon that the Duke of Connaught, Commander of Aldershot, had received orders to prepare to dispatch a body of troops to Egypt. The report was without foundation in fact. If any men be sent to Egypt they will be merely drafts to fill vacancies left by changes in the British army in Egypt.

The English and French dailies which comment on the Khedive's behavior agree, with few exceptions, that the Khedive's recent criticisms of British military drill in Egypt have no deep international import.

La Bosphore Egyptien, published in Cairo, says the matter was not of a serious nature, and has been satisfactorily arranged. The Khedive apologized to Gen. Kitchener of the Egyptian War Department, and besought him to retain his post. Kitchener consented to remain in office. Lord Rosebery deems this apology insufficient, and has directed Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent in Cairo, to demand that the Khedive publish a formal retraction of his strictures on the army, and issue an order praising its condition; also that he remove Maher Pasha, the Assistant Minister of War, who is charged with inciting the Khedive to make his hostile criticisms. The Marquis de Reverseaux, the French representative at Cairo, supports Lord Cromer.

Riaz Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, will meet the Khedive at Luxor, and there will draw up the apology which is to be published.

AMERICANS REGISTERED AT PARIS.

Eastern People at the Gay Capital Find the Weather Dull.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Jan. 25.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—These Americans are registered: W. Simpson, Mr. Perfenger, Louis Carter, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy, Albany; A. Meinstein, Galveston; Louis Landau, Philadelphia; M. Naolano, Brooklyn. The weather is dull, the temperature ranging from 31.3° to 42.8°; barometer, 30.08; wind, west to south-southwest.

READ A SECOND TIME IN THE LORDS.

Salisbury Says He May Insist Upon Amendments to Parish Councils Bill.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—In the House of Lords today the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, moved the second reading of the parish councils bill. Lord Salisbury said that while approving of the general principles of the bill he might feel obliged to insist upon amendment in committee of the clauses dealing with ecclesiastical charities, the poor law, and land allotment. The bill passed a second reading without a division.

GOVERNOR OF BARCELONA SHOT.

An Anarchist Attempts Murder to Avenge the Death of Pallas.

BARCELONA, Jan. 25.—Ramon Marrull, an Anarchist workingman, tried this afternoon to murder R. Larroca, civil Governor of Barcelona. The Governor left the prefecture at 4:30 o'clock and entered his carriage, when Marrull thrust his arm through the window and fired twice at Larroca. The Governor was struck in the left jaw by the second bullet, but he shouted to his coachman: "Arrest that scoundrel." The coachman jumped from the box and with the help of a policeman seized and disarmed Marrull.

At the central police office the man gave his name as Macon and confessed that he was an Anarchist. His object in shooting Larroca, he said, was to avenge Pallas, the Anarchist who was shot for having tried to kill Gen. Martinez de Campos. Later he admitted that he was Ramon Marrull. He grew penitent after a few hours in jail and protested that he intended only to frighten Larroca. The Governor's wound is not dangerous.

The news of the shooting spread throughout the city, and while the general uneasiness was most perceptible a tremendous report was heard in all parts of the city. The harbor district was shaken as if by an earthquake. Much alarm was manifested, as the people supposed the Anarchists had blown up a public building. The explosion was, however, purely accidental. A large quantity of dynamite which was to be used in blasting for the new harbor works had been set off carelessly. Two workingmen were killed and great damage was done to property near the scene of the explosion.

CAUCA VALLEY IS UNDER WATER.

Widespread Distress Certain and Famine Feared in Colombia.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, Colombia, via Galveston, Tex., Jan. 25.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The Cauca Valley is inundated. The flood is the most extensive, most destructive of the century. All the crops have been swept away and the damage in other respects is beyond computation. The railways, however, withstood the waters far better than might have been expected. Widespread distress is certain and a famine is feared. The Valley of the Cauca is one of the richest, most fertile, and most populous districts of South America. It was in the Cauca region that a great convulsion of nature took place last March. The volcano Sotaraeen had been unusually active and the ground had been trembling violently when suddenly the Cruz Loma ridge of the Andes chain sank along its entire extent, damming up the rivers and adding devastation by flood to the terrors of earthquake and volcanic fury.

VASQUEZ IS DRIVEN TO COVER.

He Takes Refuge in Tegucigalpa and Is Negotiating for His Own Safety.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., Jan. 25.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing company New York World.]—President Vasquez has been driven into Tegucigalpa, Gen. Ortez having occupied the last of the mountain passes. Four hundred of Vasquez's soldiers went into the Nicaraguan camp last night. Several prominent Honduran military men have sent word that they will join Gen. Bonilla. Costa Rica has recognized Bonilla, who, a late report says, is in Tegucigalpa. Gen. Guttserrez has surrendered his entire force, and Urrutia's troops have disbanded. Vasquez is negotiating for his personal safety. The Nicaraguan troops will remain in Honduras until Bonilla is firmly established in power.

FATAL RAILROAD WRECK IN RUSSIA.

Trains Collide, Cars Take Fire, and Fifteen Lives Are Lost.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—A railroad accident in which fifteen persons lost their lives occurred near Samara, Southeast Russia. A passenger and a freight train collided. Five cars loaded with petroleum caught fire, resulting in the burning of the wrecked cars. Many of those who lost their lives were burned to death.

VAILLANT'S APPEAL IS REJECTED.

Sentence of the Paris Anarchist Affirmed by the Court of Cassation.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—This was the day set for the hearing of the appeal of Auguste Vaillant from the sentence of death passed upon him for throwing the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies. Vaillant must die. The Court of Cassation, which heard the case, decided there were no grounds upon which to base an appeal, and it was therefore rejected.

FRENCHMEN OCCUPY TIMBUCTOO.

The City Is the Leading Trade Center of the Western Soudan.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from St. Louis, Senegal, says a French military column has occupied the City of Timbuctoo, meeting with no resistance. Timbuctoo is the chief religious city of the Western Soudan and is the leading trade centre of that vast territory.

To Remodel Monument to William I.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The Emperor has commanded Reinhold Begas to modify the model of the monument to Emperor William I. and submit it again to the approval of his Majesty and the Reichstag. He has also instructed Begas to give an opinion of the Opern-Platz, opposite the University, as a site for the monument in preference to the open space near the old castle.

Freezing to Death at Koorvak.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The mercury is 36° below zero in Koorvak. There is a piercing north wind, and numerous persons have been frozen to death. Scores of cases of frozen limbs have been reported. In St. Petersburg the weather is mild and humid.

Brevities by Cable.

PAUPER JEWS GOING TO ENGLAND.

Over 2,700 pauper Jews started from Odessa for England during the last week.

REJECTED BY THE BOHEMIAN DIET.

The Bohemian Diet has rejected a proposal to refer the exceptional laws to a committee.

POPE LEO PREPARING AN ADDRESS.

The Pope is preparing an important address, which, it is said, he will deliver Sunday. It is expected it will deal with the attitude of the papacy toward current events in Italy.

FOR CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN STEAMER SERVICE.

It is declared the British Government will grant an interim subsidy for the Fiji steamer service at once. The Cabinet will soon consider granting $125,000 subsidy for the Canadian-Australian line.

BILLIARD EXPERTS TO MEET IN BOSTON.

Games Arranged for Schaefer, Slosson, and Ives Feb. 7-10.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—Schaefer, Slosson, and Ives will play a billiard tournament here Feb. 7, 9, and 10, at Bumstead Hall. Each of the three will play two games, which will be for 600 points each at fourteen-inch balk line, with anchor shot barred.

Second Part of Stockton's Story.

The second and concluding part of Frank R. Stockton's curious story, "The Comet-Hunter and the Gemini," will be printed in Sunday's TRIBUNE. Be sure to read of the further adventures of the passengers and crew of the unfortunate ship Boncastle. Last week the entire edition was exhausted by noon and many thousands went away disappointed. If you wish to be sure of receiving THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE leave an advance order with your newsdealer and he will look out for you.

TAKE IN INCOME TAX.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS SAYS IT MUST GO INTO THE WILSON BILL.

Fithian Wins Over Cockran on This Proposition, and, Though the Eastern Democrats Say There Will Be Trouble, the Western and Southern Men Are Jubilant—New York Members Lead in the Filibustering Before the Committee of the Whole—Reciprocity Knocked Out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—It is the sense of the Democratic caucus that the income tax provision be made a part of the Wilson bill, and Fithian of Jasper County, Ill., has the scalp of Bourke Cockran hanging at his belt. Fithian of Jasper circulated the call for the caucus; Fithian of Jasper introduced the resolution that it was the sense of the Democratic members that the income tax should be part of the bill, and Fithian of Jasper made the main speech in support of the resolution. The caucus decided by 89 to 71 in favor of the resolution, and McMillin, who is in charge of the internal revenue sections, will be recognized by the Chair to move the income tax as an amendment. The Southern and Western Democrats are gleeful and say there will not be any excuse for a Populist party now. The New York Democrats are breathing vengeance and threatening to defeat the Wilson bill if filibustering fails to keep the obnoxious income tax off the measure.

The caucus was a hot one. When it opened nearly 200 Democrats were present, though some of them slipped away to avoid voting. Judge Holman presided. Fithian introduced his resolution. He had made one speech in the House during the afternoon denouncing the New-Yorkers, who were threatening to bolt if the income tax were adopted. He invited Cockran and the other members of the New York delegation to "go in peace" and join the Republicans. In the caucus he was more violent. He declared that the Democratic party of the West was unanimously in favor of the income tax, because it shifted taxation from the shoulders of the poor man to the broad backs of the rich.

McMillin and Bryan from the Ways and Means committee supported Fithian's resolution. They declared that the overwhelming sentiment of the party favored the income tax and that as the House had already decided against a sugar duty the income provision was the only means of raising revenue and should be a part of the Wilson bill. Two or three other speeches were delivered on the same side.

Cockran's Vehement Plea.

Bourke Cockran made a vehement plea against the income tax on principle and further against the unfairness of putting it on the Wilson bill. Through all that Cockran said there was an undercurrent of threats which did not take well. Gen. Black of Illinois spoke against the income tax. He was against it on principle, but was stronger against putting it on the Wilson bill as an amendment. Springer had a word to the same effect. Outhwaite of Ohio, who is a member of the Committee on Rules, spoke against the expediency of making the income tax a part of the Wilson bill.

Chairman Wilson made a powerful appeal to his party associates not to hamper the pending measure. He literally begged them to pass the customs bill in its present form. He promised that the income tax should have his hearty support as a separate measure. To prevent the possibility of it being beaten by filibustering he promised that before anything further was done with the pending bill a rule should be brought in the first thing tomorrow setting apart the time for the consideration of the income tax measure. Some of the income-taxers were undoubtedly persuaded by Chairman Wilson's pleading, but the majority would have none of it, and ultimately Fithian's resolution was adopted. Black and Springer were the only Illinoisans who voted against it. McGann and Durborow voted with the income-taxers.

The caucus broke up with every exhibition of bad feeling. Its decision is not binding as to legislation, but its action weakens the kickers. Cockran and his followers announced their intention to begin filibustering tomorrow. They seemed to have a notion that they could filibuster tomorrow and Saturday and that Monday would come around without the income tax amendment having been put on the bill. Then they would claim that under the rule the original measure must be voted on. These tactics will fail. Two extra days will be given for the discussion of the income tax provision, and under this arrangement the vote on the amended Wilson bill will not be taken till Wednesday, but the income tax amendment will be put on it.

Will Hurt the Party in the East.

Richard Croker stopped over in Washington today on his way to Florida and went to the Capitol to pay his respects to Speaker Crisp. He told the Democratic members that the income tax would hurt the party in the East, but the Westerners retorted that Mr. Croker and Tammany could keep on electing a Democratic delegation from New York, while they had to look after their own interests.

Some of the New York Democrats in desperation went to the Republican leaders tonight and claimed to have enough votes to recommit the Wilson bill if the income tax is inserted in it. They modestly asked for the help of the entire Republican membership.

It is barely possible that conditions may arise which will induce the Republicans to vote to recommit the bill, but there is nothing in the present situation to justify such a belief. The hostility of the Democratic majority to everything savoring of Republican legislation was shown this afternoon when it voted a specific repeal of the reciprocity clauses of the McKinley bill, and Bourke Cockran was one of the leaders in that movement. He has as yet given no good reason why the Republicans should recommit the Wilson bill and prolong the tariff agony only to have a worse measure reported.

While the income tax surely increases the number of Democratic opponents of the Wilson bill it must also be taken into account that as an offset it secures the support of the Populists.

COCKRAN LEADS THE FILIBUSTERS.

Endeavor to Prevent Introduction of the Income Tax Amendment—The Debates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The nearest approach to anything of interest in the House today was the repeated attempts of the Democrats of the New York delegation to filibuster against the possible introduction of an income tax amendment to the tariff bill. The amendment was not offered, and it seems there was no intention of offering it today, so their efforts were wasted. There were a great many amendments offered, but only one of importance—that taking crude opium off the free list and imposing a duty of $1 per pound. This, like all the other amendments approved by the Ways and Means committee, was adopted. At 4:40 o'clock the House took a recess in order to permit the holding of a Democratic caucus to consider the income tax bill.

At 11:35 o'clock the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the tariff bill, and Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) took the chair. Mr. Dingley (Rep., Maine) in speaking on the agricultural implement clause, said the pending amendment only emphasized the statement of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hendricks) that the free traders and Populists had captured the Democratic party. It is true, as the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Denison) had stated, that the Democratic party of Andrew Jackson's time, at least to 1833, was a protectionist party. The Democratic party in 1884 and 1888 even declared for incidental protection to the extent of difference of cost of production growing out of higher wages of labor. But in 1892 the free traders had captured the Democratic party and are controlling the Democratic policy in this House, while the country is in arms against the legislation proposed.

When the House took a recess yesterday there were pending four amendments to the agricultural implements schedule. They were by Mr. Robbins (Dem., Ala.) putting cotton machinery on the free list; Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) a substitute striking out the amendment and providing for reciprocity; Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.) offered a proposition looking to the free entry of all the parts of cotton machinery as well as the finished machinary; Mr. Hare (Dem., Ohio) providing for a tariff of 35 per cent on agricultural implements with provision for reciprocity.

Even after the House went into Committee of the Whole Mr. Cockran continued to fight against the income tax bill and tried to block every move made by the majority. Mr. Wilson (Dem., W. Va.) asked unanimous consent that all debate on the pending schedule should close in twenty minutes, and when objection was made he made a motion to the same effect. The motion was carried by a viva voce vote, when Mr. Cockran demanded a division, and followed this up with a call for tellers, backed by all the members of the Democratic wing of the New York delegation, but they did not have a sufficient number. The rule limiting debate to five minutes was strictly enforced, and brief speeches were made by Messrs. Marsh (Rep., Ill.), Wheeler (Dem. Ala.), Dingley (Rep., Me.), and Springer (Dem., Ill.). At noon a vote was first taken on Mr. Terry's amendment, and it was lost—yeas, 24; nays, 130. Mr. Cockran made a point of no quorum, and tellers were appointed. The amendment was lost—81 voting in the affirmative and 105 in the negative. The Hare amendment was lost on a rising vote—yeas, 10; nays, 187. On the substitute proposed by Mr. Payne, 74 in the affirmative and 100 in the negative voted no quorum. On Mr. Cockran's demand of tellers, the substitute was lost—80 to 119. The standing vote on the original amendment offered by Mr. Robbins was: Yeas, 63; nays, 130, and the amendment was lost.

On the Cotton Schedule.

Mr. Draper (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment to the cotton manufactures schedule changing the duties from ad valorem to specific. It fixes the duty on cotton thread, yarn, warps, etc., up to and including No. 20 at five cents per pound and one-quarter of a cent for every additional size number. Mr. Stockdale (Dem., Miss.) offered as a substitute a proposition that when articles grown in this country are sent abroad for manufacture into clothing or household articles for the use of the individual the finished article may be admitted free. Mr. Weadock (Dem., Mich.) had read a letter from a wool-grower in Texas petitioning for free wool, while Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.) offset this by having read a letter from a Democratic wool grower in South Dakota protesting against free wool. Mr. Crawford (Dem., N. C.) delivered a brief speech in favor of the Wilson bill. Mr. Hines (Dem., Pa.) said that Pennsylvania was the most corporation-ridden State in the Union. He opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Draper. Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) presented four petitions against the passage of the Wilson bill. Mr. Wanger (Rep., Pa.) supported the amendment of Mr. Draper. Mr. Blair (Rep., N. H.) and Mr. Stockdale (Dem., Miss.) closed the debate, and the substitute proposed by Mr. Stockdale was defeated on a viva voce vote. Mr. Tracey (Dem., N. Y.) called for a division, and tellers, and the substitute was again defeated—18 to 167.

On the Draper amendment Mr. Cockran demanded a division and tellers, and 75 in the affirmative and 109 in the negative passed between the tellers.

Mr. Wilson offered several amendments, which were agreed to without debate. One was to take crude opium from the free list and impose a tax of $1 per pound. The clause regarding binding twine was amended so as to include that from New Zealand hemp. A tariff of 15 per cent ad valorem (instead of 20 per cent) was also imposed on codliver oil. On an amendment making a change in the phraseology of the button schedule Mr. Tracey (Dem., N. Y.) began to filibuster and made the point of no quorum. Tellers were appointed and the amendment was agreed to (when a quorum was procured).

Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ark.) offered an amendment changing the phraseology of the section referring to colors and dyes, and as it met with the approval of Mr. Wilson the amendment was adopted. An amendment was also adopted adding to the medals of gold, silver, or copper entitled to free admission, "and other metallic articles manufactured as trophies and actually received as trophies of honor or distinction."

Wilson Wants Reciprocity Repealed.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment specifically repealing the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law. Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.) offered an amendment to this providing "that all treaties heretofore made in accordance with the provisions of said section shall continue in force until abrogated by the terms of said treaties." Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) showed that this would ask the countries with which we have made reciprocity treaties to continue those treaties in force after the benefits bestowed by those treaties have been withdrawn. Mr. Springer withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.) made a brief speech in which he warmly favored reciprocity. He thought it would be unwise to throw away the advantages gained by reciprocity. Mr. Hendricks (Dem., N. Y.) spoke in the same strain. He knew reciprocity had been denounced because it was a Republican measure, but he did not think it was absolutely devoid of sensible features on that account.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) opposed the reciprocity clause for the reason that it gave to the President the authority which the founders of the republic had intended to vest in the House. Mr. Brookshire (Dem., Ind.) denounced the reciprocity clause. Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.) said he hoped the Democratic party would not leave in the hands of the President the autocratic power conferred by the reciprocity clause.

Mr. Cockran (Dem., N. Y.) opposed that provision of the McKinley law which made the President the dispensing power, as it might as well be extended so as to give him the power to dispense with other provisions.

Mr. Wilson (Dem., W. Va.) spoke briefly in favor of the amendment. The vote was then taken and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson then proposed an amendment fixing the duty on chocolate not exceeding 35 cents per pound at two cents per pound; chocolate confectionery, 25 per cent ad valorem. Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.) spoke against the amendment and suggested a tariff of four cents per pound.

Mr. Lockwood (Dem., N. Y.) in supporting the Wilson bill defended it and thought that sufficient revenue could be raised for the support of the government economically administered.

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.) offered an amendment imposing a tax of 15 cent per gallon on maple sirup. Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ark.) made the point of order that it was not germane to the subject under debate and the Chairman sustained the point and the amendment was ruled out.

A small sized filibuster was then started by Mr. Cockran and Mr. Hendricks (Dem., N. Y.) on the question of limiting debate, but it was speedily killed, and the amendment of Mr. Wilson was agreed to.

An amendment was then offered to the oil schedule, striking out the reciprocity feature. Mr. C. W. Stone (Rep., Pa.) offered an amendment to this amendment excluding petroleum from the operation of Mr. Wilson's amendment. This was lost on a standing vote and the original amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, striking out the reciprocity feature from the oil schedule, was then carried.

Sickles' Plea Against Income Tax.

Just before the last vote was taken Mr. Sickles (Dem., N. Y.) took the floor and delivered an earnest plea against the proposed income tax. He eulogized the prominent Democrats of New York, beginning away back in the history of the country and winding up with the name of David B. Hill. This evoked laughter and applause.

He then drifted into the subject of mugwumpery and defined a mugwump as a weed which grew everywhere. It grew in New York, but New York was broad enough and big enough to hold everything, both good and bad. [Laughter and applause.] "We do not claim any monopoly of mugwumps," he said, "but if they amuse themselves let them go on; they do not hurt us."

Going back to the subject of income taxations he said that he heard it called a democratic measure. But it was not; it was essentially aristocratic. He denied that the rich men of the country sought to escape from their just share of the burdens of taxation.

Mr. Meredith (Dem.) inveighed against the blocking of legislation such as had been so often attempted during the day. He declared himself as being in favor of an income tax. In the one minute which remained before the debate closed Mr. Sickles said an election would be held in Tammany Hall next week, and it behooved the Democratic party to look anxiously to the verdict before it went too far in the direction it was then driving in,

Mr. Wilson after a vote offered another amendment, which provides that the schedule relating to dolls' heads, bisque figures, etc., should go into effect on Oct. 1, 1894. He then, at twenty minutes before 5, moved that the committee arise. The motion prevailed, and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

At the night session Mr. Hutcheson (Dem., Tex.) was the first speaker, and was followed by Mr. Hicks (Rep., Penn.). He denounced the Wilson bill as an act to abolish revenue and destroy American industries. He described the contest over the measure as the battle of the workingmen of America against the low wage level of foreign lands.

Mr. Cobb (Dem., Ala.) was the next speaker. The other speakers were: Messrs. Magner (Dem., N. Y.), Goodnight (Dem., Ky.), Lynch (Dem., Wis.), Grady (Dem., N. C.), Gillette (Rep., Mass.), Thomas (Rep., Mich.), and Updegraff (Rep., Ia.).

HILL'S FIGHT IS HARD.

RUMOR THAT HE AND MURPHY WILL RESIGN IF PECKHAM WINS.

This Is Hardly Expected, but It Indicates the Length to Which the New York Man Would Go to Accomplish the Defeat of the President—Anti-Catholic Influence Against the New Nominee—Appointments of Postmasters Are Pocketed—Secretary Carlisle Talks of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—A story was afloat today that Senators Hill and Murphy had notified their Democratic colleagues that if Peckham was confirmed by Democratic votes they would resign from the Senate. As the New York Legislature is in session this would mean the election of two Republican Senators and throw the control of the Senate into the hands of the Republicans, enabling them to defeat the tariff and all partisan legislation. Hill seems to have the sympathy of his party now in his fight with Cleveland, but if he were to destroy its supremacy in the Senate he would also destroy himself, and he knows it. The talk is nothing more than an outcropping of the uncertainty regarding Peckham's confirmation.

Several Senators have received through the mails a small pamphlet of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions. The objects of the institution are: "To secure constitutional and legislative safeguards for the protection of the common school system and other American institutions, and to promote public instruction in harmony with such institutions, and to prevent all sectarian and denominational appropriations of public funds." As the language clearly indicates, the association has an anti-Catholic tendency. In the list of members composing the Law committee of the association appears the name of Wheeler H. Peckham.

In the copies of the pamphlet shown Mr. Peckham's name appears to have been printed in the list after the book had left the press, as it differs from the remainder in respect to the color of the ink used, and there is a faint suspicion in the minds of some that the insertion of the name in the list of officers of the association is the work of enemies.

The extreme to which the fight between the President and the New York Senators is being carried is evident from an examination of the records of the Senate. Senator Hill is the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Postoffices, to whom is referred all nominations of Postmasters in New York State. Since Dec. 6 President Cleveland has sent to the Senate the nominations of forty-four Postmasters in New York. Since Dec. 6 there have been seven Postmasters confirmed for the State of New York.

From this it appears that Senator Hill has pocketed the nomination of his enemies, the anti-snappers. Some of the offices which are held up are important cities in the State, including Rome, Binghamton, Penn Yan, Owego, Auburn, Cooperstown, Glens Falls, Flushing, and Medina. The seven offices that have been confirmed are for the cities of Port Jervis, Middletown, Ithaca, Shortsville, Chatham, Sing Sing, and Mamaroneck.

But the postoffices are not the only appointments in New York which are not being confirmed. Since the session began the President has nominated W. A. Poucher to be District-Attorney; Valentine Fleckenstein and Louis W. Pratt to be Internal Revenue Collectors; W. H. Bunn to be Appraiser of Merchandise, and Emil Rose, J. W. Strickland, and P. B. Cumberson to be Assistant Appraisers, and Frank N. Potter, Peter Doyle, and George S. Weed to be Collectors of Customs. Not one of these has been confirmed.

CROKER TO AID NEW YORK SENATORS.

He Joins the Combination for the Discomfiture of the President.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Richard Croker has joined Senators Hill and Murphy in making war upon the Cleveland administration. These three members of "The Big Four" henceforth will be found working hand and glove for the discomfiture of the President, and they tell their friends they do not care how soon Mr. Cleveland realizes what they propose to do. Though the presence of the Tammany chief in Washington today astonished many of the rank and file of the tigers it did not surprise those who were familiar with what passed between Senator Murphy and Mr. Croker the previous day. Senator Murphy reached the Hoffman House late yesterday afternoon. He did not stop to register, but ordered a cab and was driven away. He did not return to his hotel for several hours. During that time he met Mr. Croker. After parting from him he wired to his secretary in Washington to meet Mr. Croker at the train the following morning. Senator Murphy has not recovered from his indignation over the nomination of Peckham. To his confidential friends he said it was the most outrageous insult the regular Democracy of this State had ever suffered. Hornblower was bad enough, Coudert was but a "French dancing-master," but no man had ever vilified Senator Hill and himself and other Democratic machine leaders as had Peckham. He told his friends Peckham's nomination would be rejected by a far more decisive vote than was Hornblower's.

CARLISLE TALKS OF BONDS.

Tells the House Committee He Has the Power to Issue Them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25—Secretary Carlisle occupied an hour and a half before the House Judiciary committee today explaining his position regarding the proposed bond issue and answering questions regarding it, the question being Bailey's resolution that he has no power to issue them. He spoke of the deficiency and said that if it continued to grow at its present rate it would be in the neighborhood of $80,000,000 at the end of the present year. At first he doubted his authority to issue bonds, but after study concluded that he had. In reply to questions by Mr. Bailey of Texas Mr. Carlisle is reported to have said that under the resumption act he had authority to issue bonds and to use the proceeds for defraying the expenses of the government and for the redemption of notes issued under the Sherman law. Mr. Bailey held that the proceeds of bonds issued under this act could only be used for the purposes stipulated by that act; that is, redemption.

The Secretary said that as a matter of fact there is not now and never was any actual segregation of $100,000,000 of gold or any other sum from the other funds in the Treasury. There was no law on the subject, said the Secretary, requiring the Secretary to maintain the gold reserve, and it was a fiction, a bookkeeping device. Secretary Carlisle also said that whenever the other resources of the Treasury were exhausted and Congress had directed him to expend money for certain objects he should unhesitatingly draw upon the gold reserve.

Oshkosh Children to Be Vaccinated.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The School Board at its meeting this evening ordered that all children in the public schools be vaccinated before March 1.

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE REWARD

For Your Patience Has Come.

WE NOW ANNOUNCE THE GREAT

$500,000 FIRE SALE

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172, 174 & 176 STATE-ST.

OUR BIG FIRE took place on Saturday last and ever since then we have been working day and night to have the necessary building and fixture repairs made and the insurance losses adjusted. The latter has just been accomplished. On some goods we received an allowance of 80 per cent, on some 70 per cent, on the balance 60 per cent. This means a tremendous amount of money.

We don't want the goods which are left. Those that were half burned were purchased by the Western Salvage Co. The balance which are damaged by smoke and water we are selling at a terrific reduction.

This is truly the chance of a lifetime. Come down to the old stand with a well-filled purse, and come early.

WANTED.

500 SALESMEN AND SALESLADIES.
500 CASH BOYS AND CASH GIRLS.
50 INSPECTORS AND WRAPPERS.

Apply this morning at 8 o'clock sharp, rear entrance of the

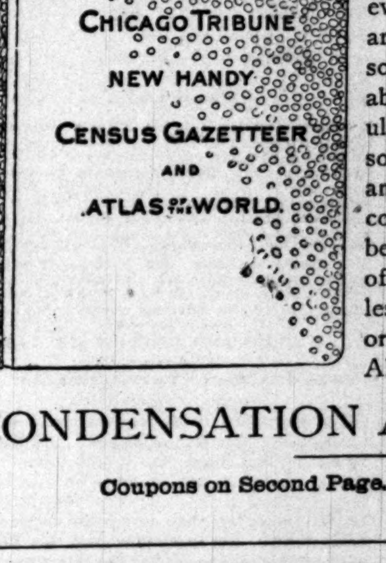
BEE HIVE

172, 174 & 176 STATE-ST.

LATEST COUPON OFFER.

THE TRIBUNE'S Handy Census Gazetteer and Atlas of the World, which has been sold everywhere at $1.00 per copy, is now offered for

Seven Coupons and Fifty Cents.



This is what its name indicates, a convenient but complete Census Gazetteer and Atlas of the World. It is 5¼x7½ inches and is bound in a handsome leatherette flexible cover. It has nearly 400 pages, with maps of every State and Territory, Canada, and all foreign countries. The descriptive matter gives valuable facts about government, history, area, population, manufactures, industries, resources, railroads, etc., of each State and country. To this is added the complete returns of the last census, being the only complete publication of the full census issued anywhere for less than $4.50. It is suited to student or farmer, business man and mechanic. All who see it pronounce it a marvel of

CONDENSATION AND CHEAPNESS.

Coupons on Second Page. Postage 7 cents extra.

Art and Handicraft in the Woman's Building.

This volume contains over 250 illustrations of exhibits in the Woman's Building, with contributions by Mrs. Potter Palmer, the Duchess of Veragua, and dozens of other celebrated women workers. The engravings were made expressly for Goupil & Co., the celebrated art firm of Paris, and are printed on the finest coated paper. The Tribune is selling it for *half the retail price*.

CUT OUT seven of The Tribune Coupons printed on the second page, of different dates, and you can have "Art and Handicraft in the Woman's Building." In cloth for $1.25; paper, 70 cents. Postage extra: cloth 23c, paper 17c, or will be sent by express at subscriber's cost.

The Tribune New General Atlas.

This work contains 41 pages of colored diagrams, 161 pages of colored maps, 117 pages of illustrated history, and 93 pages of gazetteer. It has county and township maps of the United States and the world. It is the latest [imprint of 1893], and best geographical work published, is bound in cloth, with *412 pages*. It has always

Retailed for $4.50 Everywhere.

CUT OUT seven of The Tribune Coupons printed on the second page, of different dates, bring them to this office, with $2.00, and you can have "The Tribune New General Atlas." Postage extra, 64 cents, or will be sent by express at subscriber's cost.

REALTY MEN FEAST.

BRILLIANT ANNUAL BANQUET HELD AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Judges Are the Guests of the Evening—T. B. Bryan Acts as Toastmaster—President Fishburn Welcomes Those Present—He Predicts Better Times—John S. Runnells on "The Greater Chicago"—Dr. Harper's Ideal Newspaper—Dr. Henson Tells of "The Standard of Value."

[*Continued from first page.*]

for the purposes of conventions and other uses that may be sanctioned by the city government. For one great and grand achievement the year of 1893 will be ever remembered. In it there reached its maturity, lived its life of magnificent splendor, died, as it were, on a funeral pyre, the White City—"A name that shall go down the ringing corridors of time till time shall be no more." But through the memories of its last days will ever run the minor chord of those funeral dirges we heard as slowly through our streets the body of the city's murdered Mayor was carried to its last resting place.

Gentlemen of the Real Estate Board, I congratulate you upon the outlook of business for the coming year, which day by day appears to grow brighter, as day by day confidence, recovering from the whirlwind of last year, grows stronger and stronger.

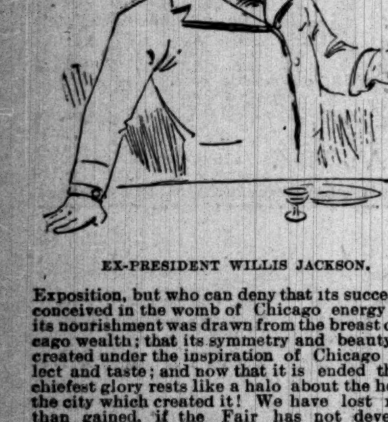
RUNNELLS ON THE GREATER CHICAGO

He Shows His Hearers What Things Need Yet to Be Done.

John S. Runnells responded to the toast, "The Greater Chicago." His address was in substance as follows:

The problem your toastmaster has proposed to me is "The Greater Chicago." I suppose that means, How shall it be made greater? Our pride and vanity suggest that the answer is not an easy one. Perhaps the question should be referred to the Two Million club, composed largely, I believe, of members of your board, which professes to have contracted for a large addition to our population for future slavery. But I attach a deeper meaning to the sentiment than that of mere numerical strength. The greatness of the city is not based upon numbers. The whole story is not told by the census. Its significance is not measured by the enumerators, nor its strength by the assessor, nor its power by the extent or value of its lots and blocks.

Our position is at once one of pride and of peril. The great Fair has placed us on high vantage ground. A stupendous task was undertaken—and I call mankind to witness that it has been performed in an honorable, conscientious, manly way. The world is ringing our praises. The great Exposition was, to be sure, a national



EX-PRESIDENT WILLIS JACKSON.

Exposition, but who can deny that its success was conceived in the womb of Chicago energy; that its nourishment was drawn from the breast of Chicago wealth; that its symmetry and beauty were created under the inspiration of Chicago intellect and taste; and now that it is ended that its chiefest glory rests like a halo about the head of the city which created it! We have lost rather than gained, if the Fair has not developed our character, has not added firmness to our moral fiber, has not strengthened our resources to resist the dangers of rapidly increasing population, of a world's flattery, and the impulses of our vanity. A great political economist said: "It is the nature of great cities to grow worse." If that be so, what a golden opportunity is ours! What a grand achievement to reverse this law of economy and in the interest of a million and a half of human beings to demonstrate that Chicago is an exception to the rule! What limit, think you, would there be to our pride, if we could show to the world that the same manhood which rebuilt a city of warehouses and palaces almost by the light of the embers of its former self, was strong enough and brave enough to demand and secure good government, to throttle gambling, to rule instead of being ruled by saloons and grog shops, to win and merit the Apostle's injunction to "be in all things pure."

Mr. Runnells believed the same energy of purpose exhibited in 1890 by the influential men in securing the World's Fair the whole people would exhibit in an effort to bring about the much-needed reforms he had mentioned. He pleaded with business-men to get out of the rut of political fatalism and no longer say local politics was necessarily corrupt. The public interest would be safe if the good men of both parties would do their duty. Mr. Runnells thought the man who shirked the responsibilities of his citizenship was a political leper, and cited as one of the greatest dangers of the hour the existence of that cant which derides participation in political and municipal affairs. Continuing on this line of thought he said:

To make a greater Chicago you must abandon the idea of individual absolution from your responsibility in local government. The skies will be clearer when you select your public servants as you would your private ones. Life will be safer, property will be better guarded, when you cease to talk about divorcing the police from politics, and vote and insist that in fact it be so divorced. The greater Chicago will be a healthy city. In this great city today, inflated with the pride of success, you will find lairs of typhus and coverts of disease, you will find breeding places of pestilence whose very existence is due to the neglect of the plainest obligations which government owes its people. And why, in this shining day of the nineteenth century, are these things so? Not because we have a Democratic administration or a Republican administration (this indictment knows no party distinction), but because in the times and places when public sentiment ought to have been created compelling a reform of these evils you were not there.

Mr. Runnells prescribed public opinion as the remedy for the physical conditions he described, and then enlarged upon his subject. Chicago in the future should mean more than



EX-PRESIDENT J. L. LOMBARD.

miles of paved streets, millions of taxable capital, and piles of granite and marble. It should mean public spirit, patriotism, and disdain for the petty struggle for personal gain. In concluding he said:

We can make this spot sacred as any illuminated by history or consecrated by patriotism. We can make it a place from which the light of good government, caring for the weak and restraining the strong, guarding property, and life, and liberty, throwing its protecting arms about the feeble and helpless, and laying its avenging hand upon the lawless and criminal shall be seen of all mankind.

W. F. GURLEY RESPONDS TO HIS TOAST.

The Omaha Man Speaks of "The Greater Republic."

W. F. Gurley of Omaha responded to the toast: "The Greater Republic." He delivered an eloquent eulogy upon freedom of thought and body and traced the slow progress of liberty through the ages to the moment when the prow touched Plymouth and in prayer the great republic was founded on a rock. He concluded as follows:

From that hour despotism was doomed. Monarchs may still impede the march of man and mighty races dwell within the shadow of imperial thrones, but the standard unfurled by the pioneers of Plymouth consecrated a new world to freedom. The pilgrim's prayer God crystallized, and set a star in the sky, divine portent of the wondrous birth of that God-like Liberty, the new Messiah of the nations. From that hour every invasion of the rights of man was resisted, every tyrannous enactment of royalty repelled, until by the pen of the patriot the will of the people was emblazoned in that sublime decree which fashioned a free empire from the province of a Prince and made an alien of a King. For 118 years the Old World in wonder and in awe has gazed on this stupendous experiment of self-government, this supreme test of the sovereignty of man. It has seen the heavens of history starred with the great names of the republic. It has beheld the exaltation of patriot rulers to the heights beyond the eminence of thrones. It has descried the hand of fame carve on its proud temple's loftiest dome in letters white as sun-kissed marble the immortal names



E. S. DREYER.

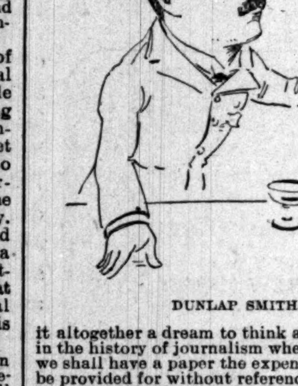
of Washington and Lincoln. Washington "wearing the white flower of a blameless life before a thousand peering littlenesses in that fierce light which beats" upon the leader of a great people. Lincoln with a heart so tender that every battle of the great rebellion was a personal crucifixion. The martyred President! Aye, a martyr long before the bullet sped which stilled his throbbing brain, for pity's quivering lips pressed close to his great heart and had almost drained it of its blood. Majestic types of the republic, these! Yet preëminent and isolated as they stand it is a splendid thought that these men were the product of the people from whose midst they sprang. The patriotism of Washington was but the reflection of that sentiment which warmed and inspired the humblest colonial heart. The serene fortitude of Lincoln during those dark days when the Republic was rocked in the hot flames of civil war was but the expression of a million loyal hearts that beat in unison of hope, believing that the gathered darkness of the hour proclaimed the coming dawn. The republic is no longer an experiment. Its granite walls are sentried by a spectral host. From Lexington to Appomattox their serried ranks extend—the silent soldiers of the State—our standing army of the dead! You may exclaim this is sentiment. So it is. Sentiment gives glory to the flag and sparkles in the eye that looks with pride upon its tossing stars. Men bowed beneath that banner and shed their blood that it might float unsullied in the sky, because to them it represented the republic that shall be; that ideal association of man with man, where the spirit of justice pervades all law and every human relationship is instinct with its holy breath.

PRESIDENT HARPER ON JOURNALISM.

He Tells What Would Be His Ideal Newspaper Publication.

Dr. William R. Harper, President of the Chicago University, said in part:

The question which you have asked me to discuss tonight is "Does the Press Tend to a Superficial Education?" We should first of all note, however, that the word "superficial" is a relative term. Twenty-five years ago it was possible, perhaps, for a man to be informed on many subjects. Today the field of knowledge is so great that men who give their lives to a single division of a subject complain that their work is nevertheless of necessity superficial. A given course of instruction may be called superficial because within brief limits it aims to cover a large amount of ground. There is a sense in which any and every course of instruction is superficial. The press of today has great influence, all will acknowledge. The question is, what kind of influence does it exert? And the specific question you ask me to answer is whether this influence tends to superficiality. The answer is clear—yes and no. Considered absolutely, yes; considered relatively, no. The press must have an ideal, let that ideal be high or low. Why is it that in all the roughly equipped libraries complete files of the leading daily papers are found? Because the daily paper constitutes a factor, an important factor, of modern life. I may be more definite and say of modern intellectual life. It is not necessary for me to suggest that there are differences of degree, both of superficiality and of thoroughness, and that each man or class of men selects its own standard. As there are and always will be different grades of schools so there will be different grades of journalism. Many institutions are in such a way as to pay expenses and in addition a profit. The world does not point to them as its great institutions, but rather those provided with endowments of millions. Is



DUNLAP SMITH.

it altogether a dream to think a time will come in the history of journalism when here and there we shall have a paper the expenses of which will be provided for without reference to the receipts from subscriptions and advertising? Whether dream or not, it is safe to say that just in so far as the pecuniary motive ceases to be the chief motive, so far the motive which now exists and which in the nature of things is to a greater or less extent necessary, the tendency to superficiality will diminish and be replaced by a tendency, already marked in many quarters, toward that which is more thorough and more ideal.

DR. HENSON'S STANDARD OF VALUE.

The Soul Is More Precious than Any Material Possession.

The Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson spoke to the toast, "The Standard of Value." He began by stating that it was the finest topic of the times; though if the reference be to a monetary standard a minister was less likely to be well informed than any other man in the community. But ignorance need be no bar to dogmatic assurance of the statement, as witness the debates of Congress. He then said in substance:

I desire in this august presence to protest against either the white or the yellow metal or any metal as the highest standard of values in this world's affairs, and especially against the valuation of American manhood by the worship of the almighty dollar. Nowhere in the world is the passion so intense as in America. The very fact that it is possible under the shadow of these institutions for a man to begin life with a peddler's pack upon his back and end as a merchant prince serves to kindle hope in the bosom of every ambitious youth. Let me not be misunderstood, for be it far from me to disparage a man because of his money. It is one of the meanest and most mischievous devices of the demagogue to array the poor man against the rich man because the former has to trudge on foot while the latter rides in his carriage. But I do object to the degradation of manhood in the presence of a purse-proud plutocracy. Our very speech betrays us, for when we ask how much money he is worth we do not mean thought acres but acres of dirt. I protest that a man is a bigger thing than a mountain; that soul soil is richer than the prairie; that thoughts are things; that soul culture for its own sake is man's worthiest occupation and should be his noblest ambition.

SWAMI VIVE KANANDA'S STORY.

He Tells It in Response to the Toast "A Voice from the Far East."

Swami Vive Kananda, the Hindoo priest, was given a warm welcome as he arose to respond to the last toast of the evening: "A Voice from the Far East." He said in part:

I will tell you an Oriental story. A miller's son was in the habit of lying outside the mill on a board, singing all the day long. He was a sweet singer and his fame spread all over the land until at last it reached the ears of the King. He sent for the boy to sing before him. When the boy came in the presence of his ruler he could not utter a single note, try as hard as he could. His father, in urging him, gave him a push which threw him prostrate on the floor, and then his song burst forth in all its sweetness. So you could not expect me, to whom is allotted by my religion not even the meanest square inch of earth, to speak before a body of real estate men, for in your presence I am like the miller's boy. We creatures of religion think more of another estate, that of the spiritual. One of the speakers this evening, with all his admiration for the dead in the past, has referred to the "effete" East. I would remind him that from that East came all the ideas of a spiritual nature, and even the religion of which he is a minister. I admire you Americans for your practical and sympathetic principles, but unless you combine with them the spiritual, to which we in the East are so much attached, your nation will never reach the perfection to which you wish to attain.

ITS POWER ATTACKED.

CHARGES ARE MADE AGAINST THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Case Will Be Heard Today by Judge Windes in Which John C. McCandless and the Physio-Medical College Are Complainants—Mandamus Is Asked For and a Permanent Injunction Wanted—Loss of $27,000 by Fire in the Hotel Thomas—Other Local News.

The authority of the State Board of Health will be questioned in court today. The application of John C. McCandless, a graduate of the Chicago Physio-Medical College, for a mandamus to compel the Board of Health to issue to him a certificate to practice medicine in this State will be resisted strongly by the board's attorneys. The matter will come before Judge Windes. Should the mandamus issue, and the court also make permanent the temporary injunction granted last Saturday restraining the board from publishing in its annual report or otherwise any statement derogatory to the Physio-Medical College, it will be a severe blow to the board's power.

Originally a Cincinnati institution founded in 1859 the Physio-Medical College was removed to Chicago and incorporated here in 1885. The college claims to teach a theory of medicine different from either of the leading schools or that of the eclectics. In the bills filed by McCandless and the college is found some spicy reading. Charges are made which aim to reflect upon the official integrity of Dr. William E. Quine, the President of the Board of Health, and his associates. The bill of the college, after detailing the facts in regard to its history, goes on to tell how it has been oppressed by the board.

Says the Board Harasses It.

Claim is made that the board has gone out of its way to harass and annoy the college, and that it has passed rules and regulations which were calculated to bar its graduates from receiving certificates to practice medicine. It then narrates how the college, which is located on West Van Buren street, was visited last September by Drs. Quine and Thilo, acting as an investigating committee of the Board of Health. This committee made a report which the bill characterizes as "vindictive and scurrilous," and alleges was prepared by Dr. Quine, who, it is claimed, "dominates and controls" the board. The bill then quotes from the board's report:

"The faculty is composed of twenty members, of whom not one ranks above mediocrity in the profession, and several furnish painful evidence of a hard struggle for the recognition and favors of the world. The most learned teacher the faculty ever has had is now a specialist and advertises in the daily papers." Continuing, the bill charges the committee with "commenting spitefully and sarcastically upon the advantages offered by the college, and making the false and malicious statement that according to the books of the Cook County Hospital only seven Physio-Medical students took the course last winter." Objection is then raised to the language of the committee in reporting that "the attitude of the faculty is that of intimidating effrontery, ostentatious virtue, and pompous egotism," and that "the institution is an empty sham."

Quotes the Committee's Conclusion.

But the college is most particularly concerned as to the committee's conclusion, which is as follows:

The Physio-Medical Institute was approved, or "recognized," by the Illinois State Board of Health, and we are assured by the faculty that the college is better equipped now and has better clinical resources than ever before. Hence the demand for continued approval or indorsement. In the opinion of your committee the "institute," or "college," was never, and is not now, deserving of any expression from this board except one of unqualified and indignant condemnation; and in so far as this board has vouched for the respectability and standing of the "institute," or "college," it has insulted and debased medical education and the medical profession throughout the land.

Your committee recommends: 1. That the diplomas of the Physio-Medical College of Chicago be not accepted as a title to license to practice medicine and surgery in this State. 2. That every graduate of the college applying for such license be required to sustain satisfactory examinations in every branch embraced in a thorough college curriculum before such license is granted.

This report was adopted by the Board of Health notwithstanding the protest of the college, made through its President, Dr. F. O. Broady, who appeared personally before the board at its regular meeting in Chicago and demanded an opportunity to refute the charges of the Investigating committee. He was told by Dr. Quine, it is claimed, that he could say nothing that would influence the board, and was denied a hearing.

FIRE IN THE HOTEL THOMAS.

Loss of $27,000 to a World's Fair Structure and Its Contents.

An alarm of fire from Sixtieth street and Madison avenue last evening, followed quickly by a 4-11, was caused by a blaze in the Hotel Thomas. The fire burned out the interior of the east half of the building facing Midway Plaisance. The building is a five-story stone structure and was erected by John S. Thomas as a World's Fair hotel. The furniture of the entire building had been stored in the burned corner. No one had been in the building during the day except the engineer and two workmen in the basement. H. C. Griffin, the engineer, says his fire under the boiler was low all day. It is thought the fire started from an overheated steampipe near the stored furniture.

After an hour's fight the fire was overcome. The damage to the building was $12,000. The insurance is $63,000. The loss on the furniture was $15,000; no insurance.

New Train Schedule Monday.

The Alley "L" company's plan for increased train service, beginning Monday, is to double the number of trains between Congress and Forty-seventh street stations. Beginning at 7:05 o'clock and continuing until 9:30 a. m. trains will be run every three minutes, and again in the afternoon from 3:50 to 6:30 p. m. Between these periods the old time table, trains six minutes apart, will prevail. The Forty-seventh street trains will be distinguished from the others by a green flag or green light on the engine.

Dr. Ziegfeld Will Make a Report.

Dr. Florence Ziegfeld has been given until Feb. 12 to make reply to the charges of mismanagement and neglect preferred against him by the committee appointed to audit the affairs of the Trocadero. "That the Trocadero, in common with a majority of World's Fair enterprises, lost money is a regrettable fact," Dr. Ziegfeld said, "but is attributable to circumstances and not persons. At the coming meeting of the stockholders of the Trocadero a complete and convincing report will be set forth."

Guard Bandernick Dismissed.

George Bandernick, a Columbian guard, was dismissed from service yesterday by Capt. Smith for violating the general order of uniform courtesy. Emil L. Fisher, Secretary of the Austrian Commission, tried to enter the Manufactures Building without a pass Wednesday. The guard would not admit him and a quarrel led to a fight. Park Policeman Daly assisted the guard in arresting Fishet, charged with disorderly conduct. Yesterday the charge was nolle prossed.

Trial of Italians Begun.

Dominick and Antonio Ingreen, father and son, are on trial in Judge Baker's court charged with the murder of William Hempstead, Oct. 31 last. Hempstead was a conductor on the Chicago and Erie railroad. The defendants attempted to board Hempstead's train and were put off. They returned and Antonio cut Hempstead with a razor, causing a wound from which he died. Eight jurors have been tendered by the prosecution to the defense.

Not Related to Isaac L. Zeisler.

Ignatz Zeisler, arrested Tuesday for running a lottery, is not a relative or acquaintance of Isaac L. Zeisler, father of the Assistant Corporation Counsel and agent of the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York. The fact that the initial letter of the first name is the same made a confliction that caused a little unpleasantness for Isaac Zeisler.

For Passing Counterfeit Money.

John Williams, Frank Dillon, and Nathan Hill, arrested on a charge of passing counterfeit money, were arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday and held to the Federal grand jury under bonds of $2,000. Satiro Basilacio, James S. Chanos, and Petros Kaceleras, Greek fruit peddlers living at No. 95 West Harrison street, were held to the Federal grand jury on the charge of passing counterfeit half-dollars.

Said to Be Policy Shop Keepers.

Detectives of the Central Station yesterday arrested the following persons charged with being proprietors of policy shops: Frank Abel, No. 12 Clark street; Samuel Johnson, No. 162 Clark street; John Fitzpatrick, No. 201 Clark street; Frank Jones, No. 12 Quincy street; Lewis Wilson, No. 113 Madison street, and Lewis Jones, No. 71 Van Buren street.

Altenheim Charity Ball.

The Altenheim (Old People's Home) charity ball will take place Saturday. It will be the first of its kind to be held at the Germania club, whose fine quarters have been placed at the disposal of the Committee of Arrangements. The Lincoln Park Commissioners have promised to furnish hot house plants for the purpose of decorating the halls. The charitable purpose is to provide funds for the maintenance of the German Altenheim of Chicago.

Items.

The grand jury yesterday returned twenty true bills. Friedman Benjamin was indicted on a charge of perjury.

The eighth annual convention of the National Brickmakers' Association came to a close last night at the Auditorium.

The Elite Parlor orchestra, desirous of contributing to the relief of the poor, announces that it will donate for that purpose 25 per cent of its winter receipts.

Henry De Jaeger, an insane patient at the detention hospital, committed suicide at 3:30 o'clock yesterday by hanging himself to the transom of the dining-room with a bath towel.

John Milton was held to the Criminal Court in $500 bonds yesterday, charged with robbing the cash drawer of a gambling-room in the Atlantic Garden on Milwaukee avenue. Milton previously had lost $30 in gambling at that place.

The McKinley club of the Thirteenth Ward held a meeting at Monitor Hall, Indiana and Wood streets, last evening. Several speeches were made denouncing the Wilson bill and the Cleveland administration. Ald. Swigart was indorsed for reëlection.

H. G. Grey, released a few days ago from the County Jail, where he had been confined on a charge of bigamy, was before Justice Foster yesterday charged by William Prince with obtaining $300 by false pretenses. He was placed under $600 bonds.

The Northwestern University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin clubs, including thirty-eight students, will render a program in the People's Institute this evening. A special feature of this occasion will be a flash-light photograph of the performers and audience.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE TUNNEL ESCAPE.

It Will Be Celebrated at the Libby Prison War Museum Feb. 9.

The thirtieth anniversary of the tunnel escape from Libby Prison will be observed Feb. 9 at the Libby Prison War Museum by a reunion of Union ex-prisoners of the war. There were 109 officers that made their escape, but since the close of the war death has reaped quite a harvest in their ranks. During the last year two of the famous band have died in Chicago. They were Dr. Charles Warrington Earle and Capt. Matthew Boyd. The others known to be living are as follows:

Capt. M. M. Bassett of Peoria, Ill.; Lieut. F. F. Bennett, United States army; Lieut. J. F. Boyd of Chambersburg, Pa.; Capt. D. S. Caldwell of Chicago; Capt. Terrance Clark of Paris, Ill.; Capt. Thomas Cummings of Philadelphia; Lieut. John C. Fislar of Lewiston, I. T.; Lieut. J. H. Gageby of Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Lieut. S. P. Gamble of Pittsburg, Pa.; Lieut. G. S. Good of Lock Haven, Pa.; Cape. A. G. Hamilton of Reedyville, Ky.; Lieut. J. D. Hatfield of Neligh, Neb.; Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hobart of Milwaukee; Lieut. Adam Hauf of Jonesville, Cal.; Capt. Francis Irsch of New York; Capt. I. N. Johnson of Pleasureville, Ky.; Capt. John Lucas of Athens, Ala.; Col. W. B. McCreary of Flint, Mich.; Lieut. N. S. McKean of Collinsville, Ill.; Col. D. Mills of Lancaster, Pa.; Capt. L. D. Phelps of La Porte, Ind.; Col. Thomas E. Rose, United States army; Capt. W. Scearce of San Angelo, Tex.; Lieut. E. S. Scott of Logansport, Ind.; Capt. George H. Starr of New York, Col. Charles W. Tilden of Hallowell, Me.; Maj. I. N. Walker of Indianapolis, Ind.; Capt. S. A. Urquhart of Pittston, Pa.; Capt. W. Wallich of Peru, Ind.; Lieut. A. B. White of Washington, Capt. J. E. Wilkins of Des Moines, Ia.; Capt. L. P. Williams of Washington.

THOUGHT HE HAD A GREAT BARGAIN.

Money Lost by Answering a "Partner Wanted" Advertisement.

Thomas J. Gibbons answered an advertisement in a Sunday paper last October offering a half interest in a factory for $1,500. As an inducement the advertiser had announced in the paper that his goods "took the World's Fair medal." Mr. Gibbons answered the advertisement, paid over $1,500, and went into partnership with Simon Hamburg, under the firm name of "The Decorative Bamboo and Furniture Manufacturing company." Now he asks the Circuit Court to declare the partnership void, to order the advertiser to return the amount the complainant paid for his partnership, and to put a receiver in charge of the business. The furniture factory was located at No. 120 East North avenue. Mr. Hamburg, it is said, told the complainant that the business produced $30,000 a year clear income. Business was not rushing, it was soon discovered, and Mr. Gibbons was obliged to put up more money to carry on the business. While the stock accumulated in the warerooms Mr. Gibbons says that he recently discovered that defendant bought the property at second-hand from a man named Eaton for $500. Mr. Eaton had bought it at Sheriff's sale for $1,000.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

Express Suburban Service Extended to Grand Crossing.

CENTRAL I. C. R. R. ROUTE

Suburban Express Trains now run to and from Van Buren street and Grand Crossing, making stops at 53d, 57th, 60th, 63d, and 67th streets in both directions. Time from Van Buren street to 53d street, 12 minutes; 57th street, 14 minutes; 60th street, 16 minutes; 63d street, 18 minutes; 67th street, 20 minutes; Grand Crossing, 23 minutes. Fare, 10 cents. Returning trains will leave Grand Crossing at 7:30 a. m. and every fifteen minutes thereafter until 7:30 p. m., inclusive.

$85 50 TO CALIFORNIA AND BACK.

Good to Return Till July 15, 1894.

The Santa Fé route has reduced the California excursion rate to $85.50 for round trip, and made tickets good for return until July 15.

The California Limited Express leaves Chicago every night at half-past 8, with Pullman palace sleeping cars to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego without change. No other line can offer such accommodations. When you go on such a long journey you had better get the best accommodations.

Excursion tickets are now sold to Hawaiian Islands, Australia, China, Japan, and around the world. For tickets and reservations apply to J. M. Connell, Agent, 212 Clark street.

Second Part of Stockton's Story.

The second and concluding part of Frank R. Stockton's curious story, "The Comet-Hunter and the Gemini," will be printed in Sunday's TRIBUNE. Be sure to read of the further adventures of the passengers and crew of the unfortunate ship Boncastle. Last week the entire edition was exhausted by noon and many thousands went away disappointed. If you wish to be sure of receiving THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE leave an advance order with your newsdealer and he will look out for you.

Dining Car Line to California.

The most complete train service between Chicago and California via San Antonio and Los Angeles, having a dining car all the way. Tickets good to return to July 15, 1894. Parties who intend going should apply to the undersigned for particulars before making any arrangements elsewhere. J. J. GRAFTON, 195 Clark street.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time but finally injure the system.

Asafetida Pills,

Prescribed by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley for la grippe or nervous cold, are manufactured by Buck & Rayner, State and Madison. 75c per 100.

Don't hesitate. You know the old saying. "He who hesitates is lost." When you know you are right, don't hesitate to say it. When you go to buy a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills don't hesitate to say you want "C-a-r-t-e-r's." Demand the genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

California in 3½ Days

Via the Northwestern line. Dining cars all the way. Palace Sleeping Cars and Tourist Sleepers through without change daily. Ticket office, 208 Clark-st.

You want to get strong. David Nicholson's Liquid Bread, St. Louis. A pure malt extract. Unequaled for invalids, women, and children.

G. H. EDBROOKE DEAD.

THE ARCHITECT KILLS HIMSELF IN HIS OFFICE IN NEW YORK.

Despondency Over Lack of Business the Supposed Cause of His Suicide—He Is Well Remembered in Chicago, Where Members of His Family Still Live—Wreck of a Bright Life—First Evidence in the Trial of John Y. McKane That May Send Him to Jail.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—George H. Edbrooke, once a prosperous architect, shot himself through the brain in his office in the Temple Court Building, Nos. 5 and 7 Beekman street, early this afternoon. Mr. Edbrooke had long been despondent and this is the only cause assigned for his suicide. The architect was the first man in his office today. When the clerk entered at 9 o'clock in the morning Mr. Edbrooke was already in his private office and busy with his papers. The clerk and the draftsman, who were at work in the outer room, saw nothing unusual in his manner when he came out to consult with them about the work in hand. He went into his private room again at noon and shut the door. Three-quarters of an hour later they heard two pistol shots. They rushed into Mr. Edbrooke's office and found him lying across the lounge, dead. Coroner Dobbs took charge of the case, and ordered the body removed to the establishment of Undertaker C. A. Benedict, No. 60 Carmine street.

Mr. Edbrooke came to New York from Chicago seven years ago. He enjoyed a lucrative patronage for some time, but for nearly a year past he has had practically no income from his business. Some days ago he told his clerk that his plans for a new building had been accepted and he hoped business would improve soon. The home of Edbrooke, No. 104 Lincoln place, Brooklyn, is a four-story brown stone structure, handsomely furnished, and situated in one of the most aristocratic sections of that city. Mrs. Edbrooke was prostrated by grief tonight. From an intimate friend of the family it was learned that Mr. Edbrooke, who was 57 years old and of English parentage, was born in Buffalo. He went West when quite young. He was a brother of Supervising Architect Edbrooke under the Harrison administration. He leaves a widow and two children, a girl 7 years old and a boy 6 years old. Among the many fine specimens of architectural work which Mr. Edbrooke built were the Adams Express company's building and Exchange Building in Chicago; the Commercial Building in St. Louis; the Ziegler Building, in Fifth avenue, this city; and the Real Estate Exchange Building, in Montague street, Brooklyn. Mr. Edbrooke took up his residence in Brooklyn about seven years ago. He was a member of the Montauk club and of the Union League club of that city.

[W. J. Edbrooke, brother of G. H. Edbrooke, lives at No. 3965 Drexel boulevard. "All I know about it," he said last night, "is a telegram from my sister-in-law saying: 'Brother killed himself.' Further than this I can tell you nothing. The last time I saw my brother was nearly a year ago. I cannot account for his act at all. He had no business troubles I know of."

Many Chicagoans will remember George H. Edbrooke as one of the old architects when the city was not much bigger than Milwaukee. He was one of a family of architects. Three of his brothers, William S. Edbrooke, Robert Edbrooke, and Willoughby J. Edbrooke live in this city, the fourth is F. E. Edbrooke and he lives in Denver, Colo. George H. Edbrooke was born in Buffalo, N. Y., fifty-eight years ago. His father came to Chicago when his son was a year old. Mr. Edbrooke was educated in Chicago schools, and as an architect commanded the patronage of many Chicagoans. He built apart from hundreds of residences the old Otis Building at La Salle and Madison streets, and the old Republic Life Building.]

TRIAL OF JOHN Y. M'KANE BEGUN.

First Testimony Taken That May Send the Political Boss to Jail.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The trial of John Y. McKane on the indictment charging him with unlawfully aiding, abetting, and procuring the election inspectors of the First District of Gravesend to conceal the registration lists from public inspection during the last election, was begun in earnest this morning. The preliminaries were soon over and Deputy Attorney-General Shepard began his opening address for the prosecution. He first called attention to the numerous public offices held by the defendant, and then enumerated the criminal charges against him and told the penalties provided by law should the accused be proven guilty. Mr. Shepard also outlined the testimony he intended to present. J. L. Vorrhiss, Town Clerk of Gravesend, was the first witness. He testified regarding the election of ballot inspectors. A. J. Maxwell, a copyist, gave evidence regarding the registration. A recess was taken until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

NOTES FROM THE METROPOLIS.

New Agreement Formulated by the Passenger Agents Is Approved.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—A meeting of Presidents and managers of the important trunk lines East and West was held in this city today and the new agreement recently formulated by the General Passenger Agents was approved. This agreement provides for a fair distribution of competitive business among the different lines on a system of varying rates, and it applies to passenger traffic both east and west bound. Twenty-nine roads were represented. The plan provides for the virtual pooling of passenger traffic of the joint committee roads as adopted by the General Agents. Commissions will not be paid hereafter on joint committee territory and the schedule passenger rates will be adhered to. The General Passenger Agents, also in session, were instructed to begin at once the work of enforcing the new rules.

Panic Caused by a Horse on a Stage.

Panic reigned for a few minutes this afternoon upon the stage of the Metropolitan Opera-House during the representation of "Carmen." Incidentally that portion of the audience close to the stage upon the right shared in the excitement, when a couple of chorus women took a flying leap forward. It was all due to an unruly horse, one of those which appear in the last act of "Carmen."

Sale of the Hotel Logerot.

The Hotel Logerot was sold at foreclosure sale at the New York salesrooms today for $437,000. It was bought by Richard de Logerot, the Marguis de Croisic, from the Barham estate in 1891 for $460,000. The New York Realty company was the purchaser.

HARRY HILL EXPLAINS HIS 'FORGERIES'

He Says He Can Prove He Had Authority to Sign Mrs. Porter's Name.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—Harry Hill, the alleged forger and society swell of Atlanta, Ga., arrived from Chicago this morning on his way home. He said: "I shall surrender myself at Atlanta, and, as an innocent man, I shall be vindicated, and all these horrible charges of forgery proved utterly false. They charge me with forging the name of Mrs. Fanny Lowry Porter, wife of the President of the Merchants' Bank at Atlanta. In 1891 I organized the Wilson Whisky company. I was Secretary and Treasurer. T. G. Wilson of Atlanta was President, and Mrs. Porter was a member of the company. As a partner in the concern Mrs. Porter signed notes of the concern and gave me authority, in writing, to sign her name to notes. This is in letters that I can produce. On this the case hinges, and I shall prove my innocence. It was agreed by the banks that we did business with that they would not reveal the secret of her being a member of the firm. She was on about $30,000 worth of the firm's paper. I signed her name to about $11,000 of paper as a member of the firm. Her husband learned our secret. A note of hers for $1,400 was due at the Capital City Bank. The notice was sent, not to her but to the husband's place of business, the Merchants' Bank. He saw it and then the explosion came."

Miners' Troubles to Reach Climax Monday.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—A committee of four operators was appointed today to meet a similar committee on the part of the miners in this city next Monday. On that occasion the committee will be asked if the men they represent will work for 50 cents a ton. If not every mine in the Hocking district will be closed down indefinitely. The probability is that the Straitsville miners will accept the cut, and if they do trouble with the miners' union will follow.

SENATOR PALMER'S RESIDENCE BURNS.

Valuable War Papers Destroyed—Narrow Escape of the Occupants.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The residence of Senator John M. Palmer was destroyed by fire early this morning. It has been occupied by State Treasurer Rufus N. Ramsay and family since the Senator's departure for the National Capital. The fire caught from the furnace. Mrs. Ramsay was awakened at 3:15 o'clock by the smoke and crackling of the flames and awakened her husband. They at once aroused their two daughters, who slept across the hall, and the ladies escaped safely in their night clothing, but had no time to save any of their effects. Mr. Ramsay had difficulty in awakening his son, who was partly overcome by the smoke, but escaped in his barefeet. The fire department fought the flames as well as possible in such intensely cold weather. The fire was thought to be under control by 3:30 o'clock, but fifteen minutes later the flames broke out again in another part of the house, and before they could be subdued the interior of the residence was completely destroyed and the contents are nearly a complete loss. Mr. Ramsay rented the house furnished, but his loss will amount to $3,000 or $4,000 in furniture and clothing. The ladies of the family lost all their clothing and all their personal effects except their diamonds and jewelry, which were saved by friends. The residence was the property of Mrs. John M. Palmer and her sister, Mrs. William J. Black. The damage to the building is $2,500. It was built in 1850 by James L. Lamb at a cost of $12,000. The house and contents were insured for $4,433 in the Niagara and the Connecticut. Senator Palmer's greatest loss will be in the destruction of pictures and rare books and manuscripts that cannot be replaced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Palmer received confirmatory dispatches concerning the fire at his residence in Springfield, Ill., at an early hour this morning. From them the Senator is led to believe that his valuable library was saved. What causes Senator Palmer more concern than all else is the probable loss of his private papers and war time letters. The service of Gen. Palmer in the civil war brought him into personal contact with the leading officers of the army and his correspondence covering that period was of great value. It was his intention to have utilized this material in a contribution to the war period literature.

TRAER, Ia., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The Tama County poor-house and insane asylum was burned today. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $9,000. The inmates were rescued.

THERMOMETER WILL GO UP TODAY.

Record Reached Yesterday Morning in Chicago, 9 Degrees Below Zero.

The temperature in Chicago early yesterday morning reached 9° below zero. This was the record for the winter. It then began to moderate, and the indications are it will be fair and considerable warmer today, possibly reaching 25° above zero. The cold wave greatly moderated in the West and in the Southwest. It rose considerably in the Northwest, but was still away below zero. Des Moines, Ia., showed a minimum temperature of 28° below zero. In Milwaukee it was 14° below; St. Vincent and Moorhead, 24° below; Bismarck, 22° below; Huron, 30° below; St. Paul, 26° below; and Dubuque, 22° below; Omaha, 14° below. The two comparatively warm points in the country are New Orleans, where the thermometer rose to 28° above zero, and at Galveston to 24° above.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Kenosha. E. & W. Leota.
TWO NEW COLLARS.

The Original Malt Cough Mixture. Made by Buck & Rayner, State and Madison.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Forecast for Friday:

For Illinois and Indiana, warmer, fair weather, east to south winds.

For Lower Michigan, fair, southwest winds, slightly warmer.

For Upper Michigan, fair, variable winds, slight rise in temperature.

For Wisconsin, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds.

For Minnesota, fair, variable winds, warmer in southeast portion.

For Nebraska, generally fair, south winds, warmer.

For Iowa, warmer, fair, south winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer..	Thermometer	Maxm'm temperature...	Direction of wind......	State of weather....	Precipitat'n 12 hours....
Abilene	30.46	26	30	N.	Clear..	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.38	− 8	0	N. W.	Clear..	....
Boston, Mass.	30.52	20	30	N. W.	Clear..	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.60	18	18	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cairo, Ill.	30.54	10	12	N.	Clear..	....
Charleston, S.C.	30.34	38	60	N.	Rain...	.38
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.40	20	32	N. W..	Clear..	....
Chicago	30.62	8	8	W.	Cl'udy	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.60	14	18	N.	Clear..	....
Cleveland, O.	30.64	14	18	S. W.	Snow..	Trace
Davenport, Ia.	30.60	4	4	S.	Cl'udy	....
Denver, Colo.	30.34	34	38	W.	Clear..	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.54	4	6	S.	Clear..	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.64	12	16	W.	Clear..	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.40	30	32	S. E..	Clear..	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.44	0	0	S. W..	Cl'udy	....
El Paso, Tex.	30.26	52	58	N. E..	Clear..	....
Erie, Pa.	30.62	16	18	S. E..	Snow.	.04
Galveston, Tex.	30.34	38	40	W.	Cl'udy	....
G'dHaven, Mich	30.56	16	20	S. W..	Snow.	.01
Green Bay, Wis.	30.58	− 2	2	S. W..	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	30.20	24	28	....	Cl'udy	....
Huron, S. D.	30.40	0	4	N. W.	Fair...	....
Indianapolis	30.62	14	16	E.	Clear..	....
Jacksonville	30.22	52	64	N.	Rain...	.08
Kansas City, Mo.	30.54	8	8	S. E.	Clear..	.01
Knoxville	30.40	28	34	N. E..	Clear..	Trace
La Crosse, Wis.	30.52	6	8	S.	Clear..	....
Little Rock, Ark	30.48	18	18	N. E..	Clear..	....
Louisville, Ky.	30.56	14	14	N.	Clear..	....
Marquette, Mich	30.48	2	6	S. W..	Clear..	....
Memphis, Tenn.	30.48	18	24	N. E..	Clear..	....
Miles City	30.38	8	18	....	Clear..	....
Milwaukee	30.60	2	8	N. W.	Clear..	....
Minnedosa	30.52	−26	− 8	....	Clear..	....
Montreal	30.56	2	6	W.	Clear..	....
Moorhead	30.34	− 6	− 2	S. W.	Clear..	....
New Orleans, La	30.28	44	46	E.	Clear..	....
New York City	30.56	24	30	N. W.	Clear..	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.48	10	14	S. E..	Clear..	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.60	18	18	W.	Fair...	Trace
Palestine	30.38	32	36	N. E.	Fair...	....
Pierre, S. D.	30.40	12	18	S. W.	Fair...	....
Pittsburg	30.64	18	22	N. E..	Clear..	Trace
Port Huron	30.64	10	16	S. W.	Clear..	....
Pueblo	30.30	40	44	E.	Fair...	....
Rapid City	30.34	12	28	S. E..	Fair...	....
St. Louis	30.62	6	12	N.	Clear	....
St. Paul	30.48	2	4	S. E..	Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake City	30.42	34	40	S. E..	Fair...	.02
Santa Fe.	30.28	28	32	N.	Clear..	....
Sioux City	30.40	12	16	S.	Clear..	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.62	0	2	E.	Clear..	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.54	12	14	N. E..	Cl'udy	....
Toledo	30.66	14	20	W.	Clear..	Trace

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 5 degrees below zero; 9 a. m., 3; 10 a. m., 2; above zero, 11 a. m., 2; 12 m., 6; 1 p. m., 6; 3 p. m., 10; 6 p. m., 9. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.97; 6 p. m., 29.87.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Arrived—Edam, Rotterdam; State of Nebraska, Glasgow; Ethiopa, Glasgow via Moville; Belgenland, Antwerp.

Sailed—Dania, Hamburg; Siberian, Glasgow; Wieland, Naples and Genoa.

Arrived out—Egyptain Monarch, London; Spree, Gibraltar.

Sailed for New York—Adriatic, Queenstown; Rotterdam, Rotterdam.

Sighted—Gutheil, Hamburg for New York, passed Dungeness.

WEATHER AT AMERICAN WINTER RESORTS.

[NEW YORK HERALD SPECIAL.]

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Jan. 25.—Mean barometer, 30.01; maximum temperature, 35; minimum temperature, 17; mean temperature, 26; wind northeast; weather clear.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 25.—Mean barometer, 29; mean temperature, 60; maximum temperature, 65; minimum temperature, 57; wind northeast; weather bright.

AIKEN, S. C., Jan. 25.—Mean barometer, 29.83; mean temperature, 44.2; maximum temperature, 62; minimum temperature, 41; wind northeast; weather cloudy.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Jan. 25.—Barometer, 30.16; temperature, 56; maximum temperature, 74; wind light, west.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

Nickolus Back, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1204 56th-st.	$ 6,000
A. H. Hill & Co., two 2-story and basement frame flats, St. Charles, near Everett-st.	6,000
Ernest Trauz, 3-story and basement brick flats, 4217 Wabash-av.	6,000
R. H. Klepamp, 2-story frame flats, 7532 Wright-st.	2,000
Michael Mead, 4-story and basement brick flats, 270 Superior-st.	7,000
L. G. Iverson, two 3-story and basement brick stores and flats, 209-11 N. Leavitt-st.	12,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JAN. 25.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today licensed the following new companies:

Diamond Glue company, at Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; incorporators, Jones Speigel, John R. Morron, and Arnold Freshman.

Chicago Irish-American company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, John Hartley, William K. Pattison, and James S. Ryan.

The Keogh & Schroeder company, at Chicago, certified to a change of name to the Edward Keogh Printing company.

The Milmine Elevator company, at Milmine, certified to a dissolution of organization and made a surrender of charter.

The Huette-Barler Manufacturing company, at Chicago, certified to a change of name to the A. C. Barler Manufacturing company.

The Premier Matrixmaking company, at East St. Louis, certified to a consolidation with the Standard Matrix Machine company, at East St. Louis, Ill.

The North and South Building and Loan Association, at Chicago, certified to an amendment in by-laws of charter.

The David Suppiger company, at Highland, certified to dissolution of organization and made surrender of charter.

Anna Brown Home for the Aged, at Quincy; incorporators, William S. Warfield, Osmon B. Gordon, Joseph G. Rowland, and others.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Jozef Czech, Barbara Krichova	21—21
Charles Ficke, Minnie Dreyer	24—21
Neil Munro, Annie Hanbrock	21—21
Stanislav Faber, Julyanna Nickson	34—24
Theodor Klatz, Albertine Weiss	34—25
Frank Horton, Ella Slauson	32—28
Erik Christensen, Jensine Nielsen	30—20
Frank Foster, Jennie Byrns	34—36
Charles Victor, Ellen Dowd	32—31
Oswald Krautstranis, Marie Richter	29—32
Robert Lurie, Lena Pehr	25—20
Andrew Peterson, Hannah Nelson	22—20
William Kennedy, Mary Flaherty	26—27
George Dax, Johanna Brown	27—27
Axel Schott, Julia Anderson	24—24
Isaac Small, Mary Small	37—42
Koyimer Syvaranawezn, Kastrnela Usauziki	21—20
William Daoust, Annie Groth	21—17
Gunnard Glumberg, Elene Rould	26—25
George Haffner, Theresa Lundberg	25—25
Michael Sullivan, Mary Hartz	28—28
Fred Welfare, Abbie O'Connor	21—25
Frank Dolezol, Barbara Krig	23—20
Friederich Kaderh, Minnie Nassbaum	23—20
Thomas Lynch, Annie Kehoe	35—25
Bruneslau Kowalski, Mary Budnick	36—23
Clas Schoeneck, Josephine Meyer	24—20
John Duffy, Harriet Nester	21—18
Henry Brelmer, Mollie Foster	25—24
August Morgenroth, August Rohmann	25—21
August Leander, Gurtrude Holm	27—23
Jam Wiktor, Maryanna Kosa	27—19
Anton Sefcik, A. Kralick	28—19
Isaac Boneded, Annie Goldblath	23—19
Maryan Zaborisk, Franciska Markoska	25—22

DEATHS.

BUTCHER—Jan. 24 at his home, 1016 Monroe-st., of apoplexy, Richard Butcher, aged 76 years. Funeral from his late residence Friday at 1 o'clock, thence by carriage to Graceland.

COLBERT—Sarah Maria, Wednesday night of pneumonia, at her home, No. 2 Groveland Park, aged 60 years. Funeral from late residence at 10:30 Saturday morning by carriages to C. & N. W. depot, thence by train to Rosehill Cemetery.

DEEGAN—Harold Agnew Deegan, Jan. 25, at the residence of his parents, 469 Milwaukee-av., aged 5 years and 9 months, beloved son of Dr. William and Martha Deegan. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 27, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

IRWIN—Wednesday, Jan. 24, David W. Irwin. Funeral Friday, Jan. 26, at 2 p. m. from his late residence, 35 Twenty-second-st. Burial private. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

MESSER—Ella A. Messer at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 23, 1894, wife of Hugo Messer and daughter of J. D. Weber and formerly teacher of music in Chicago.

SEEGLITZ—Johanna, nee Koenku, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 6:10 p. m., beloved wife of Dr. Otto E. Seeglitz, aged 27 years 4 months 10 days. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 28 2 p. m., from her late residence, 683 North Park-av.

TAYLOR—Jan. 19 Brusie S. Taylor, aged 1 year 4 months and 18 days, daughter of Mrs. Hall Taylor, 898 Fulton-st.

WAYMAN—Jan. 24 Rebecca Wayman, widow of the late William Wayman, aged 76 years. Funeral private from her late residence, 1060 Warren-av., to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS WILL GIVE AN entertainment at the Third Unitarian Church, corner Monroe and Laflin-sts., Friday evening, Jan. 26. Swanie Vive Kananda, the Brahman monk of India, will lecture at 8 p. m.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Old Tippecanoe club of Chicago will be held Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Club-Room A Grand Pacific Hotel.

THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet Friday evening, Jan. 26, at Schubert's Hall, Twelfth and Loomis-sts.

THE ALUMNI OF ALBION COLLEGE will hold their second annual reunion and banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel this evening.

THE SILVER SPRING BOAT CLUB WILL open its new club-house Feb. 22.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Fireproof.
Mr. David Henderson, Sole Manager.
Nightly. Matinees Wed. and Sat.
LAST TIMES HERE. 645th Time
AMERICAN EXTRAVAGANZA CO. in
SINBAD OR THE MAID OF BALSORA
BRIGHT, LIGHT, CHEERFUL, BEAUTIFUL. Farce-Comedy, Comic Opera, Ballet, Spectacle, and Extravaganza.
50c—GENERAL ADMISSION—50c.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
TONIGHT—Every night. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees—
MR. JOHN DREW
In Henry Guy Carleton's New Comedy,
THE BUTTERFLIES.
Direction Charles Frohman.
Sunday night, Jan. 28, one grand concert only by THE ARTISTS OF THE PATTI COMPANY, With full orchestra, under direction of Sig. ARDITI. Popular prices. Seats now ready at box office of Theater.

THE AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA Under the Direction of
THEODORE THOMAS
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30
AND TOMORROW EVENING AT 8:15.
NOTE PRICES: Main Balcony, 25c and 50c. Main Floor (Matinees), 75c & $1.00. Main Floor (Nights), 75c & $1.50.

THE AUDITORIUM.
NEXT MONDAY, JAN. 29.
MR. MARCUS R. MAYER announces herewith the only return appearance of MME. ADELINA
PATTI
In a Miscellaneous Concert Programme and the Third Act of
FAUST.
Prices—$1, $2, and $3. Boxes, $25.
Haines Bros.' Pianos used exclusively.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN.......Manager
LAST WEEK. MATINEE SATURDAY.
The Favorite Comedian,
MR. FRANK DANIELS
In His Ever Popular
LITTLE PUCK.
With New Songs, Music, and Effects.
Next Week—DE WOLF HOPPER.

McVICKER'S THEATER—21 Exits.
MARLOWE.
TONIGHT AND SAT. MATINEE,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Sat. Night—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Next Week—the last—Six different plays.
Seats Now on Sale.

HOOLEY'S—The Birthplace of "In Mizzoura."
Every Evening and Saturday (Only) Matinee.
MR. NAT C.
GOODWIN "In Mizzoura,"
by Augustus Thomas, Esq.
Regular Prices—Lower floor, $1.50 and $1.00. Balcony, $1.00 and 75c. 2d Balcony, 50 and 25c.

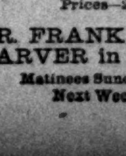
THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.
THAT'S A HARD ONE. Robert Gaylor as Sport McAllister.
EVERY SPECIALTY NEW.
Sunday—THE COUNTY FAIR. Seats ready.

SCHILLER THEATER.
WALKER WHITESIDE.
TONIGHT (Friday) and Saturday Evening.......RICHELIEU
MATINEE Tomorrow (Saturday).......HAMLET

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
Tomorrow Afternoon at 2:30.
PACHMANN
Popular Prices. Box Office Open.

WINDSOR THEATER—N. Clark & Division-sts.
TONIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY.
John Griffith IN FAUST
Prices—15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c
Next Week—THE SILVER KING.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone South 127.
THE HOME THEATER OF THE SOUTH SIDE.
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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO BONDS OF THE EXCELSIOR Springs railroad company, numbered respectively ninety-four (94) and one hundred (100), each for one thousand ($1,000) dollars; all persons are hereby notified not to negotiate or handle the same. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to THOMAS A. SCOTT, 722 Pine-st., St. Louis, Mo.

LOST—PACKAGE CONTAINING BLACK COVered book of bond laws and papers with legal opinion; no value except to owner. Return to C. B. ENSIGN, Room 31 Rialto Building, and collect reward.

LOST—ON ILL. CENTRAL SUBURBAN TRAIN leaving Randolph-st. about 5:45, lady's shopping bag containing valuable papers; finder will receive reward by returning to Room 30, 123 La Salle-st.

LOST—OR STOLEN—A SCOTCH PLAID SHAWL on Prairie-av., between 33d and 31st-sts.; suitable reward if returned to 3426 Prairie-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—C. W. GRIMM AND MAY ROGERS, who bought piano of C. A. Gerold, can learn of something to their advantage by calling at Chicago Trust and Savings Bank.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND NAME AND ADDRESS TO Vlavi Co., Suite 904 Masonic Temple, for a forty-page health book; office consultation free.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 294 TO 300 Franklin-st.—Best storage for furniture and merchandise; private rooms; moving, packing, and shipping; telephone Harrison 467. SNOW & SNOW, proprietors.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; private rooms; moving and packing a specialty. Tel. 4026. THE E. JENNINGS CO., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

STORAGE FOR MERCHANDISE OF ANY KIND and furniture at lowest rates; advances made. Guarantee Warehouse Co., 207 S. Canal-st.

UNION PARK Fireproof Furniture Storage Warehouse. CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST storage for furniture, merchandise, pianos, etc.; private rooms; money loaned; tel. W. 153, 503, and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FORTUNE TELLER; HAND READING AND astrology—The young MME. Z. MOZART, just arrived from Europe, tells past, present, and future in four different ways; tells lady or gent in his own hand the future husband or wife will be; also brings back husband and lover in so many days; gives tips on horse-racing; gives lucky numbers; cough medicine for coughs and colds; guaranteed cure; cures corns and bunions; ladies in trouble call at once; gives good luck charms free this week. Predicted name of last President. Parlors, 1835 Wabash-av., between 18th and 20th-sts. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Open every day, including Sunday. Also predicted the election of Mayor Hopkins to newspaper men.

MRS. STARR, CLAIRVOYANT, 3222 COTTAGE Grove-av.; satisfied patrons my best adv.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND BANK SAFE, good as new. Call at 87 5th-av., or write for particulars.

WANTED—NEW OR NEARLY NEW FIREproof safe; medium size and cheap. Address, giving price, etc., P 430, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DESKS, OFFICE CHAIRS, STOOLS. 276 Wabash-av. J. H. LONG, Assignee.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 S. Canal-st., near Madison.

SPECIAL SALE OF DESKS AND CHAIRS; EXtremely low prices; this week only. City Office Furniture Co., 86 Lake-st.

WORLD'S FAIR BARGAINS.

OFFICE BOOTH FOR SALE—16X16; ORIGINAL cost $500; to be sold for $50; can be transported in one piece; for information apply to Krupp Pavilion, Jackson Park. Address O X 113, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—CALIGRAPH NO. 3; PERFECT CONdition; almost new. Address P 476, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NO. 2 CALIGRAPH; WOULD RENT if desired. Address O X 148, Tribune office.

BOATS AND YACHTS.

WANTED—STEAM LAUNCH, 30-35 FOOT, WITH machinery that will stand inspection, for cash. Address Lock Box 51, St. Joseph, Berrien County, Michigan.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY INDUSTRIOUS, HONest, and reliable young man in real estate or loan office as general man; 3 years' experience as bookkeeper; legal documents written, etc., and fully acquainted with business in financial lines; best of city references from present employer. Address P 477, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE MAN, 25; EXPErienced, energetic, good habits; city references; $12 per week if chance to earn promotion. Address P 277, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books periodically day or evening. Address P.-O. Box 594, City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED ACcountant and office man; unexceptional references. Address O X 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGH BUSIness young man, either clerical or traveling salesman; unexceptional references. O X 153, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ACcountant and credit man. Address P 201, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JUNIOR DRUG clerk; best of references. Address P 447, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED salesman, where honesty and reliability would be appreciated. Good references. P 227, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN BY MAN well up in candies, confectionery and wedding cake ornaments. Address P 458, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LIcensed engineer; understands the running of Corless and high speed engines also electric light and street railway dynamos. Has first-class city references. Address O X 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TECHNICAL chemist, accustomed to erect and manage chemical, color, and soap works; specialty, utilization of waste products; graduate of Scotch and German universities. Address O X 130, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PLATER; HAVE HAD four years' experience in all kinds of plating and finishing. Address H., 561 N. Edward-st., Decatur, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGINEER, 20 years' experience, thoroughly understands electric dynamos; can furnish best city references. Address O X 125, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, FIREman, or janitor of building. P 210, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED MAN AS cook; city or suburb. 236 Washtenaw-av.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY EXperienced butler; has highest city references; is willing. Address BUTLER, 246 N. State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—TO HANDLE AND SELL fancy trotting saddlers by thoroughly experienced man from the State of Kentucky. Reference. Address P 406, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AS stenographer; eight years' experience; state salary. Address P 462, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN architect's office; can do drafting; a place to learn more an object than wages. Address O X 147, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, SWEDE, to care for invalid or to be generally useful around the house; city reference of nurse. CHARTERS SWARD, 654 Flournoy-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL BUSIness man, age 40, with family; any position where integrity and merit will succeed; references A1. Address O X 126, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER TO APpoint agents for subscription books. Address O X 143, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT-APPEARing, refined, educated lady with four years' experience as bookkeeper, entry clerk, bill clerk, and cashier; I thoroughly understand my business and am not afraid of work; salary moderate. Address P 364, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS cashier, assistant bookkeeper, or general office work; three years' experience and good city references. Address O X 90, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PERSON QUALIfied to fill position of trust in private family; nursery governess, waiting on invalid, expert at remodeling; no objections to traveling. Call or address 2554 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK, WASH, BAKE, housework, $3 or $3.50; any part of city; call or telephone, 958 North; no charge for help. MATHEWS, 147 N. Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RELIABLE colored girls, one as first-class cook or laundress, the other chambermaid and waitress; good references. Call for two days, 2113 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl in a small family for second work; North Side. 124 Clybourn-av., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 16-YEAR-OLD SWEDish girl as nurse girl. 3112 Wentworth-av., 4th floor.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK OR DO housework; references. 295 N. Franklin-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker, will sew in family reasonable; good references. Address B G 235, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants work by the day; $1.50 per day. K. S., 2822 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker to go out; $1.50 daily. 3800 Langley-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGING HOUSEkeeper by competent lady (30) with first-class personal references. Address P 433, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer who thoroughly understands her business; three years with last employer in capacity of correspondent, private secretary, and general office work; permanent position desired; salary to correspond with the times. Address O X 86, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENOGrapher of refinement, experienced, and capable of executing office work satisfactorily; A1 credentials; $10 a week. Address P 479, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied gratis with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT CALIGRAPH operator; 6 years in wholesale business; as correspondent. Address O X 154, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGrapher; best city references. P 427, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE TO take care of an apartment building; man understands boilers and electricity; references. Address P 485, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—WITH $2,000 OR MORE TO INvest in stock of corporation and fill position of Treasurer; business established; only company in the West; fine opening for young man; thorough investigation invited. Address P 474, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; competent and accurate; state age and experience, salary wanted. Address P 478, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—IN A REAL ESTATE AND LAW office; must be a good penman. Address P 449, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—AND STENOGRAPHER—EXPErienced; $15. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

MAN—A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN WITH SOME knowledge of bookkeeping, living with his parents and willing to work, can hear of a good chance by writing to L. A. ZEUS, 136 Eugenie-st.

SHIPPING CLERK—FOR WHOLESALE GROcery house; must be thoroughly experienced in the line of work and business; state fully as to experience, who with, reference, age, and salary wanted. Address P 448, Tribune office.

SHIPPING CLERK—DRY GOODS; MUST BE A1. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MAN—TO TRAVEL AND COLLECT; $15 WEEKly and expenses; $100 cash required. MARTIN, 207 Rialto Bldg.

MAN—A NO. 1, TO SOLICIT ORDERS IN CITY; salary and commission. Address P 466, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN of good address, for a leading Eastern house; must be energetic; previous experience not essential; references. Apply after 9:30 to H. C. LOGAN, Room 72, 245 State-st.

SALESMAN—BY A FIRST-CLASS LITHOgraphing house (city); none but an experienced and competent man need apply; salary and commission. Address O X 146, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS; COMMISSION; SIDE line; metal specialties. Rau Manufacturing Co., 128 Michigan-st., cor. La Salle-av.

SALESMEN—OR AGENTS—GOOD PAY SELLING pants to order, $3; suits, $15. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, O.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY, 12 TO 14 YEARS old, in an insurance office. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, P 454, Tribune office.

BOY—GOOD, TO RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE himself generally useful; bring recommendations. Address P 469, Tribune office.

BOY—ABOUT 16, TO DRIVE AND CARE FOR horse, South Side; must be bright, clean, and polite. Address P 455, Tribune office.

BOYS—TWO BRIGHT, ANXIOUS TO MAKE A little money; a good opportunity. Simplicity Book Mark, Box 500, Milwaukee, Wis.

Trades.

CIGARMAKERS—FOR HAVANA WORK; PRICES $18 to $30. URY & CO., 304 N. Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FREIGHT CAR BUILDERS—EXPERIENCED. Apply Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

TINNERS—FIRST-CLASS; EXPERIENCED IN car work, wanted at Pullman car works. Apply H. MIDDLETON, Mgr., Pullman, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—FIRST-CLASS SINGLE; ENGLEwood; must know how to milk; state age, nationality, where last employed, wages expected, references. Address K S 139, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—A1, MAN; $75. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—2; REMINGTON; EXPERIenced; good writers; $10. 269 Dearborn-st., R. 204.

Miscellaneous.

MAN—THOROUGH GOING MAN WITH OLD established firm; references required; $15 per week. Ask for MR. O'TOOLE, 56 Fifth-av., Rooms 518, 519, 520, 521.

MAN—FIRST-CLASS, TO MAKE FORMS AND superintend folding box department. Address The U. S. Printing Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER—EXPERIENCED HOTEL—MUST BE an expert. 400 State-st.

PORTER—A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER—MUST understand his work. Apply with references, Windsor E. Hotel, 147 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TREASURER FOR Theatrical Co.; $25 weekly; must have $400, fully secured. If you wish to buy or sell business of any kind see us. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—A LADY BOOKKEEPER AND stenographer; must understand double-entry thoroughly. Call at office Chicago Life and Fire Co., 152 Lake-st.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—EXperienced; $15. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

LADY—YOUNG—TO ASSIST ON BOOKS; ADdress in own handwriting; wages $6 per week to commence with. Address P 456, Tribune office.

SALESLADY—AN INTELLIGENT LADY; MUST be of neat appearance, a worker, and not under 21; references. Apply after 9:30 to H. C. LOGAN, Room 72, 245 State-st.

Domestics.

CHAMBERMAID—EXPERIENCED—IRISH OR American. Apply Friday morning between 11 and 12 at 300 La Salle-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND HOUSEKEEPER; MUST have experience in hotel. 400 State-st.

GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON IN small family. References required. 3127 Michigan-av.

GIRL—GERMAN OR SWEDISH, TO DO LAUNdry work in a private family. 2978 Wabash-av.

GIRL—FAMILY OF 3 ADULTS; GOOD HOME and good wages. 3138 Rhodes-av.

LAUNDRESS—A GOOD LAUNDRESS; NONE other need apply; 3 days in week. 3322 Michigan-av.

NURSE—COMPETENT; TO TAKE ENTIRE charge, day and night, of a baby 9 months old; only an experienced and well recommended person need apply. 4425 Drexel-blvd.

WOMAN—TO DO WASHING, IRONING, AND cleaning two or three times a week; only a neat worker need apply. 4850 Evans-av.

YOUNG GIRL—LIGHT WORK; PRIVATE FAMily; suburb; kind; neat; references; Protestant. Room 87, 115 Dearborn-st.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—SMALL WAGES. ADDRESS P. O. Box 7, Mayfair, Chicago, Ill.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG lady; $10. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; THOROUGH; INSURance office. Address P 470, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—WE WILL PAY you $5 to $15 per week to do strictly home work for us; no canvassing and prompt payment; send self-addressed envelope. Liberty Supply company, Boston, Mass.

LADY—TO TRAVEL AND APPOINT AGENTS; $18 per week. Address C Z 500, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION—THE greatest invention of the age. The new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; sells on sight; works like magic. Agents are making from $25 to $125 per week. For further particulars write the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—LOCAL AND GENERAL—For a quick-selling patented novelty, 100 to 150 per cent profit. Good solicitors can make from $100 to $300 a month. Territory fresh. Write for particulars. The Ohio Novelty Co., D 128, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—FOR "COMPLETE VEST-POCKET Library." Champion side line. Beats all others. Sample 25c. Room 7, 185 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

KOAL-SPAR—SAVING ¼ OF COAL AT COST. 275 Dearborn, Room 2.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association desires to increase its force of agents in Chicago; liberal inducements to the right parties. CLARK & RICE, Managers, 1012 Ashland Block.

SALESMEN—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN to sell our Giant Boiler Compound; the best compound on the market; liberal commission or salary. Equitable Refining Co., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—THE BANCROFT BOOK OF THE Fair is the most successful subscription book ever published in America. A great historical record of the Columbian Exposition by Bancroft, the historian; 2,500 beautiful pictures, showing all the buildings, general views of the grounds, principal exhibits, famous paintings, statuary, etc. Published in 25 parts of 40 pages each at $1 a part. A few first-class men wanted to take orders. The Bancroft Company, 31-32 Auditorium Bldg.

WANTED—GENERAL AND SPECIAL AGENTS for Cook County and each county in Illinois; we challenge comparison and defy competition. I will give any representative of any company doing business in America $100 cash if he can defeat me in comparison. Come on and bring your most favorite policy and your friends, and give me a trial. F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager, Fidelity Mutual Life, 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

$2,000 A YEAR GUARANTEED WITH OUR line of fast selling specialties; business new and profitable; agents wanted at once while territory is fresh; previous experience not necessary. Address Eureka Mfg. Co., Box 11, La Crosse, Wis.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

CHICAGO, JAN. 24, 1894.
Notice is hereby given that the firm of Wirts & Scholle has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The firm of H. E. Scholle & Company succeeds to the business and will continue the same at the old stand, No. 222 Wabash-av. It will pay all the debts and collect all the outstandings of the old firm.
JACOB C. WIRTS.
HENRY E. SCHOLLE.

Mr. Charles H. Scholle Jr. has purchased the interest of Mr. J. C. Wirts in the late firm of Wirts & Scholle and the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of H. E. Scholle & Company to continue the business of that firm at No. 222 Wabash-av., with the same capital as the old firm.
HENRY E. SCHOLLE.
CHAS. H. SCHOLLE JR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURSUANT to an order entered by the County Court of Cook County on the 16th day of January, 1894, the undersigned, as assignee of the estate of Levi Solomon, debtor, will on Monday, the 5th day of February, 1894, at 10 a. m., at the County Court Room, County Building, Chicago, sell at public vendue, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, all the personal property belonging to the estate (being the complete apparatus, fixtures, furniture, scenery, decorations, and all other property of the Empire Theater, Chicago), and more specifically described in the inventory heretofore filed in said court, said property being now open to inspection at the Empire Theater, 146 to 148 W. Madison-st., Chicago.
D. WASSERMAN, Assignee.
Dated this 24th day of January, 1894.

RECEIVER'S SALE—
STATE OF ILLINOIS,
CIRCUIT COURT, COOK COUNTY.
Henry Gobiet vs. L. C. Krueger & Co.
Pursuant to an order of said Court, entered on the 25th day of January, 1894, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder or bidders, for cash, all the stock of goods, wares, and merchandise of L. C. Krueger & Co., now situated at 407 and 409 Ogden-av., in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, consisting of staple and fancy dry goods and notions, boots and shoes, silverware, and jewelry, and fixtures. Sealed bids will be received up to 12 o'clock noon of February 6th, 1894, and may be made for the whole stock in bulk, including fixtures, or for
1st, Dry Goods and Notions, 2d, Boots and Shoes, 3d, Silverware and Jewelry, 4th, Fixtures, or for any two or more of these lots combined.
The bids will be reported to the Court and the goods delivered immediately upon the sale or sales being confirmed. The property is subject to examination between now and date of sale.
CHARLES F. HARDING, Receiver, 148 Market-st.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook. } ss.
In the Probate Court of Cook County. In the estate of Omar L. Phelps, deceased.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the order of the Probate Court made and entered on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1894, authorizing the undersigned to sell certain personal estate of said deceased, the undersigned will on Wednesday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1894, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the late residence of said deceased, 1344 Michigan-av., Chicago, Illinois, sell at public vendue for cash, to the highest and best bidder, the stock of goods used in dressmaking and furniture and fixtures of the said Omar L. Phelps, deceased.
RALPH M. GOULD, Executor.
HENRY L. WILSON, Attorney.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST DRIVING mares in the city, 6½ years old, bright, beautiful bay, handsome as a picture; standard bred, perfectly sound; can trot in 2:45; can be driven to a surrey and safe for ladies or children to drive; must sell cheap at once, as I am hard up. Apply to MR. MOONE, 2021 Wabash-av.

HORSES WINTERED, STABLED, GRAINED, $1.50 per week; called for; returned free; farm 12 miles out. R. S. RHODES, 230 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LEATHER-TOP buggy in perfect order; only been used a few times. Barn 262 E. 37th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, LIGHT SPEEDING sleigh, with pole and shafts; handsomely upholstered. Private barn northeast corner of 37th-st. and Grand-blvd. No use to owner.

FOR SALE—SPEEDING SLEIGHS AT A BARgain to close them out. J. C. SMITH, 1458 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ELEGANT SINGLE and double sleighs; also fine speeding cutter. 239 S. Paulina, near Van Buren.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—PARTY SLEIGH, HOLDS 14 couples; good condition. 10 W. 19th-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. NIGG, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, ROOM 413 U. S. Express Bldg., 87 Washington-st.

EXPERT AND GENERAL ACCOUNTING; REAsonable rates. Address P 444, Tribune office.

EXPERT AND GENERAL ACCOUNTING; REAsonable rates. O X 95, Tribune.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers; some are good bookkeepers. DICTATION CLASS for all systems $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, EVERY DESCRIPtion; folding beds, bedding, carpets. 2427 Michigan-av., flat 1.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 26 VAN BUREN-ST.; thorough instruction, mostly individual, in business, shorthand, drawing, grammar schools.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone west 209.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; excellent board; reference.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding; choice residence location; reasonable.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV.—ALCOVE AND SINGLE rooms; good board; reasonable rates.

2636 PRAIRIE-AV.—ELEGANT ALCOVE; ALSO suite of 3 rooms; $6 to $8; references; Canadian family.

3012 PRAIRIE-AV.—FOR RENT—NICELY FURnished front alcove and a few other rooms; reasonable.

3250 RHODES-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS IN private home very reasonable; excellent location.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHOUT CHILdren to board in private family in Kenwood district. Address P 468, Tribune office.

HOTEL BARRY—COR. WASHINGTON-AV. AND 59th-st.; one block from Illinois Central fast train service: 1 and 2 room apartments without board, private connecting bath, steam heat, electric light, telephone, and elevator service, $3, $4, and $5 per week, including two to a room; dining-room service in connection if desired, at low rates. BARRY BROS., 130 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

128 DEARBORN-AV.—WITH BOARD, NICELY furnished room; terms reasonable.

175 BUSH-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOMS WITH board, reasonable; day board.

243 DEARBORN-AV.—FINE LOCATION; FIRST-class board and accommodation; low rates.

385 ONTARIO-ST.—ROOMS, SINGLE OR double, steam heated, with good board.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—SINGLE AND CONNECTing rooms, with board.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS AND board; steam heat; also day board.

West Side.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR UNION—Double and single room; homelike; superior table.

Hotels.

"THE CENTRAL," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House, panic prices; rooms half price; board $3 a week; transient room and board $1 a day.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BURENst. and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new; modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN REfined private family; must have room for grand piano. Address O X 132, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY 2 YOUNG LADIES EMPLOYED DURing day, in strictly private family; South Side. Address P 431, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—HOTEL EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-AV. Unfurnished single rooms with bath, steam heat, elevator, etc.; reasonable. GEO. H. HARLOW, 201 Owings Building.

TO RENT—2300 WABASH-AV., FLAT E—NICELY furnished front rooms; steam, bath, gas, reasonable.

TO RENT—2340 INDIANA-AV., TWO NICELY furnished rooms by private family who own their own home; all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—ROOMS—286 MICHIGAN-AV.; FURnished, single or en suite; heat and bath; two connecting for four gents at $2.50 per week.

TO RENT—BEST AND CHEAPEST FURNISHED rooms in the city. 2529 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms (3) very reasonable. 37 33d; upper bell.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS; steam heat; bath; $2 weekly. 148 S. Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—REFINED HOME FOR TWO—LARGE room, conveniences; private family; reasonable. Address P 453, Tribune office.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—SINGLE ROOM, NICELY FURNISHed; prefer Michigan-av. between 12th and 31st-sts.; state price and particulars. Address P 473, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MARRIED COUPLE, one large front or two medium rooms, vicinity of "The Yale," Englewood. O X 97, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS OR ALcove for housekeeping, north of Van Buren and west of Morgan; cheap. Address A E 380, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, BY QUIET, REspectable lady, employed; North Side; state terms. Address P 457, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3702 Ellis-av.—Fine 9-room residence, entirely modern and in good repair; rent very low. 1923 Wabash-av.—12 rooms, brown-stone front; rent only $55. BRUCE B. BARNEY, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—2217 WABASH-AV.—2½-STORY brown stone front, 8 rooms; all modern improvements; dining-room on first floor; $50 a month. W. L. BUTTERFIELD, R. 613, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE NO. 213 28TH-ST., with lot 80 feet front, and barn; near Michigan-blvd. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

North Side.

FOR RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, 381 ELM-ST.; 2 bath-rooms, furnace heat; about $50. Apply 1003 Schiller Building.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OAK PARK HOUSES AND FLATS; also furnished or unfurnished rooms with or without board. C. A. SMITH, R. 42, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—HOUSES AND FLATS FRANK H. JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park (formerly Smith & June).

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE GROVELAND, 31st and Groveland-av.
5 to 7 room flats, furnished and unfurnished, from $50 and upwards, in the most elegantly appointed fire-proof apartment house in the city; electric lights, steam heat, gas ranges, passenger and freight elevators; refrigerators in each flat cooled through pipes from refrigerator plant in the basement.
Delightfully located on the lake shore; only twelve minutes' ride from the business center by Illinois Central trains from 31st-st. station, 1 block away; Cottage Grove-av. cable cars within a block.
Furnished rooms with service $15 per month and up.
Parties leasing flats can now make very favorable terms to May 1.
A fine restaurant, under the supervision of a competent chef, forms one of the features of the house. W. W. SOMES, Manager.

TO RENT—2, 3, 4, AND 7 ROOM FLATS CHEAPer than you ever heard of; all we ask of you is to look at these flats and get our prices; agent on premises day and night; steam heat and boiling hot water day and night; gas ranges, baths, laundries, driers, janitors, letter boxes, speaking tubes, electric bells, oak finish, marble entrances, all newly papered, carpeted halls and stairs; no children under 10 years; only a few flats left. THE BANCROFT, 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—
HOTEL EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-AV.
Elegant unfurnished 3 and 5 room apartments with bath, steam heat, elevator service, etc.; prices very reasonable. GEO. H. HARLOW, 201 Owings Building.

TO RENT—
THE HAMPDEN, N. E. COR. 39TH-ST. AND LANGLEY-AV.
5, 6, and 7 room apartments, including elevator service, steam heat, hot water, electric lights; rents $40 to $75; leases to 1895.
Tel. Oakland 567. CHRISTIE & HARDY, 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—LOW—
Modern flats at reasonable prices until May 1.
Nos. 5411, 5412, 5417 Dearborn-st.
Cottage 5447 Armour-av.
Apply to Telephone Main 638. C. E. FOLLANSBEE, 1456 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—2, 3, 4, AND 6 ROOM FLATS, $18 UP, including steam heat, hot water, gas range; in fact, all conveniences in the Marlborough, 4901 and 4903 Calumet-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO WORLD'S FAIR, BUT KENWOOD district, large, light, modern, steam-heated flats near Ill. Central, Board of Trade trains, and cable cars, only $30. HUBBELL, 118 43d-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER THE city; send or call for printed lists. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—148 E. 18TH-ST., 5 ROOMS AND bath; modern flats; cheap rent. BRUCE B. BARNEY, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—6500 STATE-ST., ENGLEWOOD, 4, 5 and 6-room modern flats from $12 to $18. C. B. OTT, 5540 State-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 8-ROOM flat, 171 51st-st. boulevard. GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM MODERN FLATS AT L station, $10 to $12. 6325 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ONE 8-ROOM FLAT, HOT WATER heat. 3785 Forest-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT electric bells, letter-boxes, janitor, $20 to $25 per month; agent on premises, 394 West Polk-st.; other flats South and West Sides. L. L. COBURN, Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—231 S. ROBEY; FLAT OF 7 ROOMS; very cheap to good tenant. J. A. BROPHY, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; JANITOR service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—FLAT, 4 ROOMS, AT $10 PER month. 374 W. Lake-st.

TO RENT—COZY 4-ROOM MODERN FLAT. 279 Ogden-av.; $20.

North Side.

TO RENT—WILL RENT TO MAY 1 ELEGANT furnished flat, Lake View; $25 month. Call 1517 Unity Building.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, 386 N. CLARK-ST.; hardwood floors, gas, water, cabinet mantels, janitor service, etc. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, HEAT, ELEvators, janitor, etc. 18 Bellevue-pl. C. WATROUS.

TO RENT—ERIE-ST.—LARGE FLAT; STEAM, etc. MEADOWCROFT, 1311 Chamber Commerce.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, LIGHT ON 3 SIDES; all modern conveniences; mantels, grates, bay windows; $22; three car lines. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL UNFURNISHED flat, South Side, near elevated; must be cheap. Address P 472, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW 5-STORY BUILDING 249 Clark-st. near Postoffice. GRANT, 1611 Wabash.

TO RENT—SMALL STORES AT ELEVATED station, $15 to $17. 6335 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES, LARGE AND small, passenger elevator service; steam heat, vaults, etc.; 67c per sq. ft. Will lease one to three years. Will call with plans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—BANKING ROOM—ALSO SUITES for corporations or others needing desirable quarters in the fireproof Owings Building, cor. Dearborn and Adams-sts. FRANCIS P. OWINGS.

TO RENT—FOR PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST, SUNny flat of 3 rooms over drug store, n. e. cor. State and 35th-sts.; $15.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES, SINGLE OR CONnected; first-class condition; best location; prompt service. In the Adams Express Building, 183 to 187 Dearborn-st. BEST & McCORD, Agents, R. 40.

TO RENT—DESK AND USE OF STENOGRAPHER in nice office, Masonic Temple; $5 per week. Address P. O. Box 282.

TO RENT—OFFICES—ALL SIZES, PRICES, AND locations. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK SPACE; USE OF DESK IF DEsired. 531 Rookery Building.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR'S office. 1800 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—2,500 SQUARE FEET IN THE RAND McNally Building, to be vacated by World's Fair officials; suitable for publishers or subscription book agency; no machinery. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166-168 Adams-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY,
Corner of State and Monroe-sts.
Offer their entire stock of pianos and organs at a removal sale. Your opportunity to save from $50 to $100 and upward upon an instrument.
These sweeping reductions have never before been offered from our fixed one-price system.
Beautiful Knabe Pianos, Fischer Pianos, Hazelton Bros. Pianos in the following fancy woods:
Persian, French, and Circassian Walnut, San Domingo Mahogany, Brazilian Burled and Silver Birch, Hungarian Ash, Mexican Mahogany, Rosewood, Bird's-Eye and Curly Maple, American Oak, Vermillion Wood, English Oak.
Also instruments of these makes: Chickering, Hallet, Davis & Co., Decker Bros., Bauer, Schubert, Kranich & Bach, Kroeger, Jacob Bros., Kimball, Sommer, Ludwig, McCammon, Connor, Marshall & Wendel, and others.
A decided advantage in early selection. Full descriptions will be promptly mailed upon receipt of request.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Several new HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS (uprights), which have been dropped from catalogue on account of change in style of cases, will be sold at
A REDUCTION FROM $50 TO $100 on each piano.
Also a number of UPRIGHTS and GRANDS, which have had some use at concerts or otherwise, at especially low prices.
SECOND-HAND SQUARES, $25 to $50.
EASY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Manufacturers of KIMBALL PIANOS and ORGANS.
Warerooms, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

BUY OF THE MAKER—
$6 monthly until paid buys a new upright piano fully warranted; prices, $165, $175, and $200 each.
FRENCH WALNUT, MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, AND OAK CASES.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ATTENTION! PIANO BUYERS! WE ARE making a strictly first-class piano. You can save $100 by trading with us, and we make the payments easy if you are not prepared to pay cash. The Adam Schaaf pianos were in the World's Fair for exhibition and competition, and were awarded both medals and diploma. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GOOD BARGAINS in PIANOS and ORGANS, embracing all celebrated makers— DECKER BROS., CHICKERING, STEINWAY, KNABE, HAINES BROS., BEHR BROS., MATHUSHEK, ESTEY, and others, at bed-rock prices. Easy terms. RENTING at lowest rates, tuning free. ARTISTIC tuning, repairing, etc. ESTEY & CAMP, the Leading House, 233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

LYON & HEALY—UPRIGHT EBONIZED, $125; Stuyvesant upright, ebonized, $140. Everett upright, mahogany, $195. Chickering upright, ebonized, $195. Weber upright, ebonized, $290. EASY PAYMENTS. Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

LARGEST STOCK OF FINE PIANOS and special sale of PRACTICALLY NEW INSTRUMENTS. Squares from $25 upwards. LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 Wabash-av.

IF YOU WANT YOUR PIANO REPAIRED, tuned, polished, moved, stored, or exchanged and get value received, go to ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WEBER, WHEELOCK, LINDEMAN, STUYVESANT } PIANOS. MANUFRS.' PIANO CO., 248 Wabash-av.

THE NEW SCALE ADAM SCHAAF UPright pianos are equal to any made; unlimited warrantee given; low prices; easy terms. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ALL PIANOS AS ADVERTISED BY US ARE in stock and not just sold. If you want a bargain come and see. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SQUARE PIANOS, ALL MAKES, $15, $25, $35, $40, $50, and $75 each; payments $3, $4, and $5 monthly; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$120—CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO IN good condition; cash or time. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

EMERSON PIANO CO. Several genuine bargains. Terms to suit. No extra charge where time payments are desired. 218 Wabash-av. JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

TO RENT—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, ONE year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FOR SALE—NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, standard manufacture; $125, worth $300. Room 603, Masonic Temple.

SOHMER PIANOS—MATHUSHEK PIANOS. Factory prices. Thompson Music Co., 367 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXPERIENCED CREDIT, OFFICE, AND financial man wants position with established business as manager, etc. Address P 460, Tribune.

BARGAINS IN CHOICE BUSINESS INVESTments. DELAMARE & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Suite 414.

BAKERY FOR SALE—EVERYTHING COMPLETE and new; brick oven; rare chance. Address P 450, Tribune office.

CASH ALWAYS FOR STOCKS OF BOOTS AND shoes. Address by mail H. HOMES, 134 Market.

FOR SALE—TERRITORIAL RIGHTS—The Patent Telephone Indicator company, 1517 Masonic Temple, Chicago, offer an elegant opportunity to investors (especially to those familiar with advertising business) in all cities having 200 or more telephones, to engage in a permanent and lucrative business; $1,000 to $5,000 required. For full particulars address or call upon I. R. BURNS, President.

FOR SALE—IN A THRIVING CITY IN ILLINOIS, about 80 miles from Chicago, a clothing business running about $40,000 sales a year; stock on hand at present about $15,000; will be sold at a sacrifice on account of the death of the owner. This is a splendid opportunity to get into a profitable business that has been established 15 years. Address P 483, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MY ONE-HALF INTEREST IN ONE of the best paying stencil businesses in the city; $1,500 cash; good established trade; we are making money; reason for selling is my health and lack of capital. Address P 481, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE BEST FURNITURE BUSINESS in Chicago; clear $10,000 a year; at your own price; owner must go to Europe. Address O X 151, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NEW ROLLER-MILL; A BARGAIN if taken soon; in good wheat country. Address F. H. WELLS, Forest City, So. Dak.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—LUNCH-ROOM and restaurant doing a good business; good reasons for selling. 38 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SHINGLE-MILL and site, value about $16,000; also general store, near Seattle, Wash. Address O X 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES IN enterprising city of Western Iowa; must sell on account of death. Address C N 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED COAL yard. 261 N. State-st.

WANTED—FRENCHMAN FOR FRENCH HOtel with some capital, to rent down-town hotel, restaurant and bar connection; excellent opportunity. Apply W. T. ADAMS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

$200 OR $300 INVESTED WILL PLACE YOU in good paying business. DELAMARE & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Suite 414.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER OR SMALL SYNDICATE WANTED by a well-known English chemist to establish small works to utilize waste products; processes eminently successful in England. O X 129, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000; ESTABlished manufactory; has grand merit. Address M L 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500 FOR GOOD paying business. 52, 140 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WAGES COLLECTED FREE; COLLECTIONS all kinds quickly made. 70 La Salle-st., Room 60.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY RENTING $1,200 year; $8,500; $3,000 cash, balance easy terms; accept part vacant. P 443, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5170.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brick house and 33 ft. and barn near 29th-st.; $32,500.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Very fine granite house, elegant interior. The most costly house of its size in Chicago. Owner was two years building it; $65,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front, 51 ft. and barn; $42,500.
DREXEL-BLVD.—New house with 75 ft.; $55,000.
DREXEL-BLVD.—New and fine house; $40,000.
GRAND-BLVD.—Brick house, 45 ft.; $23,500.
KENWOOD—Several modern homes; $18,000, $36,000, $20,000, $28,000.
KENWOOD—One of the newest and finest homes on South Side, with lot 100x250 ft.; $80,000.
CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x174 ft., near 33d-st., east front; extra fine lot.
DREXEL-BLVD.—100x250 ft.; no better lot on the boulevard; rare bargain; owner wants to make a quick sale.

FOR SALE—
WASHINGTON-AV., S. W. COR. 50TH-ST.,
two blocks from 50th-st. station,
new, modern brown stone-front house of 10 rooms; hardwood finish on first floor; will be sold at a great bargain. Key can be found at 5002 Washington av.
NO. 4720 INDIANA-AV.—Modern brick house of 8 rooms; brick barn; lot 25x161 feet. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHANCERY SALE—
CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY.
To make partition the master will sell the choice central property, 61 and 63 Plymouth-place, two blocks west of Auditorium, in the Monadnock, Manhattan, and Old Colony Building district, Saturday Jan. 27, at 1 p. m., at the Real Estate Board salesroom, 57 Dearborn-st. Inquire of ABBOTT & BAKER, attorneys, 175 Dearborn-st. CARLOS P. SAWYER, attorney, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
Elegant 10-room house on Groveland-av. near 32d-st.; 35-foot lot; finest house in block; every possible modern improvement. MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE ON ACCOUNT OF OWNER'S LEAVING THE CITY. Make offer. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS 6-STORY BUILDING in the down-town retail business center, standing on a 40 foot lot, leased for 99 years at low fixed rental; rare chance with little capital to control a splendid piece of central business property. EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., Exclusive Agents, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—3 LARGE BUILDINGS suitable for any kind of manufacturing, 198x100; own switch on Santa Fe railroad; artesian well 138 feet deep; 2 good boilers, engine, shafting, pulleys, and elevator. Inquire of owner, rear 2848 Archer-av. Chicago Candle and Oil Co., 2810 to 2826 Logan-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., FACING THE park and convenient to L road station, 50x178 feet, below value to party who will build a nice home. EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., Exclusive Agents, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES.
We have a splendid list, ranging in price from $5,000 to $30,000, on leading avenues; some decided bargains amongst them. Call and get particulars. L. G. BEES & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
An elegant 12-room house on Grand-blvd. leased for five years at $2,400 per year; a bargain. W. W. YATES & CO., Cor. 43d-st. and Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS WITHIN 3 BLOCKS of Ill. Cen. railroad, 1 block from Calumet and South Chicago Electric railway, and 5 minutes' walk from Cottage Grove-av. cable cars. THOMAS W. PRINDEVILLE, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES on Groveland-av., No. 3248; east front; 13 rooms; all modern improvements; in perfect repair; price, $17,000. H. S. PICKANDS, 1009 Rookery.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE MADISON-ST. CORNER,
East of Ashland-av.
100x125 feet, with poor frame improvements, renting for over $6,000 per year.
(279) EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., Exclusive Agents, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—1613 FULTON-ST., NEW 2-STORY flat bldg., with finished basement connected with first flat, giving 8 rooms below and 6 above, with every convenience; elegant mantels, gas fixtures, 2 furnaces, laundry; Bedford stone front and stone walk; near L Station at Homan-av.; price $7,700. T. F. ROBINSON, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—100X150 feet on Canal-st., north of Madison, with railroad switch; this property is only about four blocks from business center. EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., Exclusive Agents, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SAVINGS DEPOSITORS NOTICE—2-story and basement stone front house, 11 rooms West Side; desirable locality; $8,000; ½ cash; will pay you 9 per cent net on cash required. Address O X 152, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST. LOT; $115; 25X181. S. R. KIMBALL & CO., 532 W. Madison.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR WILL LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—A choice small corner on the LAKE-SHORE DRIVE, South of Division-st.; has no restrictions; can loan part money to build. EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., Exclusive Agents, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS, NORTH SIDE, $6,000; SUITable for teaming. Inquire 261 N. State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WANTED—MECHANICS—PERMAnent employment at good wages may be found by machinists, iron, steel, and wood workers, molders, and shoemakers in new factories just opening (and working all the year round) at West Pullman. City (lake) water, perfect drainage, paved streets, Portland cement sidewalks, city schools, etc.; if you are prepared to purchase a lot and become a resident call immediately at address given below.
Terms of payments on lots, one-tenth cash, balance in thirty-six monthly payments. No other such opportunity offered in Cook County.
WEST PULLMAN LAND ASSOCIATION, Room 404, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,600; 6-ROOM HOUSE; $50 DOWN $20 a month including interest at 6 per cent; lot 25 x125; adjoining lot can be bought; water now being put on property free of charge to the purchaser. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—SAVE YOUR MONEY BY BUYING A lot at Morton Park from $350 up on as easy payments as you want; small payment down; of WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA REALTY, LAKE front and otherwise, in quantity to suit; lowest possible price; plats and information furnished. J. JOHNSTON JR., 78 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY—New modern houses at La Grange. C. W. RICHMOND, 94 La Salle-st., Room 28.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PINE AND OAK TIMBER LAND, 65,000,000 feet, with lead and iron, 80 miles southwest of St. Louis. BOYCE & JEFFERS, 162 La Salle-st.

MINES AND MINING.

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD—UNTIL FEB. 1 $60 buys 1,000 shares Victor Con. Gold Mining and Milling Co., Cripple Creek; $12 cash, $12 month. After that price advances. Agents wanted. Write for particulars to A. H. Weber, Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colo.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—FOR A COMPLETE SOUTHERN California home upon easy terms go to H. J. RANSOM & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TWO ACRES OF LAND FOR CASH, on railroad, within one hour's ride from city depot, with contract to buy 20 or 40 more; must not exceed $100 per acre. Address with full particulars O X 109, Tribune office.

WANTED—DWELLING ABOUT 10 ROOMS near Halsted, south of Wellington. Address O X 94, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FARMS AND CITY PROPERty for stocks or merchandise; correspondence strictly confidential. Address 222 N. Washington-av., Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—WESTERN OR SOUTHERN LAND for Rockford residence. P 459, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOAN OF $5,000 WANTED ON 40-ACRE RESIdence property, Great Falls, Mont.; worth $30,000. Address O X 110, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $10,000 OR more on improved Chicago realestate; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved city real estate. WAHL & CHAPIN, 706 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND EVANSton real estate. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; ANY amount; low rates; no delay. SNYDACKER & CO., 153 Washington-st.

OWING TO THE LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY on hand amongst my clients, I can for the present time make loans on real estate in amounts from $2,000 to $50,000 at low rates; prompt service. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—BY CASADY, COLE & CO., 908 Chamber of Commerce, in any amount from $3,000 up to $50,000; 6 per cent.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WANTED—LOAN OF $3,000 ON 300 LOTS AT Tolleston for 3 years; will pay 8 per cent; first mortgage. Address O X 150, Tribune office.

6 AND 6½ PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR sale—We can supply carefully selected mortgages, secured on centrally located rental bearing property in Chicago, in amounts to suit, with titles guaranteed; send for list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$2,500, $1,500, $1,000, $500, AND OTHER amounts to loan. CUNNINGHAM, 122 La Salle-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; 6 per cent; without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

$175,000 TO LOAN AT 5½ AND 6 PER CENT in sums of $10,000 and upward; principals only. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 17[illegible] Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
Incorporated. First floor above the street.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts. CUT THIS OUT.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY Room 201, 185 and 187 West Madison, N. W. Cor. of Halsted. LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES mortgages, receipts, etc. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ANY SUM LOANED ON MERCHANDISE, FURNIture, notes, and other collaterals. W. N. ALLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY SUM LOANED ON LIBRARIES OR ANY quantity of books. Address O X 82, Tribune.

A1 NOTE $200 FOR SALE—MUST REALIZE. Address P 482, Tribune office.

BAUMAN COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—LARGest and most reliable in Chicago. Liberal loans made on diamonds, watches, and jewelry. All collaterals left with us are kept in fire and burglar proof safes and vaults. We have any amount of money to loan at lowest rates of interest. Business strictly confidential. Give us a trial. H. BAUMAN & CO., New Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle-st. and Fifth-av., and 159 South Clark-st., near Madison.

BUSINESS CONCERNS OF HIGH COMMERCIAL rating wanting to float large lines of their own commercial paper or wanting to exchange paper with equally well rated parties can be accommodated in an extensive confidential and business manner by addressing Lock Box 55, 81 Washington-st., Chicago.

BETTER THAN GOLD—SHARES IN THE Great Western Aluminum Smelting and Refining Co. Aluminum by this process cheap as fine steel. Write for particulars. Agents wanted. A. H. WEBER, Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN Co., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 3 BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD. LOANS ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, HORSES, ETC.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO., they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Brevoort Hotel.

LOAN REQUIRED ON SPLENDID COLLECTION of paintings. Address P 475, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED ON PIANOS, DIAMONDS and warehouse receipts only. A. ST. CLARE, 96 Washington-st., Room 20.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT FOR CASH; all kinds of broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry or silverware, etc.; highest prices paid. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, Room 601 Columbus Building, State and Washington-sts.

RICHTER & FOSTER'S LOAN BANK—WE LOAN money on watches, diamonds, jewelry, and musical instruments at reasonable rates at 344 S. State-st., formerly 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON furniture and diamonds; lowest rates. 88 and 90 Washington-st., Room 54.

WANTED—$30,000, 7 PER CENT, OF PRIVATE party; $200,000 A1 security. P 452, Tribune.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, CHEAP, 156 18TH-ST., TO be removed immediately. S. L. HALL CO., 79 E. 12th-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

FOR SALE—PHYSICIANS' OPERATING CHAIRS and tables; some bargains. 1530 Masonic Temple.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid. Refinery, 253 W. Madison-st.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES ALL KINDS Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st., Chicago.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

DO YOU COLLECT STAMPS? IF SO CALL ON WM. ROWLEY, 43 E. Van Buren-st., dealer in stamps and coins for collections. Circulars free.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

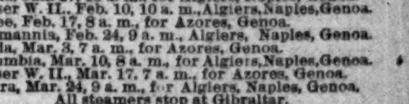
HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines; novels exchanged. WELLS B. SIZER, 189 State, Palmer House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE CLAIMING TO HAVE BEEN SWINdled by shipping furs to Indiana parties will please send price list, giving quotations and statements showing less prices paid, to CRATTY BROS. & JARVIS & CLEVELAND, attorneys at law, Security Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—ONE QUARTER OR THIRD OF space in freight car for household furniture to San Francisco. Address Theo Reichard, 1469 W. Lake-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.



Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Fulda, Jan. 27, 10 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 10, 10 a. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Spree, Feb. 17, 8 a. m., for Azores, Genoa.
Normannia, Feb. 24, 9 a. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, Mar. 3, 7 a. m., for Azores, Genoa.
Columbia, Mar. 10, 8 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Mar. 17, 7 a. m., for Azores, Genoa.
Werra, Mar. 24, 9 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa and Naples to Egypt and the East by the North German Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imperial Mail Steamers.
N. G. L. Oelrichs & Co.
H. Claussenius & Co. 80 Fifth-av.
H.-A. Packet Co., 125 La Salle-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Ems, Tues., Jan. 30, 1 pm	Trave, Tue., Feb. 13, 11 am
Werra, Sat., Feb. 3, 7 am	Lahn, Tue., Feb. 20, 9 am
Elbe, Tues., Feb. 6, 9 am	Aller, Tue., Feb. 27, 11 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
5 DAYS, 13 HOURS, 7 MINUTES,
BY THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA." "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 H. P., positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world. "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," "AURANIA," "SERVIA," and others, averaging over 510 ft. long, 7,500 tons, and 14,000 H. P. The whole comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers, ONE OF WHICH WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL EVERY SATURDAY.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for safety, comfort, and speed (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES.
AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw channel steamers.

Paris....Jan. 31, 1:00 pm	Chester....Feb. 10, 9:00 am
Berlin....Feb. 7, 6:30 am	Paris....Feb. 21, 6:30 am

AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL,
Every Wednesday.
Exceptionally good second-class and steerage accommodations.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.

Belgenland...Jan. 31, 2 pm	Rhynland...Feb. 14, noon
Pennland..Feb. 7, 6:30 am	Westernland Feb. 21, 6 am

AND
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Wednesday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
SPRING SAILINGS.

Normannia, April 5.	Normannia, May 10.
Furst Bismarck, April 19.	Columbia, May 17.
Augusta Victoria, May 3.	Furst Bismarck, May 24.

Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. passage offices: 37 Broadway, New York; 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL CO.—*Daily. †Ex. Sun. xEx Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:00 pm	*7:15 am
	*10:40 pm	*10:05 am
Ashland and Duluth	* 5:00 pm	*10:05 am
Ashland and Iron towns	x10:40 pm	‡ 7:15 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	†8:00 am	† 9:25 pm
Waukesha Ex.	*3:45 pm	*11:05 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, DesMoines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	†12:15 pm * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	† 2:15 pm * 8:15 am * 9:30 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:15 pm	¶ 8:00 am * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:30 pm	¶ 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm ‡11:00 pm	*10:05 am ¶ 7:35 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., †6:15 p. m., †7:00 p. m., *9:45 p. m.

Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:15 p. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. ‖ Sun. only

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Bureau Accommodation	† 8:15 am	† 7:05 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex	*10:35 am	* 3:35 pm
St. Jo. Atch., Lvnwth & Kan. City	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. and Pueblo via Kansas City, Vestibuled	* 6:00 pm	*12:00 n'n
Fort Worth, Texas, Ex	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Linc. (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex	‡10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex	‡10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Pullman Tourist Car, Daily, Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Kansas City, Ft. Worth, and El Paso, Fast Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:30 am † 9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:15 pm ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am * 9:40 am
Dubuque	* 6:15 pm	¶ 9:40 am
do	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 2:10 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	‡ 6:15 pm ‡ 8:00 pm ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am ¶ 7:00 am ¶ 9:40 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave. *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., ‡3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., ‡3:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 1:35 pm	* 4:45 pm
Chicago, Cairo and Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Cairo and St. Louis	* 8:40 am	* 4:45 pm
Bloomington Passenger	† 8:40 am	† 9:50 am
Chicago & New Orleans Exp	* 7:45 pm	* 7:20 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Kankakee Passenger	† 5:00 pm	† 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 5:15 pm	*10:00 am
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford, Freeport & Dubuque	† 1:55 pm	† 1:15 pm
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily ‡Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.

Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex	† 1:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:05 am
California Limited	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
California Fast Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 8:50 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	† 2:15 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:30 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 8:45 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom	* 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS! DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES! Chicago Great Western Ry. Co., Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:25 am	11:20 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:02 am	† 6:50 pm
Danville and Terre Haute Pass	†12:55 pm	† 9:40 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:30 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:27 pm	* 6:55 am
Paris, Marshall and Cairo	† 7:02 am	9:40 pm

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 pm	7:30 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STATION foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Commercial Agent, 193 Clark-st.

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	† 7:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids, parlor car	† 4:55 pm	† 1:45 pm
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	*11:30 pm	¶ 6:30 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark st.

Nov. 19, 1893.	Leave. Chicago.	Arrive. Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 7:45 am	† 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 4:00 pm	* 5:30 pm
Grand Rapids Solid Train via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 4:15 pm	† 4:00 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 4:55 pm	† 1:45 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 5:20 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:35 pm	* 7:05 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:35 pm	* 7:15 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and M. W. Ry.	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:15 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	*11:40 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:40 pm
Pittsburg Limited	* 3:00 pm	* 7:40 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Columbus and Wheeling Ex	* 6:25 pm	* 7:20 am
New York, Washington, Pittsburg, and Cleveland, Vestibuled Limited	* 6:25 pm	*11:55 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & St. Louis Lim	*10:02 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr	* 8:10 am	* 6:40 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	† 4:35 pm	†10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 6:15 pm

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

EASTERN.

Continued.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:20 am	* 7:55 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:45 am	* 5:30 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:45 am	* 5:30 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 5:10 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
The Pittsburgh Special	* 5:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Youngstown and New Castle	* 5:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	* 7:10 am	‡ 7:00 am
New York Mail & Pittsburg Exp	* 8:00 am	‡ 9:20 am
Chicago and Boston Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 2:00 pm
Atlantic & Pittsburg Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	‡ 4:00 pm	‡ 5:30 pm
Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	‡10:30 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:35 am
New York Express	‡11:30 pm	‡ 6:45 pm

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 1:30 pm	10:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 8:40 pm	8:15 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:45 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:35 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
North Judson Accommodation	† 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am

GENERAL NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Congressman Sibley Resigns Because of His Opinions—Harter's Last Term.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Representative Sibley (Dem., Pa.) has sent his resignation to the Governor of Pennsylvania as a member of Congress, to take effect Feb. 17. Congressman Sibley is of the Twenty-sixth District and the only Populist Democrat from Pennsylvania. Last week Sibley announced that he was opposed to the Wilson bill and President Cleveland's policy in general, and sent a communication to the county committees of Crawford and Erie and declared that if they desired he would resign. Should the Governor order an election for February to fill the vacancy a Republican will surely succeed Sibley, as the district is heavily Republican, Sibley having won on a tidal wave.

Postoffice Report Not Considered.

Owing to the fact that a quorum was not present at the meeting of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds no report was made relative to the Chicago public building. Should the committee at its meeting Saturday agree to have a printed communication on this subject Mr. Bretz will prepare it from data already furnished him by the Postoffice Department, Postmaster Hesing, and the members of the Chicago Congressional delegation. Postmaster-General Bissell did not have an opportunity to confer with Assistant Postmaster-General Jones this afternoon, and consequently the appointment of the Chicago Postoffice Commission was deferred.

This Is Harter's Last Term.

Representative Harter of Ohio, in making a last appeal to the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors for an appropriation for the improvement of Lorain Harbor, at the mouth of Black River, in Lake Erie, disclosed the fact that this will be his last term as a member of the House. A year ago or more Mr. Harter said he would not be a candidate for reëlection, and since then has changed his residence to Philadelphia, Pa., in order to be near his daughter. Mr. Harter said: "My interests in Ohio, of course, remain. I expect to serve out the rest of my term in Congress, and shall then abandon political life. It does not suit me to be nine-tenths an office-broker and one-tenth a legislator."

Fourth-Class Postmasters Commissioned.

Commissions were issued today to the following fourth-class Postmasters for Western points: Illinois—Altona, L. K. Byers; Biggs, Michael Hoff; Caldwell, E. W. Davis; Crawford, D. A. Rowland; Monica, Miss Jane Ford. Indiana—Elrod, William Hundley; Montclair, Morton Ellis; Reelsville, A. B. Fox. Iowa—Butler, Melissa Watts; Clayford, Robert Snyder; Dahlonega, William Denny; Fenton, Frank Bailey; Ridgway, W. J. Paley; Steen, O. L. Mossman. Ohio—Abbeyville, P. J. Orth; Allenville, J. W. Clark; Bartramville, Hugh Forgey; Holcomb, J. L. W. Evans; Villa, J. L. Little; Warsaw, J. L. Little.

Washington Notes.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed Isaac H. Morrow of Ohio an Immigrant Inspector.

President Cleveland, accompanied by his sister, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, and his private secretary, Mr. Thurber, returned to Washington from Hartford, Conn., about 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Kem (Pop., Neb.) has introduced in the House a long bill to provide an adequate volume of full legal tender coin and paper money for the classification of the funds in the United States Treasury and for the establishment of a general system of government banking.

Senator Kyle (Ind., N. D.) has introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the damages resulting to any person who made entry upon lands within the present limits of the Sequoia and Yosemite national parks by reason of the withdrawal of these lands from settlement.

Assistant Secretary Reynolds, in reversing a decision of the Commissioner of Pensions in the case of Alvin West, formerly of the Kentucky State Guards, holds that a militiaman is not pensionable unless disability was incurred in line of duty while actually in the service of the United States; a State militiaman under orders from United States officers is not in the service of the United States unless mustered into service.

A Poem.

Of all who walk upon the earth,
Or sail upon the sea,
There's none I mark with such concern
As me.

Because, though there are many men
Of parts—in their degree—
When closely scanned they are not quite
Like me.

The even's star, the dying day,
Wind's wandering minstrelsy—
By whom are these so sadly marked
As me?

Most courteous wights there are, no doubt,
Of charming gallantry;
But, still, to please the nicest tastes,
Takes me.

To careless ears these words (perchance),
Will smack of vanity;
But bear in mind I'm speaking now
Of me.

Some men have reason, huge and strong;
They frame philosophy;
But, still, to settle things just right,
Takes me.

And, hence, of all who walk the earth,
Or sail upon the sea,
There's none I mark with such concern
As me.

—*Williston Fish in Puck.*

It Is the Mind That Sees.

How do we see? Did you ever chance to think? I have asked quite a number of people lately and they reply: "With our eyes, of course; how else?" or words to that effect. Did you ever realize how much of our vision is mental? We see nothing properly and definitely until the mind lends its perception. We may be gazing at a picture, yet be unable to see anything but a confused mass of color—because the mind is seeing faces and scenes a thousand miles away, perhaps. Call the mental vision back and the figures on the canvas take their proper places, at once we see the picture. Or shut your eyes. Can you not see the faces of those you love or hate as clearly as you ever saw them with with the physical means of sight? How many times one glances at his watch, yet, when asked the time as he replaces it in his pocket, is unable to tell simply because he looked only with the eyes and not with the mind also.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A Boston Woman Saw the Fair.

There is a woman in Boston who went to the World's Fair when she was too ill to see her friends. Her heart was so much set upon going that it seemed a question whether staying at home would not threaten her life more than going. At all events she went, attended by her sister, who is a physician, her brother, and a nurse. They took her to a hotel close to the gates and rolled her about fine mornings in a reclining chair. And if they chanced to encounter any of their friends from Boston the sick woman's attendants would say: "O, she isn't able to see anybody yet!"—*Boston Transcript.*

HE NAMES HUTCHINGS.

JUDGE SCALES IGNORES REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE'S REQUEST.

Election Commissioner Said to Have Been Reappointed and Badenoch Rejected on Condition That the Democrats Nominate and Elect Scales County Judge Again Next Fall—Rubens' Opinion Against Y. M. C. A., and a New Ordinance Suggested—Municipal News.

Judge Scales has reappointed "Gus" Hutchings Election Commissioner. This action has been anticipated for some days, though Judge Scales is reported to have said one day last week he intended to appoint Mr. Badenoch, who had been recommended by the Republican Executive committee and the Republican press. Republicans charge that the County Judge had a purpose in making this announcement. His term as County Judge expires this year. He is a candidate for reëlection. He does not stand well with the leaders of his party. They have been looking around for a candidate for County Judge to take his place. The announcement that he would appoint Mr. Badenoch was made, it is charged, with the hope that the Democratic leaders would urge Judge Scales not to do so. That alleged hope was realized. Mr. Badenoch is a clear-headed, resolute, capable man who would insist on a strict but just and fair interpretation of the election law. The cheaper kind of Democrats do not want such a man. When the Badenoch announcement was made they rushed to Judge Scales to urge him not to appoint Mr. Badenoch. The First Ward bosses, the Twenty-ninth Ward bosses, the Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Ward bosses are said to have told him it would never do. Ald. Coughlin, Bill Skakel, Billy Asay, and Tom Carey protested. They would not have Badenoch at any price. If Scales would drop him, it is charged, they would pledge themselves to support Scales for renomination. That, it is said, is just what Scales wanted. He has not appointed Badenoch, and the Democratic bosses, Republicans say, have promised him a renomination.

Alleged Bargain Made Last Sunday.

The alleged bargain was made last Sunday. Republicans say it was ratified in a basement saloon where Judge Scales, Commissioner Hutchings, and some of the employés of the County Court and the Election Commissioners resort. The reappointment of Hutchings, it is charged, was agreed on at the same time. Dennis Hogan, Representatives Donnelly and McInerney were on hand to see that "the thing was fixed." Hutchings, as Election Commissioner, the Republicans say, has acted under the instructions of these men for the last two years. He never has acted as a Republican. He has not pretended to act as a Republican. Furthermore they say he does not profess to be a Republican. The reappointment of Hutchings, therefore, makes the board solidly Democratic. Even Hutchings' personal friend, Congressman Mason, refused to recommend him.

Republicans say the Democrats urged Hutchings' appointment that they may have full control over the election machinery next fall. Judge Scales, "as the Democratic nominee for County Judge," will find it to his interest, as well as to the interest of the other Democratic candidates, the Republicans say, that the judges of election in the First, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth Wards be selected by such friendly partisans as the Hutchings of the board. The law will be interpreted for Hutchings by Larry Boyle. Hutchings, it is said, will do as he is told by Scales, Boyle, Hogan, Donnelly, and McInerney. There will be a new registration next fall. With a Hutchings Election Board and Scales on the county bench the Democrats think they may have it all their own way. They undoubtedly will have a decided advantage.

Judge Scales Talks.

"I have been unable to find any good reason why I should not reappoint Mr. Hutchings," said Judge Scales. "No criticisms have been made of his honesty or integrity, and I am of the opinion that he always administered the duties of his office faithfully. I have given the Republican committee an opportunity to suggest names from the West Side for the office and it has been done. The only objection raised against Mr. Hutchings' appointment was that he was 'distasteful' to certain Republicans. I do not think Mr. Hutchings has been a partisan member of the board. I do not want a member of the Board of Election Commissioners to be a partisan. The board ought to consist of fair and impartial men and I think Mr. Hutchings is one."

Judge Scales said further that he never said he would appoint Mr. Badenoch. In this he seems to be mistaken. He said the same evening that the recommendation was made by the Republican committee that he would appoint Mr. Badenoch. Last Tuesday evening he admitted in the hearing of representatives of the *Herald* and THE TRIBUNE that he said he would appoint Mr. Badenoch.

County Clerk Henry Wulff would not talk about Judge Scales' appointment. "I rather expected this," he said, "but I am the County Clerk and it is hardly my province to criticise the actions of the County Judge."

Sheriff Gilbert said: "I always believed Judge Scales would appoint Hutchings, because the Democrats wanted him to do so. I told the other members of the committee that it was useless to make a recommendation. The County Judge played that trick on us before two years ago. He asked certain Republicans to submit three names from which he would select a Commissioner. We selected three names. He selected Hutchings, who was not recommended."

Favored Hutchings All the Time.

Hutchings himself said yesterday Mayor Hopkins had advised Judge Scales not to appoint Mr. Badenoch. When the Mayor was informed on this point he said: "It is not true. I have not seen Judge Scales since Mr. Badenoch was recommended by the Republican committee. I have not communicated with him either. I asked him the evening before Mr. Badenoch was recommended whether he intended to reappoint Hutchings. He told me he did, and I remarked: 'Why don't you do it then?' That was the last conversation I had with Scales on that or any other subject."

Hutchings sent for some members of the Republican committee yesterday, asked them to go on his bond, and said he would hereafter act on their advice. John M. Smyth and J. R. B. Van Cleave went on his bond on this condition. It was reported by Hutchings' friends last evening that the petition for his appointment was signed by John M. Smyth, Chris Mamer, and other members of the committee that recommended Mr. Badenoch. This petition, it is said, was signed, however, before Mr. Badenoch's name was mentioned and before he was recommended.

Y. M. C. A. LIABLE FOR WATER RATE.

Rubens Says It Should Have Exempt and Non-Exempt Meters—New Ordinance.

Corporation Counsel Rubens has rendered to the Mayor an opinion that when the Y. M. C. A. connected its new building on La Salle street with the water mains of the city without first obtaining a permit, and thus supplied its entire building, the parts devoted to charity and education as well as the parts devoted to business and revenue, with water from the city system, it committed a violation of law, and that it is liable to pay to the city the water rates fixed by ordinance for all the water consumed in that building, whether in those parts devoted to the exempt uses or to those devoted to business purposes, as long as the water service to the several portions is not separated and placed under distinct meter service.

"Where in the nature of things the water service cannot be separated," Mr. Rubens holds, "such as in the case of the boilers supplying heat to the entire building, and in case of the elevators, which may be used both for business purposes and for the purposes entitling the association to exemption, the water rates must be paid. But when the association shall procure such separate meter service so that the city can ascertain what amount of water is furnished to the portions of the building exclusively devoted to the exempted uses no water rates should be assessed for the water furnished to the portions so devoted.

"From a careful examination of the subject-matter I find that the ordinance of the city relating to exemption from the payment of water rates needs revision. The ordinance quoted does not exempt churches and religious institutions, and still, as a matter of fact, churches have for some time paid no water taxes. I find that subsequent to the enactment of the ordinance Sept. 15, 1884, the Council passed a special order to this effect:

"*Ordered*, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby directed to cancel and annul all water rates and taxes assessed against charitable and educational institutions not conducted for the purposes of private gain, and on all places of public worship.

"Thereafter, Nov. 21, 1884, this order was amended by striking out the words, 'not conducted for purposes of private gain.' Irrespective of the question of whether any general ordinances of the city can be amended by the mere passage of an order, it is apparent that these orders were so drafted as to rebate only the taxes then assessed and not the taxes thereafter to be assessed, although it may have been the intention of the council to rebate water rates levied in the past as well as those levied in the future. I also found separate ordinances relating to the Cook County Hospital and to military institutions, and in order that the whole subject of exemptions from water rates may be taken out of its present chaotic state I submit to you for your examination and consideration the draft of an ordinance, which you may submit to the Council if it meets with your approval."

The proposed ordinance makes the provision that no water rates shall hereafter be levied and assessed against any of the following premises:

All premises exclusively used for and devoted to religious worship and religious purposes, including the church buildings, parsonages, convents of all denominations whatsoever; all premises exclusively devoted to the relief of the poor in any form and all premises exclusively occupied by purely charitable institutions not carried on for private gain or profit; all premises exclusively occupied by schools, colleges, and other institutions of learning not conducted for private gain or profit; all premises belonging to and forming the Cook County Hospital; all premises occupied and used solely by military organizations or military companies chartered and organized under the laws of the State of Illinois for military purposes.

The word "premises" as used in this ordinance shall be held to include only such buildings as are exclusively devoted to the uses hereinabove respectively set forth. In case only a portion of any building shall be entitled to the exemption hereinabove provided, such portion shall first be placed under separate meter service.

The Y. M. C. A. claimed exemption under this provision of its charter:

That the real estate held by said corporation for its own use shall be exempt from taxation for general purposes either by the State of by municipal or county organizations, and in this regard be held and treated the same as church property.

Also under the amended charter of 1867, which provides:

This association shall also have power to purchase, hold, enjoy, and convey other real estate for the purpose of establishing and maintaining free libraries and reading rooms and for benevolent and religious purposes; and the same, while it shall be held and owned by and for said association for its own use together with all personal property held or owned by and for said association, shall be in like manner exempt from taxation except as hereinafter provided. In case the income of said association exceeds the expenses and disbursements necessary to carry out the objects of said association the exemption from said taxation shall not apply to any such excess.

CROSSETTE ADHERES TO HIS PLAN.

He Believes a Special Water Assessment Can Be Made for $60,000.

Notwithstanding the protest of the Mayor and the Chairman of the Finance committee Expert Harper and Supt. Crossette are yet figuring on the cost of making an entirely new assessment. They now believe the work can be done in five months at a cost not exceeding $60,000. Supt. Crossette says his thirty-four inspectors can do little in the work because they are kept busy looking into special cases of irregularity. The thirty-four window clerks during this period of non-collection are engaged in preparing the books for the next period of collection, work which should be done by the Assessor. The clerks are simply making copies of the last books, mistakes and all. Crossette does not know how many men are employed in his department. As a matter of fact there are fifty-one inspectors, not thirty-four. There are 348 men employed in the department altogether. This number does not include engineers and men employed in laying water mains. The pay-roll aggregates $270,000. A former superintendent of the water office said yesterday: "The work can be done well for $150,000 per annum."

Ald. Ryan, who is an expert plumber, was asked yesterday what the thirteen plumber inspectors of the water office are doing.

"I don't think they are doing anything now; they can't do anything," he replied. "They never do much. They are supposed to inspect connections when made by plumbers with the street mains. There are few connections of this kind during the winter months. Two inspectors would be sufficient. There is no use for thirteen, but there are thirteen on the pay-roll."

"What do you think of this new assessment plan."

"I think it is a good scheme. But it ought to be done by the present force. Take those thirteen plumber inspectors. They should be set to work making an assessment in some ward. They are only loafing now."

Ald. Madden, too, seems to think the water office is overmanned. He said yesterday: "I am investigating this subject and I think the pruning knife can be applied with advantage."

Since Supt. Crossette has set his heart upon a new water assessment of the entire city he seems to have great luck in discovering irregularities. Yesterday he called attention to another. In 1892 a permit for a house to contain one extra bath tub and two extra hand basins was taken out and the assessment against this individual was fixed in the water office on a permit given in the Building Department at $20 a year. Recently the man made some objection to his assessment and Mr. Crossette sent an inspector to his house. The inspector found four extra bath tubs and five extra hand basins. On the new basis the water rates should be $54 a year instead of $20. In another instance a man objected to paying an assessment for water for six horses and made affidavit that he had but four. An inspector was sent to his barn and found twelve horses.

AUSTRALIAN SCHEME AT PRIMARIES.

Ald. Schumacher Makes a Novel Suggestion for the Tenth Ward.

A novel proposition for Aldermanic primaries has been made by Ald. Schumacher of the Tenth Ward, who is a candidate for reëlection, and who seeks Democratic indorsement. It is that the primary be held according to the Australian plan. He proposes that the wards be divided into eight polling districts; that each district be provided with booths according to the Australian plan; that the judges be selected from among the regular Democratic judges; and that the ballots be printed, like the official election ballot, by some central authority, the ward committeeman, and the Central committee, and that the voting be in all respects the same as at the regular election. There are four or five candidates in the Tenth Ward for the Democratic nomination, among them ex-Commissioner O'Connell, John J. Cullerton, and Schumacher himself. All have accepted the plan except Cullerton. He hesitates. The plan is being discussed in other wards, and will be brought up at the meeting of the Democratic City Central committee this evening.

Still the Aldermanic candidates crop up. Alfred Cowles Jr. is being talked of as a candidate on the Republican side in the Second Ward and C. F. Guenther is mentioned on the Democratic side. Archibald Winne, a manufacturer, is discussed in the Fourth Ward by some Republicans and Arthur Stanwood by the Thirteenth Ward Republicans. William Buehler, a paint and oil dealer, is a candidate for the Republican nomination in the Twelfth and Joseph F. Haas, a hatter, is mentioned in the Fifteenth Ward. Paul Dasso will be the administration candidate in the Seventeenth and ex-Ald. P. J. Haynes is a candidate on the Democratic side in the Twenty-sixth.

Wants to Dump Snow on Lake-Front.

Supt. Schofield of the Bureau of Street and Alley Cleaning complained to the Mayor yesterday because he was restrained under the Montgomery Ward injunction from using the Lake-Front as a place for the dumping of snow carted from the streets of the First Ward. Corporation Counsel Rubens was asked to seek a modification of the injunction allowing the dumping of snow on the Lake-Front. At the time of the last heavy fall of snow George S. Welles sought a like modification of the injunction, but failed.

Second Part of Stockton's Story.

The second and concluding part of Frank R. Stockton's curious story, "The Comet-Hunter and the Gemini," will be printed in Sunday's TRIBUNE. Be sure to read of the further adventures of the passengers and crew of the unfortunate ship Boncastle. Last week the entire edition was exhausted by noon and many thousands went away disappointed. If you wish to be sure of receiving THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE leave an advance order with your newsdealer and he will look out for you.

Mr. Frank Boden and wife and Mrs. Roberts left yesterday on the Santa Fé limited for California.

HE MAKES TWO WILLS

THOMAS LYNCH, THE DISTILLER, SEPARATES HIS BEQUESTS.

By One Instrument $400,000 Is Left to His Children, Grandchildren, and Sister; and by the Other the Income from $60,000 to Mrs. Belle D. Hill—Large Part of His Estate Divided Before His Death—Attorney Lessing Rosenthal Talks of the Documents—Court Notes.

Thomas Lynch, the distiller, left two wills, the first distributing $400,000 worth of personal property among his sons, his sister, and his grandchildren; the second giving a special legacy to Mrs. Belle B. Hill of the interest during her lifetime upon $60,000 in Chicago water funds, to be put in the hands of Lyman J. Gage and Edward F. Lawrence as executors and trustees. A further sum of $2,000 in personal property is set aside to pay any expenses the trustees might incur. As the water bonds produce an income of 3½ per cent, they will yield an income of $2,100 a year. At the death of Mrs. Belle Hill the principal is to revert to the heirs under the other will. By the terms of this instrument Mrs. James O'Brien, sister of the testator, is to receive $50 a month during her lifetime. The rest of the estate is left equally between John A. Lynch and James D. Lynch, the surviving sons, and Mrs. Maria Mackay, a daughter. The sons of Thomas Lynch are to receive $15,000 when they become of age. Under this will John A. Lynch, who is President of the National Bank of the Republic, and James D. Lynch are made executors. Application for letters testamentary was made by the executors under each will in proper form and these are granted by the Probate Court. Individual bonds were filed by the executors under each will, as testator had expressly waived security by clauses in the wills.

It is understood the reason a separate will was made bequeathing a substantial income to Mrs. Belle B. Hill was that the testator desired there should be no contest or dispute. Mrs. Hill, who is the wife of a prominent American Express official, was an old friend of the family and enjoyed the special confidence and respect of the testator. No inventory of the property has yet been filed in court, but the period in which it can be presented has not yet expired. The $462,000 disposed of does not represent the wealth of Thomas Lynch. A distribution of his immense real estate interests was made during his lifetime.

Thomas Lynch was a partner in the big Shufeldt distillery on the North Side. After the sale of the property to the whisky trust he turned his energies in other directions and opened a brokerage and loan office in the First National Bank Building under the name of Thomas Lynch & Sons. He died Sept. 22 last, and, after the funeral, his heirs and relatives assembled at the family residence, No. 44 Benton place, to hear the will read. Testator's solicitors, Julius and Lessing Rosenthal, were present and broke the seals of the document. Then for the first time it was known that the testator had made two wills.

Attorney Lessing Rosenthal said: "Mr. Lynch simply expressed a desire to so distribute his estate and we prepared the proper papers. It is an unusual practice in America for a person to leave two concurrent wills, but it is not uncommon in England. Under the law it is not essential that the last will of a testator should be expressed in a single instrument. There may, indeed, be several papers and forms constituting a will when taken together and which may be offered for probate jointly. The courts in many States though are reluctant to admit as wills any extraneous unattested paper, the purpose of which is to dispose of property. In this instance the two instruments were made at the same time and both are witnessed by Julius and Lessing Rosenthal and Mary L. Colbert. In the document distributing the larger part of the property reference is made to the legacy now enjoyed by Mrs. Belle B. Hill."

Alleged "Tout" Sues for $10,000.

The Washington Park club and William A. Pinkerton are defendants in a case on trial before Judge Hutchinson. Edward F. Moore, a colored man, sues them to recover $10,000 for ejecting him from the park one day during the summer meeting of 1886. The plaintiff testified that Mr. Pinkerton ordered him removed from the grounds after he had paid for his admission. He says he was not making any disturbance and that he was thrown out by several officers. Mr. Pinkerton testified that the plaintiff was a "tout" and that he had warned him to refrain from "touting" before he ordered his removal from the grounds. A verdict will be rendered today.

They Seek a Title.

George Horn and Jarvis F. Stone filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday to compel the specific performance of an agreement made with Henry Blum Dec. 9 last to sell them a piece of property at Fifty-ninth and Wallace streets with a number of horses and wagons, for $16,000. To bind the contract complainants say they paid down $1,000 and agreed to pay $5,000 more five days after the title to the property was examined, and the balance in two years. The defendant, it is claimed, now refuses to give a title to the property, although he retains the money paid down.

Court Notes.

Judge McConnell yesterday granted an appeal to the Supreme Court from his decision denying the plea made by West-Siders to restrain the Park Commissioners from levying the boulevard tax of 25 cents a foot for maintenance.

Receiver Strain of the National Building, Loan and Investment Society was given leave by Judge Windes yesterday to move to less expensive offices and to sell such articles of personal property as are not needed for conducting the receivership.

Mrs. R. A. Emmons, the business manager of the "Woman's Land Syndicate," yesterday was made defendant in attachment proceedings commenced by L. A. Paddock to secure payment of a note for $250, which payment was guaranteed by Mrs. Emmons.

Judge McConnell yesterday fixed the fee of the attorneys for the Chicago Title and Trust company, receiver of the James H. Walker concern, at $18,000. The sum asked was $25,000, but this was opposed by counsel for James H. Walker, who took an appeal.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE WINDES—(Judge Tuley's business) 6,422.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Nos. 7,993, 7,468, 7,563.
JUDGE EWING—10 a. m.—Motions of course and Nos. 3, 5, 7, and 8, December trial calendar. No. 391 on hearing.
JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 125,807, 8,577, 125,912, and Calendar No. 27.
JUDGE STEIN—Nos. 38 and 45. No. 30 on hearing.
JUDGE SEARS (Judge Brentano's calendar)—Trial call. Term Nos. 510, 616, 918, 921, 922, 924, 927, 930, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 750, 27. No case on trial.
JUDGE PAYNE—(Judge Kettelle's calendar)—Trial call term Nos. 2,047, 2,222, 1,685, 370, 674, 2,224, 2,231, 2,233, 2,282, 2,283, 122,098, 2,285, 2,288, 2,291, 2,341, 2,342, 2,343, 2,344, 2,345, and 1,749. No case on trial.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—No. 118,948 on trial. No further call this week.
JUDGE GIBBONS—(Judge Tuthill's calendar)—Trial call term Nos. 7,411, 11,556, 4,625, 357, 365, 370, 371, 417, 421, 5,343, and 4,299. No. 4,201 on trial.
JUDGE HANECY—(At 9 a. m. Judge Dunne's calendar)—Trial call term Nos. 1,584, 1,596, 15,935, 1,642, 1,289, 1,662, 1,682, and 1,697. No. 686 on trial.
JUDGE DUNNE—At 1 p. m.—Cases from Judge Hanecy's call.
JUDGE BLANKE—Trial call Nos. 143,197, 1,494, 1,497, 1,498, 1,548, 1,550, 1,551, 1,607, 1,612, 1,615, 1,618, 1,669, and 1,670. No. 1,014 on trial.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Call trial term Nos. 8,930 703, 763, 4,000, 642, 824, 871, 872, 675, 876. No. 271 on trial.
JUDGE ADAMS—First call Nos. 301 to 350. No. 1,482 on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—9 a. m. (Judge Baker's calendar)—Nos. 1,425, 5,332, 5,506, 5,730, 5,755, 5,778, 5,796, 5,810, 5,823, 5,832. Nos. 5,702 on trial.
JUDGE BAKER—1 p. m.—Criminal Court.
JUDGE SCALES (County Court)—9 a. m.—No. 129. 10 a. m.—Special assessment calendar.
JUDGE PUTERBAUGH (Probate Court)—General business.
JUDGE FREEMAN (Criminal Court, Branch No. 1)—Nos. 2,090, 1,792, 1,815, 1,837, 1,932, 1,750, 1,631, 1,632, 1,662, 1,836, 2,110, 2,111, 2,212, 2,254.
JUDGE CHETLAIN (Branch No. 2)—No. 1,917.
JUDGE BURKE (Branch No. 4)—Nos. 621, 1,586, 1,925, 650, 469, 474, 1,981, 567, 715, 722, 758, 1,363.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—Law calendar. Nos. 30, 34, 35, 8, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56. No. 28 on trial.
JUDGE SEAMAN—Cases from Judge Grosscup's call.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1894. William B. Hill of New York was admitted to practice.

230—L., M. & T. Ry. Company, plaintiff in error, vs. B. D. Roberts: leave granted to file additional brief on behalf of the defendant in error on or before Thursday next, on motion of Mr. Nelson Case for defendant in error.

231—Margaret B. Sowles et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Chester W. Witters, receiver, etc.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Vermont. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

232—James R. English, administrator and appellant, vs. H. Rieman Duval, receiver, etc.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Florida. Dismissed as above.

211—Joel B. Erhardt, Collector, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Frederick A. Schroeder et al.; argument continued by Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Whitney for the plaintiff in error, by Mr. Edwin B. Smith for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Attorney-General Whitney for the plaintiff in error.

212—Elizabeth Hedden, administratrix, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. William Robertson; argued by Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Whitney for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. Edwin B. Smith for the defendant in error.

229—John Carne Jr. et al., appellants, vs. Augustus Russ; argued by Mr. George W. Smith for the appellants, with leave to counsel for appellee to file brief within one week.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The day call for Friday, Jan. 26, will be as follows: Nos. 1,004, 1,025 (and 1,043), 230, 233, 235, 237, 238, 239, 241, and 242.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the following decisions were rendered: Thomas Barton vs. The District Court of Mahaska County; certiorari proceedings to test the legality of an order punishing plaintiff for contempt. Toledo Savings Bank vs. W. S. Johnson & Co., et al., appellants, Tama District; affirmed. James L. Lombard, appellant, vs. Carrie Gregory et al., appellees, Montgomery District; reversed; Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company vs. Armstead Milner, appellant, Montgomery District; affirmed. John Copeland vs. Sullivan's Saving Institution, appellant, Fremont District; reversed.

DARK PROSPECTS FOR IRON MINING.

Owners and Operators Are Waiting for Action on Wilson Bill.

A party of iron-ore magnates consisting of F. Rockefeller, James Corrigan, P. McKinney, and V. P. Kline passed through the city yesterday for Marquette from Cleveland, stopping for a few hours at the Auditorium. Mr. Corrigan said the trip was merely to look over the mining properties.

"There can be no change for the better in the great iron-ore mining regions of Lake Superior," he said, "until the Wilson bill is disposed of. There are now 3,000,000 tons of ore on the docks along Lake Erie still unsold, and this will supply the furnaces most of next season. If free iron-ore comes the mining companies will cut here and there until they are able to sell their product. The deep mines will remain closed for good."

Mr. Corrigan was elected President of the Lake Carriers' Association last week at Detroit. Regarding the proposition to keep out of commission next season 25 per cent of all lake boats, he said: "The agreement is being signed generally by vesselowners in Cleveland, and I believe enough of them will come into the agreement to give it force. Some vesselmen, like Capt. Thomas Wilson, want all boats to stay in winter quarters until June 15. To my mind such talk is ridiculous. The millions of bushels of grain now on board vessels in Chicago must be moved at the opening of navigation."

John Peirce, the Yerkes of Sioux City, Ia., was at the Grand Pacific yesterday receiving bids and closing contracts for the change in the cable street car lines at Sioux City to electric lines. The cable system has been used five years, after having been put down at great expense. Some of the companies are in the hands of receivers, having been operated at a heavy loss. The cable system is now abandoned as too expensive and wholly unsatisfactory for a town the size of Sioux City. "Our lines will save $62,000 a year by using electricity," Mr. Peirce said, "and the combined street car system of the town can pay well on an investment of $1,500,000."

Strenuous efforts are being made to prevent the threatened disruption of the National Strawboard trust. B. F. Newcomb, the head of the trust, put in yesterday endeavoring to bring the conflicting interests together. Failing to make much progress a general meeting of all members was called to be held here Feb. 17. He hoped that at the meeting the conflict within the trust could be adjusted amicably. Nothing more could be done before the meeting was held. Mr. Newcomb returned to Quincy last night.

"Everything in the affairs of the Chicago and Northern Pacific is progressing favorably," Richard P. Morgan of Dwight, Ill., one of the receivers, said yesterday at the Grand Pacific. "The outlook for a reorganization is highly satisfactory. It may be a month or a year before the reorganization takes place, as that will depend upon the action of the bondholders."

SOUTH CAROLINA WHISKY SPIES ESCAPE.

Mob Fails to Discover Elliot and the Raids Go On Quietly.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The crowd which started the riot last night was after J. H. Elliot, one of the whisky spies who is charged with assaulting Mrs. Notte, the wife of a groceryman whose place Elliot attempted to raid. They first went to the railroad depot to prevent his departure from the city, and then to a boarding-house where he is supposed to lodge. Elliott had taken refuge in the police station.

It was thought that the rioting would be resumed today, but such was not the case, although the whisky constabulary resumed their raiding. There is an organized movement against the whisky spies. The people have been so bullied by these officials that the entire community is ready to revolt. There are fifteen or twenty of the spies here, and all go heavily armed, by order of Gov. Tillman. No one has any doubt but that bloodshed will come out of the enforcement of the dispensary law by the spies.

The police force of the city numbers 100 efficient men. They are armed with repeating rifles and heavy revolvers and have a patrol-wagon service which enables them to move rapidly. A squad of this force under the command of the Chief protected the spies in their raid today, and there was no attempt to interfere with them.

CASE AGAINST FOUROT COMES UP.

Graver's Charge of Perjury Is Argued—Decision Expected Today.

The case of Benjamin C. Fourot, ex-President of the Lima, O., National Bank, who was arrested on a charge of perjury made by William Graver of Chicago, came up yesterday before Commissioner Hoyne, with Judge Seaman of the United States District Court sitting with the Commissioner to decide questions of law. Graver's attorney read authorities to show that when a false statement is sworn to in an affidavit intended to be presented in court the perjury is complete whether the affidavit ever reaches the court or not. District-Attorney Milchrist took the opposite view of the case and argued that the charge of perjury will not hold against Fourot. Judge Seaman and the Commissioner will decide the matter this morning and if they decide for Graver the evidence against Fourot will be heard.

WEDDED BY ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN.

Miss Hattie A. Nestor Is Married to John Mason Duffy.

The marriage of Miss Hattie A. Nestor and John Mason Duffy was solemnized yesterday afternoon by the Rt.-Rev. Archbishop Feehan at the episcopal residence. Miss Mary Elizabeth Nestor, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Arthur Nestor, the bride's brother, was groomsman. The bride, who is a daughter of Timothy Nestor, ex-Mayor of Marquette, Mich., wore a gown of satin with moire antique. The bridemaid wore white embroidered mousseline de soie over blue satin. After the wedding the bridal party was driven to the Richelieu Hotel, where supper was served in the crystal room, plates being laid for twenty. Mr. Duffy is Secretary of the Sanitary District of Chicago and a member of the Columbus club. Mr. and Mrs. Duffy left for a two weeks' visit in the East last night.

The Queen's Taste.

"What is this thing you ask of me?"
Said Lily on parade.
"I'll have their heads; I'll have their heads,
For that's the way I'm made.
They took my throne, they kicked me out;
They think I am not fly;
I'll have their heads, I'll have their heads,
Or know the reason why.

"You cannot bluff your gentle Lil;
I'll have my fill of gore.
To hang their heads upon my belt
'Tis long ago I swore.
Come off! Come off! or take a walk!
Mine's not a heart to quail"—
The sequel of her awful threat
Will come by later mail.

—*Bloodyard Rippling.*

Piercing Armor Plates.

Armor-plating has not been discussed so much recently as it was two years ago, when it was decided that the Harveyized and nickel-plating were the most invulnerable yet discovered. But no sooner is such a question "settled" than the experiments are resumed to find guns to send projectiles capable of penetrating the "heaviest and best." The Russians have now declared the problem is solved by piercing the Harvey and Tressider surface-hardened armor by means of a shell having wrought-iron cap, and this, it is said, has been done without the shell breaking up.

Satisfied with Her Lot.

Mr. Pinks—"My wife has no sympathy with this female emancipation movement. She says woman's sphere is the home."

Mrs. Strongmind—"When were you married?"

Mr. Pinks—"Last week."—*Puck.*

SANTA FE IN A FIGHT.

IT MAY WITHDRAW FROM BOTH WESTERN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Road Is Willing to Maintain Rates, but Being in the Hands of Receivers Cannot Meet Secret Cuts and May Be Forced to Sever Its Alliances to Hold Its Business—Open War in Freight Rates—Decrease in St. Paul's Earnings—Railroad News.

Serious danger threatens the Western Passenger and Freight Association. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway company is considering the advisability of withdrawing from both of these associations. When the Santa Fé was put in the hands of receivers the company announced that it would stick to all the agreements to which it was a party, provided rates were maintained by its competitors and connections. This announcement caused general satisfaction among the Western roads, because if it had followed the example of the Union Pacific when it was placed in the hands of receivers and severed connection with existing associations a collapse of the same would have been the result. The anticipation, however, that a strict maintenance of rates would follow the Santa Fé's declaration has not been realized, and the Santa Fé people claim both passenger and freight rates are being manipulated by the Santa Fé's competitors, and as it cannot under existing circumstances, being in control of the United States Court, make secret cuts in rates, it is placed at a great disadvantage and is losing considerable business to which it considers itself entitled.

Notice of withdrawal from the Passenger Association is likely to be given by the Santa Fé within a short time unless the manipulation and cutting of passenger rates from points east and southeast from Chicago to Pacific coast points via St. Louis is brought to a speedy end. The Santa Fé feels confident that the lines east and southeast from Chicago could not manipulate the rates as they do if they were not secretly aided by some of the Western Association lines. The fact also that the Union Pacific is acting independently of the association greatly embarrasses the Santa Fé. The antagonistic position lately assumed towards the Santa Fé by the Southern Pacific is believed to be due to influence brought to bear upon it by the Union Pacific. In order to meet competition of that nature the Santa Fé people feel it will be necessary for them to leave the association in order to enable them to act promptly whenever they find it necessary.

A withdrawal from the association by the Santa Fé will surely result in a passenger rate war, and in such a fight as this the lines which are in the hands of receivers will have a great advantage over solvent lines, as the former only need to earn operating expenses, while the latter will have to earn interest on bonds and dividends on stock if they mean to keep out of bankruptcy.

As regards freight matters the situation is scarcely less complicated. An open fight in freight rates from the Missouri River to Chicago was precipitated by the Santa Fé yesterday. Notice was given by the company that Jan. 29 it would put in effect an open or flat rate on wheat of nine cents per 100 pounds, Kansas City to Chicago, and a rate of eight cents per 100 pounds on corn. Heretofore no open or flat rate was made from Missouri River points, and the roads published a proportional tariff only as nearly all the grain business originated west of the Missouri River. As soon as it was learned that the Santa Fé had published a tariff of flat rates on a lower basis than the proportional rates heretofore charged the other Missouri River roads held a conference and decided to reduce their proportional tariffs, making the rate on wheat nine cents and on corn eight cents from Kansas City to Chicago. It was decided, however, not to make any flat rates. It was also agreed not to apply the reduced rate from Omaha. It is hard to see, however, how the Omaha lines can continue to charge 25 cents on wheat to Chicago as against nine cents from Kansas City.

The action of the Santa Fé, it was stated, was brought about by the secret cutting of grain rates by the Alton and other Kansas City terminal lines. Before the Santa Fé went into the hands of receivers it was able to meet secret rates, but now it cannot do this, and in order to secure its proper share of the business it has to meet secret rates with open ones.

The reduction in grain rates from Kansas City to Chicago places the St. Louis lines in an awkward position. The rates from Kansas City to St. Louis or Mississippi River points are five cents less than the rates to Chicago. Consequently, if the St. Louis-Kansas City lines meet the Chicago rates they will get only four cents per 100 pounds on wheat and three cents on corn, and they cannot afford to carry the freight at such rates.

DECREASE IN ST. PAUL EARNINGS.

Net Earnings for December Fall Off Nearly Half a Million Dollars.

The statement of earnings and expenses of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company for the month of December, 1893, is the most unfavorable one issued since last spring. Even with a decrease of $286,484 in operating expenses a decrease in net earnings of nearly $500,000 is the result of the month's operations. It must be borne in mind, however, that the earnings for the corresponding month last year were unusually large, showing almost as large an increase as this year's decrease. The following statement shows the gross earnings, operating expenses, and net earnings of the company's lines for December, 1893, and for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1893, as compared with the corresponding periods last year:

MONTH OF DECEMBER.

	1892.	1893.
*Gross earnings	$ 3,291,617	$ 2,534,174
†Total expenses	1,961,218	1,674,733
‡Net earnings	$ 1,330,399	$ 859,440

Decrease, *$757,443; †$286,484; ‡470,958.

SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31.

	1892.	1893.
*Gross earnings	$19,533,065	$17,649,655
†Total expenses	12,358,306	11,077,001
‡Net earnings	$ 7,174,758	$ 6,572,654

Decrease, *$1,883,409; †$1,281,305; ‡$602,103.

St. Louis-St. Paul Rates Cut.

Demoralization in passenger rates in Western territory broke out in a new spot yesterday. The St. Louis-Chicago-St. Paul rates threatened to go to pieces and a meeting was hastily called for today to try to patch them up again. Second-class rates via the direct routes from St. Louis to St. Paul are being applied through Chicago. That is the cause of the whole trouble, but it makes it possible for the rate from St. Louis to Chicago to be cut $1.50 and the rate from Chicago to St. Paul to be cut $2.50 and still there is a margin of profit of $1.56 for the brokers who are engineering the deal. These second-class tickets are being sold at $13.50 through Chicago. The sum of authorized locals is $19. In the division of rates that is being made to Chicago $6 has been put as against $7.50 regular, and from Chicago to St. Paul $9, as against $11.50 regular. The threat is made that unless the manipulation is immediately stopped first-class one-way rates will be made to meet the manipulation.

Railway Notes.

The General Freight committee of the Central Traffic Association is still in session at Commissioner Blanchard's office considering rates from 100 per cent points east of Chicago.

R. H. Martin, chief clerk of the offices of the general agent of the Great Northern railway at Chicago, has been appointed Traveling Freight Agent for that company with headquarters at Chicago.

Marshal Moreau Not the Engineer.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I was much interested in the article in your Sunday issue copied from the New York *Times* giving the information that the battle of New Orleans was fought by Gen. Jackson behind works planned and erected by Marshal Moreau. Inasmuch as Marshal Moreau was mortally wounded at the battle of Dresden in September, 1813, dying a few days thereafter, I do not see how he could have acted as engineer on Gen. Jackson's staff in January, 1815. GEORGE K. DAUCHY.

Second Part of Stockton's Story.

The second and concluding part of Frank R. Stockton's curious story, "The Comet-Hunter and the Gemini," will be printed in Sunday's TRIBUNE. Be sure to read of the further adventures of the passengers and crew of the unfortunate ship Boncastle. Last week the entire edition was exhausted by noon and many thousands went away disappointed. If you wish to be sure of receiving THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE leave an advance order with your newsdealer and he will look out for you.

NEWS FROM T[...]

CROWDS BRAVE TH[...] LEARN THE [...]

How the Chicago Sporti[...] ceived Information f[...] Traffic Is Suspended [...] While People Stop t[...] une's" Bulletins—In[...] and Washington Soci[...] Is Chilly Toward the[...]

An hour before the time [...] every sporting place in th[...] the doors with men and [...] from Jacksonville. The[...] many respects the antithe[...] sembled a little more tha[...] the result of the great fi[...] On that day there was s[...] sporting character to be s[...] at the ring side. Yesterd[...] inent in Chicago sportin[...] few exceptions, be found[...] able, too, was the lack o[...] pared with that produce[...] Corbett battle.

The news was received [...] wires at Harry Varnell's, [...] and Williamson & Wood's [...] places standing room wa[...] noon. An hour later th[...] were packed with peopl[...] stinging cold they held t[...] end. Every few minutes [...] the sporting firmament w[...] cab and fight his way th[...] the inside.

Of betting there was [...] as quoted from Jackson[...] $30. Among the "uppe[...] ing world there were few [...] casionally a party of "ti[...] excited and offer to wa[...] 10 cents to $10,000. Eve[...] went begging. It appea[...] conclusion in the minds o[...] Corbett would win. B[...] rounds? All the discussio[...] tion. A few small bets w[...] Britisher would not last [...] one enthusiast bet $25 th[...] be enough to settle him. [...] nations were figured out [...] Mitchell's endurance and [...] bett's quickness and long [...] ity of a lucky blow such [...] Dempsey in his battle wit[...] all these and many other t[...] a prize ring battle were di[...] ing crowd.

Shortly before 1 o'clo[...] came from the ring. It [...] that the fight was assur[...] place in the temporary [...] minutes later came anoth[...] it was raining was all it [...] came a third telling of t[...] into the arena. Then sou[...] had not gone to Jacks[...] would prove a fool's err[...] taken chances and go[...] portant dispatches follo[...] the word that the men we[...] the reader of bulletins [...] there was silence. Afte[...] been read and it was fou[...] easy both sides felt relieve[...] that it would be a long fi[...] tested.

"Round two," with new[...] saved Mitchell, produced [...] thusiasm. The Corbett [...] Mitchell men looked du[...] hoped, and Mitchell's re[...] punishment buoyed th[...] more and the words "Mi[...] in the third round" came [...] herents let off another w[...] the crowds dispersed. Th[...] to a man favored the lo[...] because they are partic[...] but they despise Mitche[...] was hoped that Corbett w[...]

"Billy" Myer, the light[...] Jack McAuliffe's scalp, [...] out the winner; he thou[...] longer battle, but was con[...] would win in the end.

"Alf" Kennedy, his ol[...] membered the Sullivan-[...] favored Corbett.

Malachy Hogan was al[...] He said yesterday: "I [...] would be the winner, but [...] short a fight. Corbett is [...]

W. W. Donney, George[...] agent, said he was in con[...] who would win. Corbett [...] he thought from the two [...] was likely to be a long an[...]

Vere Davies had leanin[...] glishman, but was not su[...]

Frank Ives said he expe[...] win and win quickly, but [...] cane manner in which he [...]

Henry Baker had figure[...] American champion, he [...] Mitchell would not stay fi[...]

Patsey Fallon, who exp[...] sports to Florida, also e[...] win and was delighted to [...] expectation fulfilled.

When the result of the [...] yesterday a second $2,[...] with Will J. Davis of the [...] further bind James J. [...] Jackson to meet in a cont[...] pionship of the world. T[...] next June.

CHEER "THE TRIBUN[...]

Crowd Blockades Madis[...] ceives News of [...]

All the people who cou[...] ison street half a block e[...] TRIBUNE Building direct[...] yesterday afternoon at on[...] of the counting-room, whe[...] big fight were displayed[...] persons were in front of [...] the first bulletin was di[...] that Corbett and Mitche[...] ring. Before the big [...] knew what was the matte[...] crowd blocked the sidewal[...] bers so fast that in less th[...] street was packed from cur[...] stopped their horses, glad [...] tain early news of the fi[...] hastening to their offices [...] denly forgot all about th[...] to look at the yellow bulle[...] athletic build pushed th[...] window as far as they co[...] messenger boys squirm[...] through the crowd, bent [...] same point of view. Wo[...] caught in the throng, and [...] to conceal their interest in[...] the young man who was p[...]

Traffic was suddenly at [...] ison street. The cable ca[...] through no fault of the we[...] the machinery. There we[...] and excitement shown by [...] manifested on an election [...] Corbett crowd by an over[...] and when the news was [...] first round had resulted i[...] his left on Mitchell's chin [...] audible murmur of satisfa[...] swelled into boisterous [...] bulletin of the second rou[...] nouncing that Corbett had[...] down twice in succession. [...]

"Twenty to one on Cor[...] who was packed so tight[...] he couldn't raise his ha[...] show his money.

A few minutes later a [...] to the effect that Corbet[...] the third round. That wa[...] crowd wild with delight. [...] that was heard blocks aw[...] man in the window was [...] crowd. He tore the bulleti[...] wrote another which de[...] of the report. A growl [...] showed the temper of the [...] thing was lovely a few [...] another bulletin went [...] Mitchell had fallen help[...] that the referee had coun[...] settled the matter for t[...] their doubts removed t[...] street was raised. The [...] cleared, however, until [...] cleared of its yellow bulleti[...]

STOCK EXCHANGE I[...]

Chairman Wilkins Subs[...] Name for West S[...]

Financial circles seemed [...] terest in the Jacksonville f[...] du in events of much gr[...]

IN A FIGHT.
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The following state-
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1893, and for the six
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DECEMBER.

	1892.	1893.
	,291,617	$ 2,534,174
	,961,218	1,674,733
	330,399	$ 859,440
	$286,484;	$470,958.
DING DEC. 31.		
	1892.	1893.
	533,065	$17,649,655
	358,306	11,077,001
	174,758	$ 6,572,654
	$1,281,305;	$602,103.

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NEWS FROM THE FIGHT

CROWDS BRAVE THE WEATHER TO LEARN THE RESULT.

How the Chicago Sporting Contingent Received Information from Jacksonville—Traffic Is Suspended on Madison Street While People Stop to Read "The Tribune's" Bulletins—Interest of Congress and Washington Society—San Francisco Is Chilly Toward the Champion.

An hour before the time set for the battle every sporting place in the city was filled to the doors with men and boys eager for news from Jacksonville. These crowds were in many respects the antithesis of those that assembled a little more than a year ago to learn the result of the great fight at New Orleans. On that day there was scarcely a prominent sporting character to be seen. They were all at the ring side. Yesterday every man prominent in Chicago sporting circles could, with few exceptions, be found in the city. Noticeable, too, was the lack of enthusiasm compared with that produced by the Sullivan-Corbett battle.

The news was received yesterday by private wires at Harry Varnell's, the House of David, and Williamson & Wood's. At each of these places standing room was at a premium by noon. An hour later the sidewalks in front were packed with people. In spite of the stinging cold they held their places until the end. Every few minutes some great star in the sporting firmament would come up in a cab and fight his way through the crowd to the inside.

Of betting there was simply none. Odds, as quoted from Jacksonville, were $100 to $30. Among the "upper ten" of the sporting world there were few hot discussions. Occasionally a party of "tin horns" would get excited and offer to wager anything from 10 cents to $10,000. Even the 10-cent offers went begging. It appeared to be a foregone conclusion in the minds of the majority that Corbett would win. But in how many rounds? All the discussion was on this question. A few small bets were made that the Britisher would not last twenty rounds, and one enthusiast bet $25 that ten rounds would be enough to settle him. All sorts of combinations were figured out to help a favorite. Mitchell's endurance and hitting power, Corbett's quickness and long reach, the possibility of a lucky blow such as put out Jack Dempsey in his battle with "The Marine"—all these and many other things that figure in a prize ring battle were discussed by the waiting crowd.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the first message came from the ring. It contained the news that the fight was assured and would take place in the temporary arena. Fifteen minutes later came another, but the fact that it was raining was all it contained. At 1:30 came a third telling of the big crowd going into the arena. Then some of the sports who had not gone to Jacksonville for fear it would prove a fool's errand wished they had taken chances and gone. Several unimportant dispatches followed and then came the word that the men were in the ring. When the reader of bulletins called "round one" there was silence. After the dispatch had been read and it was found that honors were easy both sides felt relieved. They concluded that it would be a long fight and bitterly contested.

"Round two," with news that only the gong saved Mitchell, produced the first signs of enthusiasm. The Corbett men shouted. The Mitchell men looked dumfounded, but still hoped, and Mitchell's reputation for taking punishment buoyed them up. Ten minutes more and the words "Mitchell knocked out in the third round" came. The Corbett adherents let off another volley of cheers and the crowds dispersed. The local sports almost to a man favored the long Californian, not because they are particularly fond of him, but they despise Mitchell. Consequently it was hoped that Corbett would win.

"Billy" Myer, the lightweight aspirant for Jack McAuliffe's scalp, had figured Corbett out the winner; he thought it would be a longer battle, but was confident that Corbett would win in the end.

"Alf" Kennedy, his old time backer, remembered the Sullivan-Corbett fight and favored Corbett.

Malachy Hogan was also a Corbett man. He said yesterday: "I was sure Corbett would be the winner, but did not look for so short a fight. Corbett is certainly a wonder."

W. W. Donney, George Dixon's advance agent, said he was in considerable doubt as to who would win. Corbett was his choice, but he thought from the two men's records that it was likely to be a long and hard fight.

Vere Davies had leanings toward the Englishman, but was not surprised at the result.

Frank Ives said he expected Corbett would win and win quickly, but hardly in the hurricane manner in which he did.

Henry Baker had figured out victory for the American champion, he said, and was sure Mitchell would not stay fifteen rounds.

Patsey Fallon, who expected to take the sports to Florida, also expected Corbett to win and was delighted to be able to have one expectation fulfilled.

When the result of the fight was known yesterday a second $2,000 was deposited with Will J. Davis of the Columbia Theater to further bind James J. Corbett and Peter Jackson to meet in a contest for the championship of the world. The fight is set for next June.

CHEER "THE TRIBUNE'S" BULLETINS.

Crowd Blockades Madison Street and Receives News of the Fight.

All the people who could crowd into Madison street half a block east and west of THE TRIBUNE Building directed an anxious gaze yesterday afternoon at one particular window of the counting-room, where bulletins of the big fight were displayed. Scarcely a dozen persons were in front of the building when the first bulletin was displayed announcing that Corbett and Mitchell had entered the ring. Before the big crossing policeman knew what was the matter a surging, eager crowd blocked the sidewalk. It grew in numbers so fast that in less than two minutes the street was packed from curb to curb. Teamsters stopped their horses, glad of the chance to obtain early news of the fight. Business-men hastening to their offices from luncheon suddenly forgot all about their deals and halted to look at the yellow bulletin. Young men of athletic build pushed their way toward the window as far as they could. Newsboys and messenger boys squirmed and wriggled through the crowd, bent upon reaching the same point of view. Women and girls were caught in the throng, and they took no pains to conceal their interest in the movements of the young man who was posting the bulletins.

Traffic was suddenly at a standstill on Madison street. The cable cars for once stopped through no fault of the weather or breaks in the machinery. There were as much interest and excitement shown by the crowd as ever manifested on an election night. It was a Corbett crowd by an overwhelming majority, and when the news was displayed that the first round had resulted in Corbett landing his left on Mitchell's chin there was a very audible murmur of satisfaction. The murmur swelled into boisterous cheering when the bulletin of the second round was posted, announcing that Corbett had knocked Mitchell down twice in succession.

"Twenty to one on Corbett!" yelled a man who was packed so tightly in the crowd that he couldn't raise his hands high enough to show his money.

A few minutes later a bulletin was put up to the effect that Corbett was the winner in the third round. That was enough to set the crowd wild with delight. It let forth a cheer that was heard blocks away. But the young man in the window was having fun with the crowd. He tore the bulletin down and hastily wrote another which denied the correctness of the report. A growl of disappointment showed the temper of the crowd. But everything was lovely a few moment later, when another bulletin went up. It said that Mitchell had fallen helpless on his face and that the referee had counted him out. That settled the matter for the crowd, and with their doubts removed the blockade of the street was raised. The sidewalk was not cleared, however, until the window was cleared of its yellow bulletins.

STOCK EXCHANGE IS INTERESTED.

Chairman Wilkins Substitutes Mitchell's Name for West Side Stock.

Financial circles seemed to take as keen interest in the Jacksonville fight as they usually do in events of much greater importance. Bank Presidents were not above asking for the latest news from the ring from every newcomer. Interest was intense on the Stock Exchange and for a time much more attention was paid to the contest than to quotations on securities. Chairman Wilkins was so interested that on the afternoon call he inadvertantly substituted Charley Mitchell's name for West Side stock and there was a rush of half the brokers on the floor to sell him short. The brokers were thoroughly a Corbett crowd. President Walker was the first man on the floor to receive over his private telephone line the result of the fight, and the announcement of Corbett's success raised a great cheer. Betting did not run high. James Townsend was perhaps the largest winner, he having up $400 against $200 in favor of Corbett.

"I believe Corbett can whip any man on earth," Townsend said. "I saw a good deal of him at Atlantic City last summer. He could outswim the professional swimmers and was in every way a perfect all-round athlete. He fights with his head as well as his hands, too, and that's why I put my money on him. The reason Corbett isn't popular with the sporting contingent is that he doesn't spend his money with them. He doesn't put in his time around a saloon, and so he misses the popularity that Sullivan gained."

Frank Baker was another one of the winners, as indeed were a number of other members in a small way. Opinion was altogether too one sided, however, for many bets to be made between the members.

CONGRESS GETS FIGHT BULLETINS.

Washington's Public Men and Society Folk Seek News of the Battle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Everywhere throughout the National Capital the all-absorbing topic of conversation was the great fight. In the halls of Congress, at the departments, and even in society's domain, the fistic contest was not second to any other subject. Wherever bulletins were displayed at newspaper and telegraph offices and saloons there was sure to be a throng. At the Capitol Building, in the corridors and in the lobbies back of the assembly chambers there was a crowd all day, and grave and reverend Senators could not forego their cloakroom dispatches about the progress of the fight, even while eulogies were being delivered in memory of Representative Chipman of Michigan. Just before the final bulletin announcing Corbett's victory was sent to the House, Congressman Fithian had a verbal battle directed against Representative Tracey and other backsliders, but no one attempted to controvert his allegations as to what constituted simon-pure Democrats. At the Shoreham a body of white-haired respectable business-men representing the various Boards of Trade of the United States had assembled for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to trade, but even this was not permitted to eclipse the prize-fight. One of the orators had finished an argument against State banks when his colleague, obtaining recognition, gravely announced: "I desire to add to what has already been said for our information that Corbett has just licked Charley Mitchell in three rounds." The old chaps made the rafters ring with a round of applause, which the venerable President, aged 90 years, made no attempt to prevent.

Society people were out in large numbers along the fashionable thoroughfares, and as both sexes tripped from house to house depositing cards, the first inquiry after introductions had been made was for news from Jacksonville. Generally speaking the Yankee lad's victory was a popular one.

PETER JACKSON MUCH SURPRISED.

He Says He Will Put Up a Better Fight than Mitchell.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Among the thousands of people in Pittsburg who were surprised at the short work made of England's champion was Peter Jackson, the colored Australian, who is playing Uncle Tom in "Parson" Davies' show at the Grand Opera-House. He said: "The result of the fight will not make any change in my battle with Corbett in June. If Mitchell had been the winner Corbett might not want to meet me, but as the case stands he will have to do so. The fight will be a battle of America against England and Australia. It will decide the world's championship, something we have never had, owing to Sullivan's repugnance to meeting a colored fighter. I am sure of making a better fight than Mitchell. Corbett and I are more evenly matched. I had expected Mitchell to put up a better contest than he did. However, we can never tell about ring fights, as the unexpected always occurs. I did not figure on the rounds, but I did not think the fight would end in nine minutes. I thought Corbett would win, as he had everything in his favor. He is taller, younger, and has a greater reach than Mitchell. 'Denver' Ed Smith's challenge is a bluff. Smith is a third-rate fighter and blowhard. Corbett will not pay any attention to him."

Joe Choynski, Jackson's sparring partner, agreed with the colored champion. Choynski says the poor showing made by Mitchell will kill him in this country. He does not think "Denver" Ed Smith wants to meet Corbett and that he is advertising at Corbett's expense. He sympathizes with the Englishman, saying: "I made a better fight with Corbett than Mitchell, but the result was the same."

DISAPPOINTED AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Champion Not a Favorite with the People at His Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—San Francisco was wildly wrought up over the Corbett-Mitchell fight. At 10 o'clock this morning Market street was blocked by the huge crowds that watched the Jacksonville bulletins at the newspaper offices. The result was known at 12:30, local time, and hardly suited the public, for Corbett is far from a favorite at his home. The gamblers backed Corbett heavily in the auction pooling and the public took the Mitchell end. Opening at 50 to 18 on Corbett the odds fell to 50 to 16 this morning. The ease with which Corbett won surprised the local pugilistic talent. They now declare that he must be a vastly improved man, but still think Peter Jackson can whip him. Ex-champion Ryan, who lives here, thought that Corbett would win, but did not expect him to win so easily. "Jim must be improved," he said. "Of course reach and weight told. Aside from that he was always cleverer than Mitchell. I am glad of the result."

Jack McAuliffe was disappointed. He always thought that Mitchell had a chance and bet his money with John O'Neil, Frank Eckert, and Harry Hoffman of Chicago, who bet even money as long as they could against Corbett winning in twenty rounds. McAuliffe said: "Mitchell could not have been right unless Corbett has vastly improved. If Mitchell was good Corbett is certain to be champion for six years to come. He outclasses Jackson."

The idea of Sullivan ever challenging Corbett in earnest is regarded as a joke. Sullivan weighs 245 pounds and has none too good a heart in a physical way. Fat has rendered its functions uncertain.

LITTLE BETTING IN NEW YORK.

Nearly Every One a Corbett Man—Sullivan Stock Raised Somewhat.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Among the stay-at-homes ninety-nine men out of every hundred were Corbett men and the prevailing odds were 100 to 40. In fact the Corbett men had money to burn. The Gedney House, the headquarters of the Mitchell men, was looted completely. This was about the only place any Mitchell money could be found during the day and it did not last long. "Billy" Edwards, in whom sporting men have so long reposed their confidence and who probably has held more money placed on events of this kind than any other man in this part of the country, said he knew of but one bet made on the Corbett-Mitchell fight which deserved mention and that was made by Joe Harris, $200 to $90 on Corbett.

Perhaps the largest bet made was one by Marcus Bell of the Marvin Safe company. It was $2,000 to $600 on Corbett. Of course there was a lot of talk. The fight was the chief topic pretty much all over town, and the outcome has had the effect of raising the public estimate of John L. Sullivan as a fighter. While today's contest is regarded by the sporting fraternity as more or less tame it has created the opinion that Sullivan when he met Corbett had not lost any of his skill or strength, but simply met a man head and shoulders his superior. Mitchell is regarded in much the same light. He met the biggest fighter on earth and could only stand in front of him for three rounds, while Sullivan stood up for twenty-one rounds.

Mrs. Charles Mitchell and Mrs. Moore, wife and mother-in-law of the English pugilist, visited a newspaper office at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and listened to the returns of the contest. Both women were sanguine that Mr. Mitchell would win until the final news arrived. Then they expressed much disappointment.

WAITING IN THE COLD FOR NEWS.

Minneapolis, the Home of Donaldson, Strong on the Champion.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 25.—Minneapolis was strong on Corbett and odds of 2 and 3 to 1 in his favor were freely offered for two weeks past. Mitchell men were not numerous and Corbett money went begging for takers. The cause of this was that John Donaldson, who is one of Corbett's trainers, lives here, and had kept the local sports posted from week to week. His last letter to Horace Libby, dated Jan. 15, read: "If the fight comes off Corbett will beat Mitchell easier than he did Sullivan."

Because of this prediction the Corbett enthusiasts were strong and some Minneapolis money went as far as Chicago to get takers. The fight created almost as much interest as a national election. The saloons and clubhouses received bulletins and there were crowds in front of the newspaper offices despite the fact that it was 20° below zero.

KANSAS CITY IS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Corbett Money Goes Begging and the Result Is Wildly Received.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 25.—The result of the fight at Jacksonville caused much enthusiasm in this city, which is a distinctly Corbett town. Corbett money went begging at odds of 3 to 1, and those who insisted upon backing the winner were obliged to offer 5 to 1. Odds of 8 to 5 were wagered that Mitchell would not make it a draw and even money was laid that Corbett would best him in twenty rounds. The bulletin boards in front of the newspapers were the only objects of interest in town between the hours of noon and 3 o'clock. The crowd became so dense during the progress of the fight that traffic was abandoned, and the police were forced to open a way for the cable trains. The announcement of the result was received with cheers and the waving of hats.

Alleged Requisition for Mitchell.

PERU, Ind., Jan. 25.—Detective John T. Norris of Springfield, O., in custody here for alleged impersonation of an officer, declares that had he been at liberty today the Corbett-Mitchell fight would not have come off. He has a requisition for Mitchell and says if he catches him in the United States he will lock him up as a fugitive from justice. Norris says he secured the indictments in Hancock County, Miss., which were issued for principals and seconds in the Sullivan-Kilrain match. All have settled but Mitchell, who was one of the seconds.

Surprise in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25.—Corbett's quick work with the Englishman took the St. Louis sports off their feet. At the Merchants' Exchange heavy bets were made, with Corbett a firm favorite, but Mitchell stock was rising when the hour of battle arrived. All the newspapers had made elaborate arrangements for extra editions and the streets were filled with people prepared for a long battle. When the third and last round was bulletined there was a moment's hush as if the announcement was a hoax. Then a wild shout went up. Most of the wagers made were upon the number of rounds.

Few Bets at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 25.—Little money changed hands here on the result of the fight. In the pool-rooms even money was offered yesterday on the fight taking place. Some even bets were made that Mitchell would not last twenty rounds. Few if any bet that he would win. Considerable surprise was caused at the dispatch with which Corbett finished the Englishman. Gov. Mitchell's interference kept nearly all of the Cincinnati sports at home.

Louisville Anticipates the Result.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—For several days a bet has been posted in the Turf Exchange offering $5,000 to $3,000 that Corbett would win inside of fifteen rounds and another of $5,000 to $2,000 that he would win the fight. It was not taken. The final bulletin caused little surprise, but very general satisfaction.

Big Odds at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 25.—The betting was brisk at Foley's, Twombly's, and the Phœnix club, but friends of Corbett had to pay big odds to get wagers. One of the early bets was $100 to $60, but later the odds ran down to $100 to $40, and one or two bets were made shortly after noon at $100 to $25.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 25.—The races today were again postponed. A new program of entries will be made up tomorrow for Saturday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Hi Henry, Crosby Bros.' speedy 3-year-old sprinter, wrenched his left foreleg badly in the fourth race today. The injury will keep him in retirement for some time, and may necessitate his permanent withdrawal from the turf.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25.—Capt. Jake Beckley of the Pittsburg Ball club passed through here today en route to Hot Springs, Ark. Capt. Beckley is a warm friend of Charley Bennett, catcher of the Boston club, who lost both legs in an accident recently, and is pushing a scheme to induce the Boston triumvirs to give a series of benefit games for Bennett.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—St. Clair & Curry of this city, who recently sold the Alcyone stallion Dark Night to European parties for $8,000, have bought of James Cox, Belgravia farm, Mount Jackson, Va., the 6-year-old stallion Silvon, by Alcyone, dam Silver Lock, who is the grand dam of Sillicen, 2:15¼, at 2 years. Silvon is a full brother to Silver Ore, 2:19¾. Price private, but known to be large.

Sporting Notes.

The South Park and Chicago Curling clubs will play their first match for the Clarke medal this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at Lincoln Park.

Following are the entries for the amateur wrestling tournament to be given by the Chicago A. A. next Wednesday: One hundred and twenty-five pound class, Joe Graf, Charles Stevens, and William Frey; 135 pound class, G. W. De Haven, Joe Graf; 145 pound class, H. A. Rice and Jacob Manz, the latter of the Milwaukee Athletic club; 158 pound class, F. J. Eissner, William Claflin, Robert Izat of Milwaukee A. C.; heavyweight class, W. L. Malone, James McWeeney, William Claflin, and C. Jahne, the latter of the Milwaukee A. C. On the same night Smith and Bowra will box to determine the winner in the middle-weight class left over from last Saturday night.

TO CLOSE THE NEW SWITCH-YARDS.

Many Men Are Thrown Out of Work at Galesburg, Ill.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The new switch-yards of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy will be closed here tomorrow, and business will be done until times are better in the old yards. General Manager Merrill said tonight that the outlook was gloomy. He attributed the dull times to the uncertainty attending the tariff legislation, and thinks business will be dull until permanent conditions are restored.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The Union Pacific officials are figuring on a new schedule of salaries, which affects organized labor as well as nearly all other employés of the sytem. This schedule is called one "equalizing salaries." It does away with paying train crews for excess mileage, and it pays them only for actual mileage.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Jan. 25.—Samuel S. Blair of Tyrone, the Superintendent of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad company and a coal operator, has assigned his property to Michael J. McCann for the benefit of creditors. His liabilities will exceed $50,000. The Tyrone Banking company with a claim of $20,000 is the principal creditor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 25.—The Dayton Coal and Iron company has closed its mines because of a strike. From 800 to 1,000 men are thrown out of work.

ASHLAND, Wis., Jan. 25.—The blasting furnaces have closed for four months on account of dull times. About fifty workmen will be thrown out of employment.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Jan. 25.—William Neal & Son, dealers in pig-iron, and I. W. KcKelvy, a leading merchant of this section, have failed. The liabilities of both will be about $20,000, with assets of about $15,000.

Second Part of Stockton's Story.

The second and concluding part of Frank R. Stockton's curious story, "The Comet-Hunter and the Gemini," will be printed in Sunday's TRIBUNE. Be sure to read of the further adventures of the passengers and crew of the unfortunate ship Boncastle. Last week the entire edition was exhausted by noon and many thousands went away disappointed. If you wish to be sure of receiving THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE leave an advance order with your newsdealer and he will look out for you.

Mr. G. H. Foster and family have secured accommodations on the Santa Fé limited next Monday for California.

THEY TAKE THE HINT.

POOL-ROOM KEEPERS AT ROBY, IND., FEAR GOV. MATTHEWS.

Make Haste to Shut Down on a Tip That the Sheriff Was Making Preparations for a Raid Under Instructions from the Governor—Will Not Open Again Until Saturday, if at All—Corbett Wins at Good Odds—Racing at San Francisco and Other Tracks.

One hundred sports went out to Roby yesterday supposing the big pool-room was running full blast. They had not heard the tips that went out Tuesday afternoon that no more pools would be sold until the Sheriff had been interviewed. It seems that the Sheriff of the county took Gov. Matthews' hint and made preparations to swoop down on the sports. The "bookies" heard of his contemplated movement and posted a notice Tuesday afternoon to the effect that no more pools would be sold until Saturday at the earliest date. Gov. Matthews was asked early in the week to stop gambling at Roby, and he curtly replied that it was the Sheriff's place to take action in the matter.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Jan. 25.—Prosecuting-Attorney Mahan of Lake County made a secret visit to Roby, Ind., Wednesday to secure evidence upon which to base an action against the Chicago sports who recently opened pool-rooms there. The citizens of the county are in favor of closing out the gamblers. A mass-meeting will be held at Crown Point to take the necessary action.

CORBETT WINS AT FOUR TO ONE.

He Beats Lady Beth by a Nose at Madison.

MADISON, Ill., Jan. 25.—It was Corbett's day at Madison as well as at Jacksonville, as the winner of that name turned up in the last event. He was 4 to 1 in the betting and won in a drive by a short nose from Lady Beth. Three favorites were first past the wire out of the five races and the 6 to 1 shot. Jack White, who won the second race, was heavily played. Weather clear and cold, track fast. Summaries:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Mamie Duffy, 107 pounds (Cratty), 3 to 1, won; Dixie B., 99 (Cochran), 10 to 1, second; Red Cloud, 91 (Berger), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:06. Flora B., Brownlow, Warden, Barthol, Miss Ruth, and Outright also ran.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Jack White, 92 pounds (Cochran), 6 to 1, won; Sir Jim, 106 (C. Hueston), 6 to 1, second; Nellie F., 91 (Berger), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:05½. Remedy, Hawkeye, Nebraska Girl, and Judge Thurman also ran.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs—Weaver, 89 pounds (Clay), 2 to 1, won; Krikina, 100 (Sheerin), 2 to 1, second; Control, 101 (C. Hueston), 6 to 1, third. Time, :58¼. St. Peter, Little Fellow Jr., Reuben Payne, and Mandy Brooks also ran.

Fourth race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Hi Henry, 122 pounds (C. Hueston), 1 to 2, won; Adjuster, 102 (Cratty), 60 to 1, second; Bertha Fenton, 102 (Elliott), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:12¾. Viola C., Harry M., Gore Jay, and Folly also ran.

Fifth race, selling, five furlongs—Corbett, 93 pounds (Berger), 4 to 1, won; Lady Beth, 103 (Cratty), 10 to 1, second; Irregular, 112 (H. Penny), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¼. Wheeler T., Dr. Murray, Beeswing, and Catoosa also ran.

Following are entries for tomorrow:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Jewel, 101 pounds; Prince Albert, 105; Dr. Murray, 110; Nellie F., 105; Log Cabin, 101; Oaklawn, 106; Lady Beth, 101; Wheeler T., 105; Leader, Fannie Ewing, 101 each.

Second race, five furlongs, selling—Earl, 104 pounds; Jennie S., 95; O. F. C., 96; Mount McGregor, 104; Mollie L., 95; Tommie Tucker, 91; Expense, 103; Dora S., 99; Cactus Blossom, 112; Wild Huntress, 99; McGinty, 116; Red and Blue, 103.

Third race, five and a half furlongs, selling—Pioneer, 99 pounds; Marcellina, 103; Little Fellow Jr., 101; Lawmaker, 99; Montana Belle, 88; Henry Mack, 104; Sly Lisbon, 107; Heloise, 99; Gov. Brown, 104; Aciolojam, 113.

Fourth race, six furlongs, selling—Jubilee, 102 pounds; Piquante, 103; Extra, 113; Frank Ellis, 83; Texas Kid, 93; Folly, 91; Galbanum, 105; Irene H., 102; Beeswing, 91; Post Boy, 109.

Fifth race, seven furlongs, selling—Ulster, 104 pounds; Bonnie B., 96; Kildare, 111; Uncle John, 104; Montell, 102; Diamond Dick, 92; Fakir, 104.

HARRY WARREN'S TRACK RECORD.

He Defeats a Good Lot at Five Furlongs.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan. 25.—Another bitter cold day and the track in beautiful condition. Harry Warren's five furlongs in 1:04¼ is the track record. He defeated such sprinters as Osric and Senator Morrell with the utmost ease. The summaries follow:

First race, nine-sixteenths of a mile, selling—Sweetbread, 118 pounds (C. Smith), 3 to 1, won; Jennie R., 120 (Curl), 6 to 1, second; One Fifty, 96 (E. Taylor), 3 to 2, third. Time, :59. Capt. D., Shiloh, Humming Bird, Maud T., Cotta, Dick Martin, and May Bee also ran.

Second race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, selling—Tessie, 102 pounds (Wallace), 6 to 1, won; Dr. Cosby, 110 (Murphy), 1 to 2, second; Bervan, 94 (McCue), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:12½. Virginian, Fausalight, and Edward also ran.

Third race, six furlongs, selling—Wrestler, 104 pounds (Wallace), 6 to 5, won; Mokkar Hi, 100 (E. Taylor), 2 to 1, second; Tom Jones, 94 (McCue), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:18½. Artless, Paul Dombey, Pauline, Bootee also ran.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, selling—Critic, 95 pounds (E. Taylor), 3 to 5, won; John Hickey, 95 (Griffin), 8 to 1, second; Bansach, 101 (W. Flynn), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:32½. Emblem, Estelle F. also ran.

Fifth race, five furlongs, handicap—Harry Warren, 120 pounds (Wallace), 6 to 1, won; John Dunn, 95 (McCue), 20 to 1, second; Censor, 110 (Burrell), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:04¼. Senator Morrell, Oakview, Osric also ran.

Sixth race, nine-sixteenths of a mile, selling—Clara A., 99 pounds (Wallace), 2 to 1, won; Republic, 108 (Pansy), 7 to 1, second; Ittie Reno, 103 (E. Taylor), 15 to 1, third. Time, :57½. Crimson, Nellie B., Royal V., Esther, and Gray Minnie also ran.

Following are entries for tomorrow:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Snarley the Smuggler, Fort Worth, 114 pounds each; Cerberus, Sea King, 118 each; Billy Roller, 112; Ethel Fortune, Maritime, 105 each; Woodsman, 108; Ittie Reno, 111; Warner C., 122.

Second race, selling, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Dick, Parson Crook, 100 pounds each; Merge, Miss Spot, Mollie Gray, Josephine Cassidy, Spinaway, 95 each; Sleepy Fred, 110; Goat, 100.

Third race, selling, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Gorella, 101 pounds; Ben Lee, 110; Luke F., 101; Capt. D., 100; Humming Bird, 95; John B., 110; Eddie B., Baycourt, 105 each; Dick Scott, 100; Jennie V., 95.

Fourth race, selling, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Ernest L., 100 pounds; Sarah C., 105; St. Andrew, Coleraine, Russell Grey, Bevis, Highwayman, 100 each; Montella, 95.

Fifth race, selling, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Little Nell, 96 pounds; Rattler, 100; Gomor, 101; Fanny D., 105; Paddy Flynn, 110; Esther, Hazel, 100 each; Shiloh, 105; Dick Deneath, 110; Ulf, 115.

Sixth race, selling, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Lifeboat, Pluto, 110 pounds each; Confederate, Con Lucey, 100 each; Bessie Lee, 95; Lizzie V., 105; Altair, 110; Envy, 105.

FRANK VANNESS MAKES A KILLING.

His Derby Candidate, Bertie W. Colt, Wins at 10 to 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—There was more good racing at Bay District this afternoon, marked by the overthrow of the favorites. Zampost was the only choice to win and he, in the handicap, only became so by persistent pounding after he had gone from 8 to 5 to 2 to 1, while the Glee Boy money was going on. Joe Murphy in the same race went from 3 to 15 to 1. Zampost went to the front a furlong out and leading all the way won in a gallop, Glee Boy beating Joe Murphy for the place. Frank Vanness captured the third race, with Rey Hidalgo, 1893 American Derby candidate when the Bertie W. colt, he was a 10 to 1 shot and won handily from Viceroy, the heavily played choice. Vanness and his party made a coup on the race. The track was sticky and deep, a 4,000 crowd was out in the bright air, and the betting was good. Tomorrow's gate receipts, including the salaries of all the officials, goes to the unemployed fund. The free list has been entirely suspended for the day. Another string of horses racing here is to be sold next week. It is H. D. Brown's lot, which includes the good colt Quarterstaff by Flagstaff, Malcolm Vulcan, and Fred Parker. Dow Williams, the well known trainer, has purchased three 2-year-olds from E. J. Baldwin. They are: Bay colt by Emperor of Norfolk—Winona, bay colt by Gano—Josie C., and brown filly by Verano—Belinda. The summary:

First race, five furlongs, selling—Sir Reginald, 115 pounds (S. Morris), 5 to 1, won; Charger, 102 (Lloyd), 50 to 1, second; Jim R., 117 (W. Clancy), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:06¼. Peregal, Inferno, Joe Ellis, and Midget also ran.

Second race, seven furlongs, selling—Zampost, 107 pounds (Madison), 2 to 1, won; Glee Boy, 117 (Jordan), even, second; Joe Murphy, 106 (Leigh), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:33¾. Duke Stevens also ran.

Third race, five furlongs, selling—Ray Hidalgo, 106 pounds (Madison), 4 to 1, won; Viceroy, 108 (A. Covington), 6 to 1, second; Floodmore, 91 (C. Weber), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:07¼. Easter John, Ivy, Hathaway, Guadalupe, Mount Carlos also ran.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs, selling—Conde, 117 pounds (Spence), 15 to 1, won; Blizzard, 109 (Seaman), 7 to 1, second; Seville, 83 (Isom), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:28¼. Leveller, Gilead, Sir Charles (fell and dismounted Felix Carr) also ran.

Fifth race, five furlongs, selling—Joe, 102 pounds (Chevalier), 20 to 1, won; Queen Bee 103 (Tuberville), 9 to 2, second; Currency, 104 (Hannawalt), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:06¾. Nutwood, Silver Plate, Flagstaff, Alto Mio, Vandalight, Stoneman, Emma D., Toots also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, five furlongs—Joe Ellis, 108 pounds; Mutineer, 95; Annie Moore, 103; Nestor, 95; Red Light, 11; Hercules, 108; Charger, 102; Duke Stevens, 118.

Second race, seven furlongs—Prince Henry, 107 pounds; Motto, 102; Georgetown, 107; Gussie, 99; Clacquer, 104.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Major Ban, 115 pounds; La Guerra, 94; Remus, 97; San Jacinto, 112; El Dorado, 112; J. M. B., 97; Raphaels, 94; Jim Corbett, 94; Pasha, 107.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Whitestone, 117 pounds; Blue and White, 100; Rosalie, 96; Carmel, 105; Sailor Prince, 109; John Payne, 101; Morven, 100; Ricardo, 106; Paulus, 94; Fortuna, 102.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Entries close at 9 a.m.

BOOKMAKERS' DAY AT NEW ORLEANS.

Only One Favorite and One Second Choice Among the Winners.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 25.—The weather was clear and cool, attendance fair, and track good today. One favorite and one second choice won and it was bookmakers' day. Summaries:

First race, five and one-half furlongs—Hibernian Queen, 89 pounds (Gardner), 4 to 3, won in a gallop by five lengths; Subrosa, 89 (Donnelly), 5 to 2, second; Edith, 90 (J. Murphy), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:00. Katydid, Jennie Mack, Little Bowling, and Concordia also ran. Duncan Minor was left at the post.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, three furlongs—Wanda T., 110 pounds (J. Hill), 8 to 1, won by a scant length, driving; Ouisada, 110 (Blake), 6 to 1, second; Jack Farrell, 116 (Costello), 16 to 5, third. Time, :37½. Pekin, Begue, Valdemir, Onward, Ald. Carey, and Kokomo also ran.

Third race, for 3-year-olds, handicap, six furlongs—Jim Hogg, 108 pounds (Midgley), 8 to 1, won driving, by a length; Gleesome, 100 (Penn), 10 to 1, second; Hennaria, 104 (Hill), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¾. Tippecanoe, Adah L., Evear, The Bully, Moses Solomon, and Mollie R. also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, seven furlongs—Beatifice, 102 pounds (J. Hill), 4 to 1, won easily by half a length; Captain Drane, 115 (Doggett), 8 to 1, second; Wedgefield, 88 (Tarner), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¾. Billy Bennett, Corona, Rouser, Lombard, and imp. Lord Henry also ran.

Fifth race, selling, one and one-sixteenth miles—Indigo, 98 pounds (J. Fisher), 12 to 1, won by four lengths in a canter; Marie Lovell, 101 (Williams), even, second; Oregon Cyclone, 102 (Tobin), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:52½. Harry Weldon, Cyrus, and Progression also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, selling—Florimore (Imp.), 90 pounds; Tidbits, 93; Scottish Belle, 93; Billy Hartigan, 98; Chess Rogan, 101; Silver Tip, 102; Sam Farmer, 102; Cristy, 102; Fannie Williams, 102; Billy Duncan, 102; Red John, 104; Forerunner, 104; Frank Drane, 105; Hughes, 105.

Second race, one mile and a sixteenth, selling—Miss Knott, Hattie G., Belle of Springfield, Miss Nannie, 100 pounds each; Capt. Hammer, Lockport, Uncle Frank, and Sight Draft, 105 each.

Third race, six furlongs—Dollie Lucas, 103 pounds; Kokomo, 104; Mary B. M., 104; Masonic Home, Bugs, and Gratz Hanley, 106 each; Billy McKenzie and Crevasse, 108 each; Fool Killer, 110; Baby Bill, 112.

Fourth race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Beneta, 89 pounds; Montevideo, 90; Christie S., 92; Orinoco, 98; Tiffin and Fred Wooley, 101; Banglet, 102; Minnehaha, 105; Red Elm and Horace Leland, 105; Viola Belle and Maggie Beck, 106 each; Red Ribbon, 107; Jim Murphy, John P., 108 each.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Subrosa, 99 pounds; Pousse Cafe, 114; Verbena, Mollie V., 117 each; Jerome S., 119; Kindora, 121; Chris, Rover, Lord Henry (Imp.), and Arizona, 122 each.

Entries at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The entries to the stakes of the Kentucky Association, which closed the 15th, are all in and show the largest entry made in years. The Melbourne Stud, for 2-year-olds, received 83; the Pepper, for 2-year-old fillies, has 81; the La Belle Stud, for 2-year-olds, 77; the Ashland Oaks, for 3-year-olds, 27; the Phœnix Hotel, for 3-year-olds, 24; the Distillers', for 3-year-olds and upwards, 17. The Breeders' Futurity, to be run in the spring of 1896, received about 700 nominations.

Chicago Curling Contest.

The Chicago Curling club held its contest for the Point medal yesterday afternoon at Lincoln Park. George Archer won with 27 points. The other scores were: E. W. Kibbe, 24; J. B. Hill, 24; J. Duncan, 23; J. Roy, 22; George Irons, 22; F. Grady, 22; D. Hogg, 22; R. Pritchard, 20; G. B. Archer, 20; J. Rolston, 20; W. Keeran, 19; Gen. McArthur, 19; D. Mackay, 19; A. White, 17; George Wood, 16; A. Savage, 15; J. Campbell, 14; J. Patterson, 14; D. Manson, 12.

Anson Loses a Billiard Game.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Capt. Anson of the Chicago Baseball club, who is visiting his father here, played a match game of billiards last night with George Hersch, champion of Iowa, at the rooms of the Twenty club. The game was for 400 points, balk line. It was a close and interesting game, Hersch winning by 23 points. Anson played the best nursing game, while Hersch was superior in cushion carroms.

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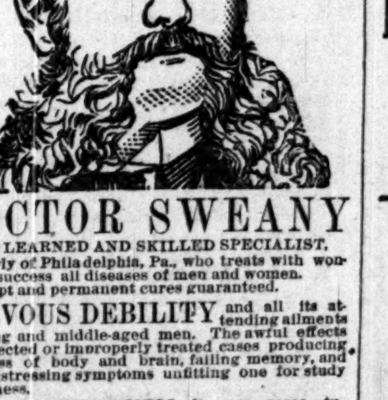
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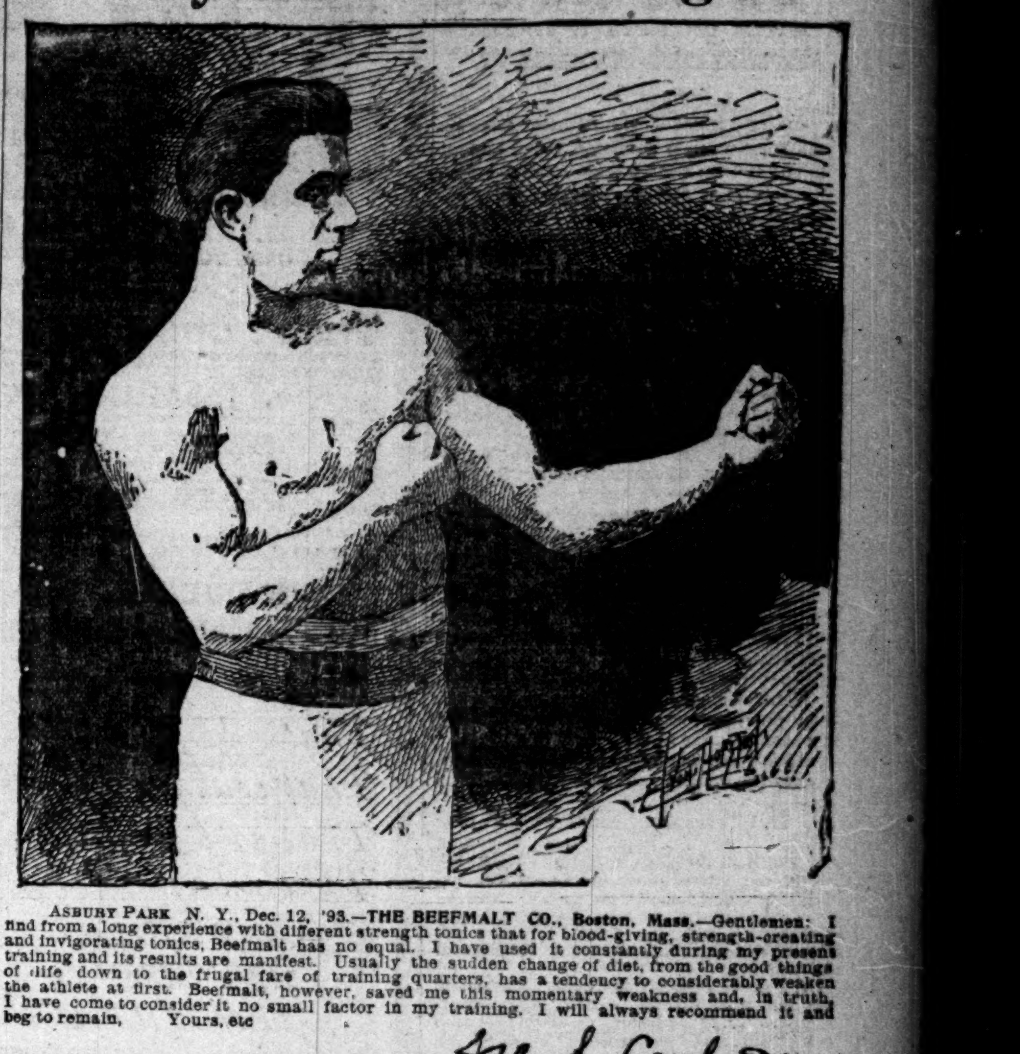
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Jas. J. Corbett

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EXPERT FINDS A FLAW

DR. MOYER CORRECTS THE ASSISTANT STATE'S-ATTORNEY.

He Tells Mr. Bottum He Cannot Answer the Hypothetical Question Propounded in the Cronin Case Because It Does Not Assume That Any Blows Were Struck—The Question Is Amended, Whereupon the Witness Asserts His Belief That the Blows Caused Death.

Assistant State's-Attorney Bottum met yesterday his first rebuff in cross-examination. After questioning Dr. Harold Moyer for nearly four hours he had not only failed to shake the doctor's testimony but had seen a hole picked in his hypothetical question. After the question had been read to him Dr. Moyer startled Mr. Bottum by declaring he could not consider the probable force of the blows, because no blows were mentioned in the hypothetical question.

"What's that?" asked the surprised attorney. "What does it mean when it says that the third wound was inflicted with a blunt instrument?"

"That does not prove there was a blow," calmly replied the witness. "The wounds might have been caused by the fall into the catch basin. If you read the question you will see it is so."

"Well," demanded the attorney, "doesn't it mean anything when it says twelve blows were struck on the head?"

"I don't see that any connection is shown between the wounds and the blows," was the reply.

"Well, I'll change my question to suit your criticism," said Mr. Bottum, and, changing the hypothetical question to show that the wounds discovered on the body were inflicted by twelve blows struck with deadly force by a blunt instrument, he asked the witness what he thought of the case. Then Dr. Moyer admitted the death probably was a result from the wounds.

Dr. Harold Moyer, ex-County Physician, was the first witness called when court opened. Mr. Wing began a discussion with the witness on decomposition in which "floaters" was the new subject introduced. The examination ran on the question whether medical science could determine, after an advanced stage of decomposition had been reached, whether certain wounds on a body were inflicted before or after death. Mr. Wing then submitted to the witness a hypothetical question describing the condition of Dr. Cronin's body when found and concluded his question by saying: "I will ask you as a medical man whether the condition of the brain indicated in this question furnishes any evidence whatever to the medical mind that that brain had sustained any injury while the person was living?"

"Not the slightest," was the answer.

Cross-Examination of Dr. Moyer.

Mr. Bottum then took the witness for cross-examination. He said:

"Assume that a man 42 years of age, who has been in good health for ten years, and has not during that time had any serious illness, at 8 p. m. at a certain evening enters a house, and is there struck twelve blows upon the head, such as have already been described in the hypothetical question, and he dies there immediately, and at the post-mortem examination made on his remains nineteen days afterwards all the vital organs are found normal and not diseased, except the brain had a consistency like pea soup or thick cream; there was no other injury found on the body except those mentioned. I ask you as a physician what was the cause of the man's death?"

"The question is not answerable in the form in which it is put."

"You cannot answer the question?"

"No, that is not what I said."

"You say that you cannot answer it in the form in which it is put?"

"That is what I said."

"Answer it if you can," said the court.

"The question is not answerable," quoth Dr. Moyer, "for the reason that there is an assumption in it. It says 'was struck twelve blows upon the head, such as described.' Described where? In the hypothetical? There are no blows described in the hypothetical."

"Not one?" asked Mr. Bottum.

"Certainly not."

Mr. Bottum then read a description of several of the wounds on the head, but the witness called his attention to the fact that these wounds were not described as having been produced by blows, and Mr. Bottum accordingly changed the form of his question so as to have it appear that the wounds were produced by blows.

"You think there is a difference between a blow and a wound," he asked. "If a man receives a blow upon the head with a blunt instrument it is pretty liable to make a wound isn't it?"

"If I had answered any other way than I did you would have pitched me clear into the ditch as being absolutely lost to all sense of knowledge," answered the witness. "A wound is the effect of a blow."

"Didn't this question that I asked you here that you say you cannot answer, say that he was struck twelve blows with a blunt instrument?"

"I did not say I could not answer."

"What did you say?"

"I said it was not answerable as put, for the reason that you could not tell whether the wounds were made by blows or not."

Mr. Bottum then put the hypothetical question as amended to the witness. In it he assumed the wounds were produced by blows, with a blunt instrument, the witness then said:

"I should attribute the death to the blows that the man received."

Mr. Wing several times objected to Mr. Bottum's use of medical books, but his objections were overruled.

Cannot Tell the Cause of Death.

Dr. Lester Curtis, an authority on the microscope, was called by the defense. After hearing the big question he said he could not tell the cause of death and was cross-examined by Mr. Bottum, who said:

"Is it not true, as a medical fact, that a person may have received many injuries, as by blows or strikes, not one of which, taken alone, could in medical language be termed mortal, and yet he die directly from the effects of the violence either on the spot or a short time afterwards?"

"Yes, I think that could be answered in the affirmative."

"In the absence of any large effusion of blood beneath the skin to what would you as a physician ascribe his death?"

"A man might die from shock any where from two or three days after receiving severe injuries. Persons after severe surgical operations often die from them. He might die from some internal injury—what it is impossible to determine without a personal examination."

Mr. Bottum then took up the question of the decomposition of the various parts of the body, dwelling particularly on the fact that the brain, ordinarily the last of the vital organs to decay, had in the case of Dr. Cronin been the first, and in response the witness said: "I should say that a brain which was lying in a cesspool would be likely to putrefy pretty rapidly."

"Where have you heard anything about a cesspool?" asked the attorney.

"I heard something of a catch-basin."

"Then your idea is that a cesspool and catch-basin are synonymous terms?"

"Pretty nearly."

"Assuming that this was not a cesspool, I will ask you to answer the question."

"What is a cesspool, Mr. Bottum?" Mr. Wing broke in.

"I am not here to give definitions, but I think it is a dirty, filthy place," answered Mr. Bottum.

"Look at your cotton batting which came out of there."

"I will," said Mr. Bottum, "and I will show it to the jury."

Then Mr. Bottum read his question, to which Dr. Curtis replied:

"I don't know as there has been any reason for me to suppose that the brain was more putrid than any of the other organs."

"We are not talking about that; you did not hear the question; if you listened you would not make irrelevant answers to these questions." And Mr. Bottum read the question once more.

"The question implies that the other organs were not decomposed; I don't think that I understand the question," said the witness.

"Supposing they were decomposed, why is it that the brain would decompose before the other organs?" asked the court.

"I could not understand any such question as that at all. I could not understand how the brain could decompose and leave the other organs undecomposed."

Dr. John A. Benson was called by the defense. After the preliminary questions as to witness' profession, etc., Mr. Wing propounded the defense's hypothetical question and the witness answered that he was unable to give the cause of death. Mr. Wing then turned the witness over to Mr. Bottum for cross-examination. Dr. Benson developed the most extensive vocabulary of any expert witness so far produced on either side. He poured forth a constant stream of medical terms which appalled all hearers and made the official stenographer turn pale. When Judge Tuthill adjourned court Dr. Benson was still on the stand.

TWO MUCH WANTED BUNCO SWINDLERS.

Illinois' Claim Must Wait Until They Serve Out Pennsylvania Sentences.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Before the notorious bunco swindlers, Henry D. Shaw and Hiram Bates, were sentenced to be imprisoned for twenty-one months each in Philadelphia today a requisition from Illinois for the two for similar swindling was presented to the court. D. Gordon, Sheriff of Rock Island County, Ill., wanted the pair. They have several Pennsylvania crimes to answer for after serving out today's sentence for attempting to swindle Edward Ford out of $3,000.

Trade Publishers Elect Officers.

The Chicago Trade Publishers' Association, composed of the leading trade publishers of the city, elects the following officers: President, J. E. Defebaugh of the *Timberman;* Vice-President, G. L. Grant, *American Florist:* Treasurer, H. J. Bohn, *Hotel World;* Secretary, H. H. Windsor, *Street Railway Review.* Mr. Windsor, Daniel Stern of the *American Artisan,* Hugh M. Wilson of the *Railway Age,* and A. M. Leslie of the *Farm Implement News* are directors. The annual banquet takes place Feb. 23.

Second Part of Stockton's Story.

The second and concluding part of Frank R. Stockton's curious story, "The Comet-Hunter and the Gemini," will be printed in Sunday's TRIBUNE. Be sure to read of the further adventures of the passengers and crew of the unfortunate ship Boncastle. Last week the entire edition was exhausted by noon and many thousands went away disappointed. If you wish to be sure of receiving THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE leave an advance order with your newsdealer and he will look out for you.

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Today and Tomorrow,

A ROARING CATARACT OF VALUES, BESIDE WHICH ALL OTHERS HAVE BEEN TINY STREAMS.

MEN'S SUITS—*HUNDREDS TO SELECT FROM.*
MEN'S OVERCOATS—*HUNDREDS TO SELECT FROM.*
MEN'S ULSTERS—*HUNDREDS TO SELECT FROM.*

That sold for $18,
That sold for $20,
That sold for $22,
That sold for $25,
That sold for $28,
—ANY STYLE,
—ANY SIZE—for
—TEN DOLLARS.

$10

A SALE OF MEN'S PANTS.

Men's Cassimere Pants—Worth $3—now..... $1.48
Men's All-Wool Pants—Worth $5—now..... $2.48
Men's Dress Pants—Worth $6—now..... $3.48
Men's Finest Pants—Worth $7 and $8—now $3.98

A SALE OF BOYS' CLOTHING.

D. A. SAHLEIN & CO.'S ENTIRE STOCK OF BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING BOUGHT BY THE BELL

At Thirty-Three Cents on the Dollar.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Children's Suits, ages 4 to 14 years—D.A. Sahlein & Co.'s price $3.00, our price..... $1.50
Children's Suits, ages 4 to 14 years—D.A. Sahlein & Co.'s price $4.50, our price..... $2.00
Children's Suits, strictly all wool—D. A. Sahlein & Co.'s price $5.50, our price..... $2.50
Child's Overcoats—D. A. Sahlein & Co.'s price $4.50, our price..... $2.00
Child's Overcoats—D. A. Sahlein & Co.'s price $8.50, our price..... $4.00
Child's Overcoats—D. A. Sahlein & Co.'s price $11, our price..... $5.00

BOYS' SUITS.

Boys' Suits, ages 14 to 19 years—D. A. Sahlein & Co.'s price $7.50, our price..... $3.50
Boys' Suits, ages 14 to 19 years—D. A. Sahlein & Co.'s price $10, our price..... $5.00
Boys' Suits, ages 14 to 19 years—D. A. Sahlein & Co.'s price $12, our price..... $6.00
SHORT PANTS, worth 35c, now..... 11c
SHORT PANTS, worth 50c, now..... 21c
SHORT PANTS, worth 75c, now..... 33c
SHIRT WAISTS, worth $1.50, now..... 49c

FURNISHINGS.

Linen Collars—Standing or turn-down style, value 20c, now..... 5c
Linen Cuffs—Link or reversible style, value 35c, now..... 9c
Neckwear—50 doz. $1 and $1.50 quality Neckwear, choice for.. 23c

HATS.

Men's Derby Hats—Elegantly lined with satin, best of silk bands and bindings, real value $2.00 and $2.50..... 99c
Shoes—Any of our Men's Fine Hand-Made Shoes, Cordovan, French calf or patent leather, A to E, worth $7 to $8..... $3.39

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

TODAY AT 10 A. M., CONTINUATION SALE AT
PUBLIC AUCTION
FOR ACCOUNT OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, AT SALVAGE WRECKING SALESROOMS, 128 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
The entire salvage of the Notion Department of
The Powers Dry Goods Co.....St. Paul, Minn.
Jobbers of Dry Goods and Notions,
Inventoried Value $85,000.00,
consisting principally of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY, TRUNKS, CUTLERY.
—ON THE SAME DAY—
THE SALVAGE OF
H. Rubin & Co.....Milwaukee, Wis.
consisting of
$15,000 WORTH OF GENERAL LINE OF DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
Also the Salvage of
Racine Knitting Co.....Racine, Wis.
Manufacturers of Seamless Hosiery and Knit Goods Specialties,
consisting of
$6,500 WORTH OF HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE
Turkish Rugs
Continues at 11 o'clock This Morning,
AT OUR GALLERY,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
By order D. H. TOLMAN, Esq.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

HUMPHREYS'

It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas.
It Cures BURNS, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. Relief instant.
It Cures TORN, Cut and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises.
It Cures BOILS, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is Infallible.
It Cures INFLAMED or CAKED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.
It Cures SALT RHEUM, Tetters, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects.
Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1.00.
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

DIAMONDS
Terms and Prices for the People
SEE HOW. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer,
3d Floor Columbus Memorial Bldg., 103 State-st

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The Best Newspaper in the West.

NO LACK OF
VITALITY
IF YOU TAKE
Radam's Microbe Killer.

J. H. Patterson, 3637 Prairie-av., Chicago, editor *U. S. Mail,* speaking from experience, says:

"As a re-vitalizing health drink there is nothing in the world equal to the Radam Microbe Killer. It seems to increase the general vitality of the system and to restore to old age the animation and the energy of youth."

BE A PERFECT MAN!
Investigate by calling at
88 Adams St.

THIS BEATS ALL.

PORTFOLIO OF PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
OF THE
World's Columbian Exposition.

Complete pictorial and literary history of the great Exposition from start to finish, enriched by special page articles from the greatest men and women of the world.

"Illustrated World's Fair."

The first series will contain 320 views, giving as many different half-tone engravings of the World's Columbian Exposition, including every feature of Midway nationalities, State and foreign buildings, and curious nooks and corners of the Fair. It is the largest and most complete collection of pictures that can ever be offered to the public.

SIXTEEN PAGES.
PORTFOLIO 10½x16 INCHES.
VIEWS 8x10 INCHES.

One Double Page View, 8x19 inches.
Description of each Picture.

The series will also contain special page articles by
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And others.

Part I. Now Ready.

Printed on heavy plated paper with an attractive glazed cover, the best work of the printer's art.

This part contains:
"View of Woman's and Children's Buildings."
"In Front of Electricity on Chicago Day."
"Chicago Day, with view of Manufactures."
"Model of Chapel for the Russian Czar."
"Mosaics and Bronzes in Russian Section."
"Front view of East Indian Building."
"Interior of East Indian Building."
"Lake Front of the Krupp Building."
"Interior of the Krupp Building."
"Sculpture, American Section, Fine Arts."
"Temple of Luxor, street in Cairo."
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Each of these views, beautiful half-tone engravings, 8x10 inches.

And—Double Page View, 8x19 inches—"Court of Honor from the Heights of the Administration Building."
And—Description of each picture.
And—Introductory sketch of the Fair.
And—"The Sea-Mad Columbus," full-page article by Prof. David Swing, with portrait.

It's Yours if You Want It.

Cut out seven coupons of different dates, from Page 2, and bring or send them to Room 2, second floor, Tribune Building, with 10 cents in cash, and you can have today Part I. of

"Illustrated World's Fair."

Start in today sure for
Part II. will soon be out.
Not for sale at any price.
Save your coupons now,
You will need them later.

This beautiful souvenir will be delivered or sent postpaid to any address for

SEVEN COUPONS and ONE DIME.

Of all the pictures of the Exposition no series is so complete, so authentic, and so satisfactory as that contained in the

"ILLUSTRATED WORLD'S FAIR."

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Cold Weather Underwear.

FOR 2 DAYS,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
These Reduced Prices will prevail at the Woven Underwear Department:

Ladies' $1.00 Balbriggan Union Suits
Ladies' $1.00 Silk Vests
Ladies' $1.00 Swiss Ribbed Vests and Drawers
Ladies' $2.00 Plain Union Suits
Ladies' $1.00 Swiss Lisle Vests
Ladies' $1.00 Silk and Lisle Vests
Ladies' $1.50 Natural Wool Vests and Drawers
Each to go at 50c

Ladies' $2.50 Silk Vests
Ladies' $2.00 Silk Vests
Ladies' $1.50 Silk Vests
Ladies' $1.75 Black Wool Drawers
Ladies' $1.75 Black Equestrienne Drawers
Ladies' $1.50 Natural Wool Vests and Drawers
Ladies' $3.00 Low Neck Wool Union Suits
Ladies' $3.50 Low Neck Silk Union Suits
Ladies' $2.00 Silk Equestrienne Drawers
Each to go at the reduced price of..... $1.00

Big Hosiery Bargains.

This department must be cleared of many desirable lots, and if any price at all will sell them this surely should.

Ladies' $1.25 Black Silk Hose
Ladies' 75c Black Opera Cotton Hose
Ladies' $1.00 Opera Fancy Lisle Hose
Ladies' 75c Spring-Weight Imperial Silk Fleeced Black Cotton Hose
All to go at 8 pairs for $1.00, or per pair..... 35c

Boys' Clothing.

These prices tell how the Boys' Clothing have been treated:

We have taken Boys' Double Band Polo Caps in Cassimere, Cheviot, Melton, and Chinchilla, just the caps to fit the weather, the very same that have been and are worth $1.00, taken them all and cut the price to each..... 50c
We have taken a tremendous lot of Boys' Good Odd Pants, the 75c and $1.00 Odd Pants, and cut the price to..... 50c
We have taken Boys' Suits that have been $6, $7, $8, and $9, and cut the price to..... $5.00
We have taken Boys' Overcoats that have been $8, and cut the price to..... $6.00
We have taken Boys' Overcoats that have been $12, and cut the price to..... $9.00

Star Shirt Waists for '94.

A new and fresh assortment in the best styles of this celebrated Waist now being shown. The new idea this season is the Rugby—we have them.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Finest Footwear
For Women and Children,

that is, the best there is—bench made, honest leather, correct styles.

Special reductions to close out certain lines will be made today and tomorrow—and these are they:

Women's Calf Button and Blucher Shoes—the $5 and $6 ones—go to..... $3.90
Women's Fine Kid Button Shoes—sizes 1, 1½, 2, and 2½, width AA to D, drop from $4.00, $5.00, and $6.00 to..... $1.50
Misses' Spring-Heel Button Shoes, sizes 11 to 2, widths mostly AA and A, some D, were $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, reduced to..... $1.25
Misses' and Children's Imported Felt Slippers, reduced from $1.25 to..... 50c
Women's Fine Kid Button and Lace Shoes, cloth or kid tops, all sizes and widths, the usual $4 kind $3.00

Second Floor, State-st.

Our Inventory Sale of . . .

FURS

Has far exceeded our expectations, due to the fact that we mean what we say. In order to further reduce our immense stock we are offering during the balance of this month bargains which have never before been equaled. . . . In addition to an unusually large assortment of CAPES, MUFFS, NECK SCARFS, ROBES, CAPS, GLOVES, etc., we have a large number of

SEAL GARMENTS

Of various styles, all new and modern, which we intend to dispose of at manufacturers' cost, and our prices on all goods will bear us out in this statement. A word to the wise is sufficient.

A. BISHOP & CO.,
The Old Reliable Furriers, ... 156 State Street.

FOR SALE.

The Committee on School Fund Property of the Board of Education will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, Room 75 City Hall, until Tuesday, January 30th, 1894, at 12 o'clock m., for the sale of the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), and ten (10), in Block five (5), in H. M. Thompson's Subdivision of W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Section 1, T. 39, N. R. 13, being 100 feet east front on Fairfield avenue, by 125 feet deep, between Thompson and Hirsch streets. Information as to sale may be obtained of the Clerk of the Board of Education, Room 75 City Hall. The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
By order of the Committee on School Fund Property.
CHARLES C. CHASE, School Agent.
Chicago, Jan. 20, 1894.

The Chicago Tribune
PEOPLE'S POPULAR PAPER.